

The Possibilities of the Great Northwest.
The Gothenburg System of Liquor Traffic.
Lobengula, King of the Matabele.



THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

: November, 1893 :

Monthly

Illustrated



Published Simultaneously in
The United States
and Great Britain —

NEW YORK, 13 Astor Place.
London, Norfolk St. Strand. —

Vol. VIII. No. 46.

Entered at N. Y. Post Office as Second-class matter.
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FOR TABLE OF CONTENTS SEE PAGE PRECEDING FRONTSPIECE.



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CONTENTS FOR NOVEMBER 1893.

	Leading Articles of the Month—
A Group of Senators.....	Frontispiece
The Progress of the World—	
The Contest in the Senate	499
Repeal and Democratic Unity.....	500
The State Elections.....	501
The International Yacht Race.....	502
Cardinal Gibbons' Celebration.....	502
The Revolt in Brazil.....	504
Troubled Argentina.....	505
The Russian Squadron at Toulon.....	505
Marshal MacMahon.....	506
The French Elections.....	506
The End of the Coal War.....	507
Nationalizing Coal Mines.....	507
The Peers and the Irish.....	508
Too Unanimous.....	508
Mr. Gladstone at Edinburgh.....	509
Is Home Rule Shelved?.....	509
Next Session.....	509
The Protection of Commons.....	509
The Gagged Commons.....	509
The Crisis in Mashonaland	509
French Restlessness.....	510
The Viceregency of India.....	510
The Kaiser as Heimdal.....	510
The Cholera as a Casus Belli.....	510
" The Right to Work ".....	510
The Late Professor Jowett.....	511
Anglo-America.....	511
With portraits of Senators Teller, Harris, Dubois and Cameron, Hon. John E. Russell, Cardinal Gibbons, President Peixoto, Admiral Mello, Admiral Avelan, the late Marshal MacMahon, Sir George Elliot, the late Professor Jowett, and other illustrations.	
Current History in Caricature.....	512
With reproductions from American, European and Australian Cartoon Papers.	
Record of Current Events.....	518
With portrait of M. Gounod.	
Possibilities of the Great Northwest.....	524
By S. A. Thompson.	
With illustrations.	
Inland Waterways for the Northwest.....	536
By Emory R. Johnson.	
With maps.	
The Future of Silver Production.....	544
By E. Benjamin Andrews.	
The Gothenburg System of Liquor Traffic.....	548
Lobengula, King of the Matabele.....	555
With portrait of Lobengula, and other illustrations.	
	598
The Periodicals Reviewed.....	598
The New Books—	
Ely's "Outlines of Economics".....	606
Other Recent American Publications.....	607
Contents of Reviews and Magazines.....	613
Index to Periodicals.....	621

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Gormen, of Maryland.
Morgan, of Alabama.
Dolph, of Oregon.
Vest, of Missouri.

Vorhees, of Indiana.
Stewart, of Nevada.

Smith, of New Jersey.
Sherman, of Ohio.
Allen, of Nebraska.
Peffer, of Kansas.

A GROUP OF SENATORS PROMINENT IN THE SILVER CONTEST.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. VIII.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1893.

No. 5

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The Contest
in the
Senate.*

If the members of the United States Senate should review the criticisms of the metropolitan press during the last month it might be found that the weapon of ridicule could be directed as effectively from Washington as toward it. The spectacle in the Senate has indeed been a remarkable one. The rules governing the contest of endurance, which lasted two whole days and very nearly two whole nights, insured that the supporters of silver must win. All that they had to do was to keep enough men present to carry on the debate, while their opponents had to maintain a quorum. Not even could the handful of silver Senators who remained on guard be counted in making up the quorum if they refused to answer to their names on roll-call. A Democratic Vice-President could not consistently adopt Ex-Speaker Reed's "infamous" ruling and count members as present simply because they were present and could be seen and heard and felt if need be. In accordance with the rules it was a foregone conclusion that the silver Senators could speak longer than the anti-silver Senators could listen. The event proved that in Senator Allen, of Nebraska, they had one man who could speak, and speak well, for thirteen hours continuously without a break in his voice; and in Senator Stewart, of Nevada, they had another who could speak for nearly this length of time whether his voice failed him or not. Neither of these Senators—indeed, no one of the silver Senators—formally concluded his remarks. Each reserved the right to re-enter the debate. So obvious was it that in the contest of endurance the silver men must win, that Senator Dubois, of Idaho, was not contradicted when at the beginning of the continuous session he said to his opponents, "You know as well before you start as you will when you emerge that you must fail. . . . It looks as though you were trying to convince someone outside of this Chamber of something which you already know yourselves." So much, then, for the real absurdity of the situation at Washington. It was a painfully convincing demonstration to the country that the majority pledged to support the repeal bill if it came to a vote could not under the rules of the Senate bring it to a vote. This is irrational enough; but immediately metropolitan newspapers which sustained the filibustering against the "Force bill" two years ago, broke out into denunciation of the "lawlessness" of the "dele-

gates from the mining camps," who defeated the will of the American people, and the incompetence and nervelessness of the repeal leaders who were unready to set aside the rules and have the question forced to a vote by the chair or by the adoption of cloture. These characterizations of the minority and easy solutions recommended to the majority had a humorous as



From photograph by Bell, Washington, D. C.

SENATOR TELLER, OF COLORADO.

well as a melancholy aspect to those who were in the fight at Washington. The minority, which under no circumstances would vote for unconditional repeal, instead of being a "handful of border ruffians," as one prominent paper designated them, included not less than thirty-five Senators, and possibly thirty-eight. The majority which would vote if necessary for un-



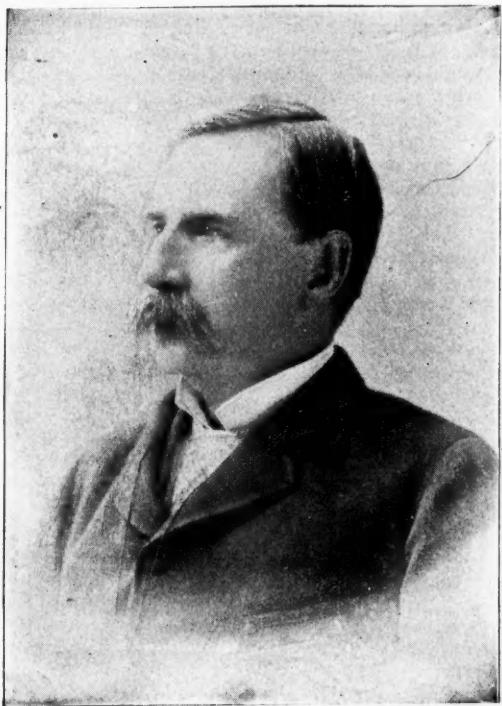
From photographs by Bell, Washington, D. C.
SENATOR HARRIS, OF TENNESSEE.



SENATOR DUBOIS, OF IDAHO.

conditional repeal included not more than forty-eight Senators and of these two were away sick and thirteen were classed by the anti-silver men as "unreliable repealers"—men who preferred compromise to the administration measure. Senators in this position—especially in case they were Republicans against whom a change of the rules could be used effectively upon other measures—were not disposed to favor cloture or support the Vice-President if in violation of the rules he should put the repeal bill to a vote. To all appearances the men who really desire the passage of the unconditional repeal bill are in the minority, and it was the consciousness of this which prevented such ardent repealers as Senator Gray, of Delaware, and Senator Frye, from disregarding the rules and putting the bill to a vote while they occupied the chair in the absence of Vice-President Stevenson. Senators Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Hill, of New York, have argued ably for the adoption of cloture. Senator Dolph, of Oregon, has fought persistently for a change of rules determining a quorum. Senator Smith, of New Jersey, has wittily satirized the attitude of the silver men, but so long as they hold together under the leadership of such skilled parliamentarians as Senator Harris, of Tennessee, and Senator Teller, of Colorado, and are half supported by a dozen compromisers, a bill immediately stopping the issue of silver currency stands little chance of being enacted.

Repeal and Democratic Unity. Senator Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland stands at the head of the Democratic advocates of compromise. He fears that the passage of a radical anti-silver measure will disrupt the Democratic party, particularly in the South. It is true that one Southern city after another has forwarded to Washington the resolutions from its Board of Trade demanding the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. Within a fortnight Memphis, Tenn., Charleston, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., and Norfolk and Richmond, Va., have sent such resolutions to the Senators of their States who are opposing repeal. The action of these exchanges represents the general sentiment in all Southern cities. But the danger to the Democratic party lies in the fact that the farmers of the South have for twenty years been taught free coinage by their Democratic Representatives and for four years have been taught by the Farmers' Alliance that free coinage was but a conservative first step toward an adequate currency. As two-thirds of the voters in the cotton States are actually engaged in farming (as against one-fifth of the voters in New England, New York or New Jersey) the agricultural sentiment cannot be disregarded without threatening the disruption of the party. In the North and East, it is true, President Cleveland's policy has won for him remarkable eulogies from stalwart Republican papers, but south of Mason and Dixon's line and west of the Missouri River many of the papers of



SENATOR CAMERON, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

his own party, especially the country papers, have been violent in their denunciations. With such signs of rebellion within the ranks it is not strange that party managers are struggling to arrange a compromise upon which the party can agree.

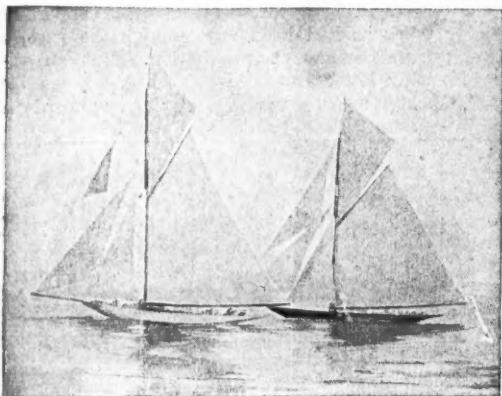
The State Elections. The year following a presidential election is traditionally the year of political indifference and 1893 is proving no exception. Indeed, the disappearance of party lines in the great contest at Washington has made the general indifference more marked than heretofore. That which is most significant in the situation is that the Democratic party in nearly every State has explicitly indorsed President Cleveland's attitude on the silver question. It did this in Ohio, where two years ago Mr. Campbell was forced to run upon a free-coinage platform. Even in Virginia Senator Daniel advised that an amicable attitude toward the administration should be maintained. The head of the ticket in Virginia is thoroughly acceptable to the anti-silver faction. Unless the Populist vote makes astonishing gains in these States, a conservative policy upon the silver question will doubtless become the policy of the party. In the Eastern States which hold elections this year there is practically no difference between the platforms of the two great parties, except in Pennsylvania, where the Republican convention half in-

dorsed Senator Cameron in his attitude on the side of silver. In Massachusetts both of the party platforms demand immediate and unconditional repeal. The contest for the governorship between ex-Congressmen Greenhalge and Russell, the Republican and Democratic candidates, respectively, turns largely upon the tariff question, but also in an important degree upon the question of civil service reform. On this last issue the Republicans expect to make substantial gains. In New York the contest is being waged over the action of the Democratic convention in nominating Judge Maynard for the Court of Appeals, in apparent recognition of the service he rendered as attorney for the Democratic contestants in the Senatorial election cases two years ago. In Ohio the campaign between Governor McKinley and Mr. Lawrence T. Neal—the author of the anti-protection plank in the Chicago platform—is wholly upon the tariff issue. In Iowa the campaign has become complicated by the introduction of a personal scandal against Mr. F. D. Jackson, the Republican candidate. Mr. Jackson had initiated a vigorous campaign against the attitude of the administration toward the pensioners, and bade fair to bring to his support as many votes as had been lost through the party's frank abandonment of prohibition. But an incriminating letter has been published, written by Mr. Jackson to a former client, which resulted in

HON. JOHN E. RUSSELL.
Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

his disbarment from practice before the Pension Department. This disbarment still stands, and as if to add a dramatic effect, it appears that Mr. Jackson's appeal from the decision was decided adversely by Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa's war governor, and at the time Garfield's Secretary of the Interior. Prominent Republican journals promptly demanded Mr. Jackson's withdrawal, but acting under that singular infatuation which deems that the withdrawal of an unworthy candidate is a cowardly action, the party managers refused to take such a step. The Prohibition defections and those occasioned by Mr. Jackson's record seem likely to give a third victory to Governor Boies in a confessedly Republican State.

The International Yacht Race. For the eighth time since in 1851 the gallant schooner "America" ran away from a fleet of Englishmen in their own waters, the international yacht race has been sailed only to confirm the Yankee boats in the possession of the cup. In this battle between "Vigilant" and "Valkyrie" there have been peculiarly happy circumstances to



From a Photograph by W. W. Tryon.

"VIGILANT" AND "VALKYRIE."

make the affair an agreeable trial of speed between fair and generous rivals. The common judgment concedes "Valkyrie" to be the best boat that has ever crossed the Atlantic to battle for the "America's" Cup. In the three races that were sailed every variety of weather known to the most experienced salt was encountered, insuring an eminently fair test. The conclusion reached from the three consecutive victories of "Vigilant" must be that she is the better all-around boat, probably owing to the great sail carried, while in the heaviest seas "Valkyrie" is at least her equal. Lord Dunraven's yacht was beautifully handled by a perfectly trained crew and showed a marvelous capacity for quick, alert movements, that in a narrow waterway where frequent short tacks were necessary should enable her to completely outwit "Vigilant" or any other craft of her size. Notwithstanding the completely satisfactory outcome of these races it was scarcely to be expected that the op-

posing champions of either the "Vigilant" centre-board type or the "Valkyrie" cutter style of yacht would be willing to abate finally their claims of superiority. The differences over a thirty mile course are



THE "AMERICA'S" CUP.

too small, the factors of weather, of luck or accident in handling sails are too numerous and subtle to ever allow one race to end the controversy.

Cardinal Gibbons' Celebration.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the elevation of Cardinal Gibbons to the episcopate was an event of national interest. That which gave it its significance was not the assembling at Baltimore of the Catholic archbishops, bishops, priests and laymen, to honor



THE BALTIMORE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.



CARDINAL GIBBONS.

the head of the American branch of their church, but the attitude of the American public toward the celebration. More than any other one man Cardinal Gibbons has forced the American people to recognize the Americanism of the American Catholic Church. The dependence of the church upon its laity has always been with him a cherished ideal and not a hated necessity. Years ago he wrote: "I never wish to see the day when the church will invoke or receive governmental aid." But not only has he accepted the democratic principles of the Constitution, but he was among the first to sympathize with and sanction the new democracy of those who are fighting for the elevation of the laboring classes. Before the rightfulness of labor organizations had been fully recognized by the accredited leaders of public opinion in

this country, and only a few weeks after these organizations had been condemned by the Archbishop of Quebec, Cardinal Gibbons summoned a national conference in which he boldly repudiated, "as neither possible nor necessary in our country" the plan of fraternities under the supervision of priests taking the place of purely industrial organizations in which Catholics and Protestants meet on a common footing. The sanction of labor organizations given at that conference under his leadership not only strengthened the cause of organized labor, but prevented in this country a rupture between the church and the classes to whom it was especially sent. On the question, also, of an American Sunday as against a continental Sunday, on the question of temperance, on the question of the reading of the Bible by the laity, and finally upon the question of a thoroughly American education for all Catholic children, whether in public schools or church schools, Cardinal Gibbons has been a powerful factor on the side of distinctively American ideals. Two years ago in the campaign against the renewal of the charter of the Louisiana Lottery Company, it was Cardinal Gibbons' letter, ringing with moral indignation, that brought the French parishes of the South

into accord with the Puritan parishes of the North and forced the withdrawal of the lottery amendment. For these services to our country in promoting the unity of its citizenship, the celebration at Baltimore was in spirit participated in by great numbers of Protestant citizens. It was characteristic of the man that Cardinal Gibbons refused to permit a subscription to be raised to be presented to him on that occasion. In his case such a subscription would have been a free will offering on the part of thousands of his admirers; but he knew the harm which often comes from such subscriptions, and by his resolute "no" has established a precedent which cannot be too faithfully followed if the leaders of the church are to refuse their sanction to the materialism of our times.

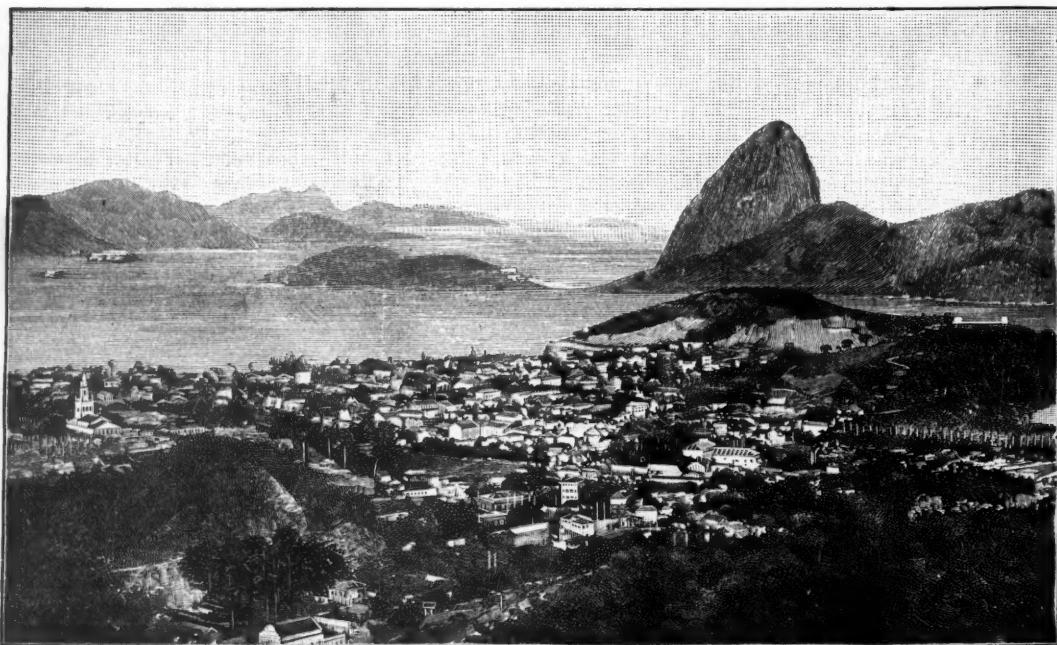
The Revolt in Brazil. The insurrection which has been waging in a dilatory fashion for half a year or more in Rio Grande do Sul has spread to three other Brazilian States and taken hold upon the navy. In September, Admiral Wandenkolk, com-



MARSHAL FLORIANO PEIXOTO,
President of the United States of Brazil.

manding the southern division of the federal ships, attempted to blockade the port of Rio Grande do Sul, but he was easily overpowered by the government forces and taken prisoner. Fuel was added to the insurrectionist flame by President Peixoto's action in

vetoing a bill rendering it impossible for the Vice-President to succeed to the Presidency. This action was resented by the Opposition, which at once brought forward a motion for his impeachment. The motion was rejected, and thereupon Admiral Mello, in charge of a fleet of six vessels, instituted a blockade of Rio Janeiro harbor. The President refused to make terms with the revolutionists and the Admiral at once began a bombardment of the city. The shells, however, did but little damage beyond striking one business block. President Peixoto fled the city, but has since returned and has promised to resign if the elections to be held October 30 go against him. In a proclamation which Admiral Mello recently issued to the people, he accused the President of attempting to place Brazil under a rule of absolute tyranny. Accompanying the manifesto appeared another, signed by the civilians who had joined the movement, charging that "Peixoto has unscrupulously trodden the constitution under foot, insolently annulling the autonomy of the States and the political necessity of republican forms, arbitrarily squandering the public money and keeping up the war in Rio Grande in spite of the universal desire for peace." As nearly as can be ascertained, the affair is a revolt of the navy against the army, which last the insurgents suspect the President of strengthening with the view of establishing a military despotism. If the insurrection in Brazil continues and the bombardment of the capital lasts much longer there is no telling what will happen. Both parties seem to be able to appreciate the advantage of equivocating by



THE ENTRANCE TO RIO DE JANEIRO.

telegram. The result, however, causes considerable confusion to the outside world, which one day reads the announcement that the insurrection is on its last legs and on the next that the government is on the point of collapsing altogether. At present the odds seem to be on the side of the fleet, but prophesying is dangerous at all times, especially in South America.



ADMIRAL JOSÉ DE MELLO,
Leader of the Brazilian Insurrection.

What makes the crisis in Brazil of especial concern to us is the threatening attitude which several of the powers of Europe have assumed toward the Brazilian government. Warships representing England, France, Germany, Italy and Portugal are manoeuvring off the coast of Brazil with the view, it would seem, of intimidating the government. Support is given to this suspicion by an announcement recently made by the British Minister at Rio, who, speaking in the name of four or five governments, intimated that in the event of any disturbance to British residents the "united force would protect them by taking possession of the capital." The United States has not a force in the harbor of Rio Janeiro adequate to protect her citizens in the city. It is reported, however, that the "Charleston," which is now in the vicinity of the port, is soon to be reinforced by the "Detroit" and by other vessels. The apparent indifference of the United States to the safety of her sister republic has called forth a stirring editorial in one of the Rio papers, declaring that it is the duty of our government to keep at least one first-class cruiser continually at this station.

Troubled Argentina. In Argentina, where also insurrection has been rife for some time, the government forces, it seems, have been entirely victorious. Secession waged for a while in the provinces of Corrientes and Tucuman, and at one time part of the navy in the harbor of Buenos Ayres attempted to aid the rebels, but was driven from its position and subsequently captured. The insurrection in the Argentine seems to have been due to the determined attempt made by the Radical party in the provinces to

obtain possession of the provincial governorships. It was headed by Dr. Alem, a Radical apostle, who had for some time been carrying on an agitation in favor of allowing each province to elect its own governor and manage its own affairs in its own way. The national government decreed the disarmament of the provincial governments, but as nothing was done to carry it out the Radicals aroused the populace to take this into their own hands.

The Russian Squadron at Toulon. While we are watching with concern the attitude of the foreign vessels at Rio, the powers of the Triple Alliance are still shaking their heads over the spectacle they have just witnessed of Russians and French holding high carnival at Toulon and Paris. For over a fortnight Admiral Avelan and the other Russian officers were the recipients of the most lavish hospitality that Frenchmen—who in cookery, as well as in politics, know how to make the best out of the least materials—could extend. On the one hand, it is declared that the Russian squadron was merely returning the visit of the French fleet to Cronstadt; on the other that the Czar wished it to be distinctly understood that Russia and France are in the future to be one against the possible aggressive attitude of the Alliance. Although the visit in no way assumed the character of



ADMIRAL AVELAN,
In command of the Russian fleet at Toulon.

a demonstration hostile to the powers of the Triple Alliance, both Admiral Avelan and the Mayor of Toulon having emphasized—perhaps too much—that the meeting was in the interest of peace rather than of war, nevertheless France has great reason to rejoice over the *rapprochement*. Since its establishment in 1870 the Republic has had scarcely a friend in Europe, and it means much to it that at last one has been found willing to be on "calling terms."

Marshal MacMahon. Just as the French people were in the midst of their enthusiastic fêting of the Russians, the death of Marshal MacMahon forced them to pause in honor of him who first won their gratitude by his brilliant victory over the Russians at Malakoff, which assured the fall of Sebastopol and the triumph of the allied forces in the Crimean war. It is to this victory that the masses of French people instinctively turn as they think of the dead General. His answer to his commander when advised to fall back : "J'y suis, J'y reste"—"Here I am, and here I stay"—had the ring to it which on the instant made him a popular hero, and has never yet lost its charm. It is as a general and not as a statesman that France commemorates Marshal MacMahon. The fame he won in the Crimea he more than maintained in Algiers, and when in the Italian campaign against the Austrians, he saved the day at Magenta. The rank of Marshal and the title of Duke which Napoleon gave him were his by demonstrated right. At the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war he was placed in command of the first corps of the French army. That his prestige survived the defeats of this war was proof how firmly it had been established. He made no attempt to evade responsibility, but was exonerated on the ground that the political necessities of his chief prevented his carrying on the campaign along the lines that his own military sense dictated. When the Communists took control of Paris he was placed in command of the army which expelled them, and when in '73 the monarchists in the Assembly forced Thiers to resign, they elected MacMahon President of the Republic. In this position he failed. He was too true to his oath of office to carry out a *coup d'état* and establish a monarchy, and too much of a monarchist in his sentiments not to mortally offend the Republicans. When succeeding elections brought a strong Republican majority to the Chamber of Deputies, MacMahon, when forced to choose between revolution and resignation, resigned. From that time on he remained in private life, and his death, a month after the French elections almost extirpated the Monarchist minority in the French Parliament, reminds us how few years ago it was that the Republic was regarded as a temporary makeshift.

The French Elections. The second ballot in the French elections resulted in the defeat of M. Clémenceau, and confirmed the majority of the moderate Republicans. With M. Clémenceau disappears the one conspicuous and interesting figure in French politics. The new Chamber, bereft of M. Clémenceau and the Count de Mun, to say nothing of less conspicuous notables, will be even less interesting than its predecessor. The Socialist and Labor party will, no doubt, make a struggle to show what they can do. They have already attempted to utilize their electoral success in industrial disputes, but have not succeeded very well. Some notes of a conversation with the



THE LATE MARSHAL MAC MAHON,

Ex-President of the French Republic.

Pope are published, which confirm the impression of his statesman-like foresight. Last spring Leo XIII is stated to have said to the late Archbishop of Rennes : "You French do not know how to wait. The Pope looks far ahead, and has to prepare for the future. Probably you will not succeed at the coming elections, nor at the next, nor possibly at the next after those, but later on." M. Goblet, who takes Clémenceau's place as the leader of the Opposition, has issued his programme, which is based upon the possibility of a working alliance between the Radicals and the Socialists.

*The End
of the
Coal War.*

The great coal war in England has ended in a victory for the miners. The struggle has been waging since July, when the mine owners, chiefly in the counties between the Tees and the Trent, attempted to force their men to accept a reduction of twenty-five per cent. in their wages. The amount of the reduction came as a surprise to the men. It was without precedent, and the men promptly refused to accept the owners' terms. The owners then hinted that they were disposed to arbitrate. Arbitration was refused by the miners, and accordingly, at the end of July, some 360,000 men were locked out of the mines. For some weeks the mine owners benefited by the increased prices for coal, and carried things with a high hand. Then they realized that the men intended to fight the matter out to the bitter end, and that they were in for a long and stubborn contest. When they realized this, the owners began to quibble about the amount of the demand they had made. They affirmed that they had not asked for twenty-five per cent. off the wages which had been paid since 1890; but twenty-five off the rates which held good in 1888, rates forty per cent. lower than those of 1890. To this the men replied that it mattered little whether the mine owners took as their basis the rates of 1888 or those of 1890, as they did not intend to submit to any reduction whatever. They were willing to return to work at any time at the old rate of wages; but that rate, they asserted, was nothing more than a living wage, and as long as they could possibly hold out they would not return to work for anything less. The men and their leaders were naturally denounced in the press for their obstinacy and for their refusal to submit their case to arbitration. All the daily and weekly journals in England which represent the middle classes, even those friendly to trade unions, were against the men. Mr. Mundella, the President of the Board of Trade; Mr. W. L. Jackson, who in Lord Salisbury's last Administration succeeded Mr. Balfour as Chief Secretary for Ireland, and a host of other more or less well-known and popularly-trusted men were suggested as arbitrators; but Mr. B. Pickard, M.P., and Mr. Samuel Woods, M.P., the leaders of the Federation, backed by the ballots of the miners, again and again told those who counseled arbitration that the owners, and not the men, had brought about the conflict, and that the men would fight it out on their own lines to the end. This attitude of the men, and the support which they were receiving from the trades-unionists and the co-operative societies all over England, dismayed the employers. They had counted on a six or seven weeks' stoppage, in which they would not only defeat the men but utterly break up the Federation. When it became clear that the miners at all costs were prepared to carry on the fight into the winter months, the employers became demoralized and began to weaken. One by one they broke away from their association, and from the policy of starving the men into surrender, until now not less than 100,000 miners are at work again on the old terms. The others are ex-

pected soon to follow, and the great strike of 1893 will probably go on record as a complete victory for the men. The victory has been bought at a terrible price—at the cost of more suffering than is entailed by a small war; but the men felt that they were in the right, and in the Federation area from first to last, even when the outlook was darkest, there was no hesitancy or wavering as to the policy to be pursued. Ballot after ballot was taken. Each repeated the story of its predecessor—that the fight must go on; for the men realized that not only was it a desperate struggle for a living wage, but that if they were beaten they might say good-by to unionism and federation for years to come. Many significant features have been developed during the conflict. First among these is the lesson it must have taught the great English railway companies. In July, before the strike commenced, at all the half-yearly meetings the chairmen congratulated the shareholders on the abnormally low rates at which the companies had been able to make contracts for coal. The coal miners have all along attributed much of the trouble to the fact that the weaker colliery owners have come to be completely in the hands of the great buyers of coal, such as the railway and the gas companies. Since July hundreds of trains have been suspended, and all of the great railway companies have been losing from thirty to forty thousand pounds per week in their traffic and passenger receipts. Another noteworthy fact is the admission wrung from the coal owners that in districts where the sliding scale is in use there must be a minimum rate below which wages shall not fall. At present this admission applies mostly to South Wales, where, as a result of a sliding scale, wages during the last two years have been reduced by forty or fifty per cent.

*Nationalizing
Coal
Mines.* The political effects of the struggle will also be considerable. The strike has given a tremendous impetus to the Parliamentary movement in favor of an eight-hours day for miners, and it has also strengthened the demand made by the Socialists, and now adopted by many Radicals, that the coal wealth of England shall be nationalized and that the State shall thereby obtain some control of the output. Even a gigantic mining trust has been discussed with a view of protecting both the coal owners and the coal miners. This scheme is put forward by Sir George Elliot, at one time Member for North Durham, and well known in the North country as the man who had made his way from being a pit laddie to a position of wealth and influence. He calculates that all the collieries in Great Britain could be converted into one concern, with a capital of \$600,000,000. If this were done, cut-throat competition between rival coal fields and individual coal owners would be averted; coal would be worked more economically, and a great deal could be done towards the improvement of the means of production, as well as towards securing for miners more regular employment. It is unnecessary to enter here upon the method by which Sir George Elliot thinks the Great

National Coal Company could be managed so as to combine on a semi-co-operative basis the interests of employers and employed, but suffice it to say that he thinks the trust would secure the present owners a dividend of five per cent. and a possible dividend of fifteen per cent. The price once fixed should not be



SIR GEORGE ELLIOT, BART.

raised, excepting with the consent of the government of the day, and when it was raised, both the stockholder, the workman, and the consumer should share in the advance. The scheme is admittedly a tentative one, but it is advanced by a man of great experience who has risen from the ranks, and who does not approach the subject from the point of view of the revolutionary theorist.

Last month, for the first time in the life of most of the Peers, they were able to satisfy their consciences and gratify their prejudices, and pose as the champions of the English masses at one and the same time. Under those circumstances it is hardly surprising that they voted ten to one against the Home Rule bill. Excluding the Irish, there was a majority of 23 against the bill. The majority in England and Wales against the bill was 48, while in England alone the hostile majority was 70. With such figures before them, the House of Lords felt encouraged, for almost the first time in its existence, to express its real opinion with emphasis, and it did so, and no mistake. The House of Lords is, on the whole, a somewhat timid body; but it is always trying it on. If the Peers voted according to their own principles or prejudices they would have thrown out almost every measure that has brought about the pacific transformation of the English constitution. When the reform concerns England or the interests of the English people they usually only try it on once; but when the matter only concerns Ireland they try it on not once but many times, usually

with the most disastrous results to the interests of the Irish people. When, therefore, they have behind them a decided majority of English Members they are as pert as cock sparrows, and vote with the utmost assurance as their conscience dictates. The Lords have been so uniformly wrong in all their dealings with Ireland; they have so constantly retarded reform until it lost its virtue and its efficacy, that there is the strongest reason for believing that on this occasion they are equally mistaken. Mr. Roe buck was not by any means a modern Radical; but in 1837 he told the Liberal Ministry bluntly that the House of Lords was an insuperable obstacle to the good government of Ireland. The passage in which he addressed the Ministers of that time on the subject of their duty in relation to Ireland is as follows: "You should have boldly told the people of both countries that justice could not be gained by either while an irresponsible body of hereditary legislators could at will dispose of the fortunes and the happiness of the people. We have labored in order to relieve the miseries of Ireland, and if possible to heal the wounds inflicted by many centuries of misrule. We have not advanced one single step. Every year sees our labors rendered abortive by the headstrong proceedings of the House of Lords. If we wish for peace with Ireland, we must change this faulty system."

The Peers and the Irish. ^{Too} *Unanimous.* The practical unanimity of the Peers in opposition to the Home Rule bill is an unhealthy sign of the division between the people and the aristocracy. Whatever may be said as to the demerits of the Home Rule bill, it is ridiculous to assert that the arguments which convinced nearly one-half of the electors of Great Britain would not have been powerful enough to convince an equal portion of the Peers if they were not swayed by interests or prejudices which separate them from the rest of their fellow-countrymen. If that country is in the healthiest condition in which there is practical identity of interests among all classes, then England is indeed in a bad way, and the sharp antagonism which is thus revealed—not for the first time—between her hereditary legislators and the representatives of the people bodes no good for the Peers. At the same time, it is folly to ignore that for once, in a way, the House of Lords has had a quasi-democratic sanction for the step which it has taken. A body which intermittently asserts its right to set itself in opposition to the majority of each of the three kingdoms, England not excluded, can hardly be blamed when almost for the first time it finds its action supported by a majority of the electors of England. The Peers in the past have always yielded to two things, and to two things only. Their veto on all measures of Liberal reform has been set on one side either to a more or less frankly applied intimidation resting upon popular agitation in England, or to what they regard as the treason of the leaders of the Conservative party. As these are the only arguments which have the slightest weight with the majority of the Upper House, it was certain that they could do

nothing except what they have done. But there is not the faintest chance of an intimidatory campaign being set on foot in England, and agitation outside England has no influence on the Lords. English electors are not going to hold indignation meetings because the Lords have practically given effect to the wishes of the voting majority of the English representatives. The other argument will not be applied until England has a Conservative Ministry in office; that, however, is probably nearer than most people expect. When it does come there will probably be a system of local government in Ireland which in its practical working will be indistinguishable from Home Rule.

Mr. Gladstone at Edinburgh. Mr. Gladstone, whose energy and perennial youth excite the admiration of his friends and the despair of his enemies, after refreshing himself for a few weeks at Blackcraig, took the platform at Edinburgh for the purpose of hurling defiance at the Lords. His speech, although emphatic enough in its general tone, showed clearly enough that Mr. Gladstone has no intention of setting fire to the heather in the shape of a popular agitation against the House of Lords. He knows too well that the heather is wet. Mr. Gladstone disclaimed all appeals to violence or even to vehemence, and declared that what was wanted was "determination, calm, solid, quiet, but fixed determination." But the Peers will snap their fingers at determination—until they find expression in another dissolution. A calm, solid, but fixed determination that shrinks from a dissolution which, if it favored Home Rule, would settle the question once for all, is a determination which will only determine the Lords to persevere in their present course. A dissolution is the last thing in the world of which the Government is thinking.

Is Home Rule Shelved? The autumn session is to be devoted to the Employers' Liability bill and the Parish Councils bill, the latter being no longer confined to England, but extended to Wales and Scotland. Mr. Gladstone's speech was eagerly scanned for indications of the intentions of the Government with regard to next year, but the oracle was judiciously vague. The feeling is growing that there will be no reintroduction of the Home Rule bill next year, and that the whole of the session will be devoted to an attempt to carry out the Newcastle programme. The special correspondent of *United Ireland* writes in favor of this policy. "Personally," he says, "I do not see that the formal reintroduction of the bill next year is a matter of vital importance for Ireland. The issue of Home Rule is totally eclipsed, and Home Rule is naturally postponed until after the next general election." Of course, if the Irish agree to this, no one in England will raise any objection. It is a question which the Irish will have to decide; and, judging from the remarks of this correspondent in *United Ireland*, it would seem as if even the most advanced section of the Nationalists was disposed to acquiesce in postponing the question until after the inevitable dissolution.

Next Session.

If the Home Rule block is removed it will be a mistake to think that the Irish question will be out of the way. Legislation for the evicted tenants will become one of the first orders of the day. A Reinstate-
ment bill, however, will be somewhat difficult to get through the House of Lords, and the financial sacrifices which it may possibly entail will not make it very popular in the House of Commons. Then behind the question of the evicted tenants is the question of Amnesty. That question, however, although good enough for popular agitation, is not of serious Parliamentary importance. It is understood that the Government will introduce a bill for the disestablishment of the Welsh Church, and follow that up by legislation for London. If any time remains they will attempt to do something to deal with the liquor traffic and with the Labor laws.

The Protection of Commons.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Edinburgh, deplored the legislative famine which has been characteristic of this session. The Home Rule bill, like Pharaoh's lean kine, has devoured all the other bills, only to be slaughtered itself. Many measures which ought to have passed into law have been sacrificed, and very few have been allowed to slip through the double barrier of Home Rule and obstruction. One of these was a little bill, the need of which was recognized by a Parliamentary Committee seventeen years since. It is a bill which practically repeals the Statute of Merton, whereby lords of the manor or landed proprietors were permitted to inclose common land. The statute passed this year limits the application of the Statute of Merton to cases in which the consent of the Board of Agriculture has been obtained, and this consent, it is expressly stated, is not to be given unless the Board is convinced that the proposed inclosure is for the benefit of the public.

The Gagged Commons.

The House of Commons has broken down this session, not merely as a legislative, but also as a debating concern. If there were half a dozen Peers who were alert and had the true metal in them, they might have scored heavily for the Upper Chamber. A series of animated debates upon questions which the House of Commons wished to debate, but could not, would have done the House of Lords good. Unfortunately for them, the half-dozen Peers were not forthcoming, and if a public question cannot be discussed in the House of Commons, it will not be discussed elsewhere. A very remarkable instance of the way in which the rules of the House of Commons can be used to gag debate, even when time exists for such discussion, was afforded in the last months of the last session by Sir Richard Temple.

The Crisis in Mashonaland.

Before Parliament rose there were several questions asked, and numerous Ministerial explanations given, concerning the threatened outbreak of war between the British South African Company and Lobengula. The British

Ministers are evidently very anxious lest the eager spirits at the front should force their hands, and lest Mr. Rhodes should do with Lobengula as Sir Bartle Frere did with Cetewayo. Mr. Buxton stated that the Government insisted that, under present circumstances, its consent must first be obtained before an aggressive movement can be made against Lobengula. Of course, he added, if Lobengula attacked the company would be justified in making any offensive operations which it deemed necessary. The Ministerial reply shows clearly the absurdity of thinking that, when a crisis becomes acute, Downing Street can exercise any effective control over the troops at the front. The art of tempting your adversary to begin operations is so well understood that Mr. Rhodes has practically a free hand. If he wants to smash Lobengula and thinks that he has got the means of doing so, he will be able to do it without in the least departing from the line of action laid down for him by Lord Ripon.

French Restlessness. Matabeleland is the great danger point in Africa; but a nasty little quarrel is brewing between the French and the

English on the Niger. The facts of the case would seem to be clearly in England's favor and it is hardly to be expected that the French Foreign Office will espouse the cause of the invading intruder. France is by no means in a quiescent mood. She is pressing her demands upon Siam with a ruthless severity. According to the telegrams from the Far East, the Siamese have accepted all the demands contained in the French Ultimatum, only to find that new and further claims are being put forward, which will practically reduce their kingdom to the position of a French province. The extension of French influence in this region need not seriously alarm England. The power which has the superior navy can treat its rival's possessions as so many hostages.

The Viceroyalty of India. The Viceroyalty of India seems to be going a-begging. After considerable difficulty the British Government offered the post to Sir Henry Norman, the present Governor of Queensland. Sir Henry Norman, who is sixty-five years of age, at first accepted it, but subsequently, on the eve of the acceptance of his resignation as Governor of Queensland, he telegraphed that reasons of health rendered it impossible for him to go to India. Lord Brassey, who has just started for India on the Opium Commission, was suggested as a substitute, but at the present moment of writing no fresh appointment has been officially announced. There is a general feeling that things are not going on well in India. The revival of the old feud between the Mussulmans and the Hindoos about cow killing causes uneasiness in England, and no one can say at present what will be the ultimate result of the closing of the mints. In the midst of the general uneasiness, the fact that a distinguished Indian officer—Sir Mortimer Durand—is on his way through the Afghan passes to the Court of the Ameer at Cabul does not tend to in-

crease the complacency with which affairs in India are regarded at the present moment. So far all has gone well; but the Afghans are queer folk to deal with.

The Kaiser as Heimdal. There was but little to record in Germany last month. The tariff war continues with Russia. The German Emperor has visited his Austrian ally, and has interchanged a civil telegram with Prince Bismarck. The old statesman being ill, the young Emperor offered him one of his castles as a residence. Bismarck thanked his sovereign, but declined the offer, saying that he would recover best at home. The Emperor has been making a tour of inspection through the border provinces on which the brunt of the next war will fall. The French squirmed a little at the imperial visit to the lost provinces, but in the provinces themselves the Emperor seems to have been well received. In the course of his tour the Kaiser was really quite reasonable in his speeches, all of which have been forgotten by this time, excepting one in which he spoke of Germany as standing like Heimdal, the warden of the gods, as sentinel in the Temple of Universal Peace.

The Cholera as a Casus Belli. The cholera in Europe has been furnishing constant paragraphs to the papers, but there has been no great outbreak in Western Europe. There seems to be a pretty general opinion that the cholera was generated at Mecca, where the water of the sacred well Zem-Zem is declared to be full of cholera poison. The mortality among the pilgrims this year has been enormous, and sanitarians in Western Europe are discussing whether or not it would not be justifiable for civilization to compel the Sultan, even at the cannon's mouth, to carry out radical sanitary reforms in Mecca. It is, of course, just as possible to force sanitation by ultimatum as to forbid religious persecution, or to insist upon the concession of autonomy by the same rough-and-ready expedient; still it would be novel to see the combined fleets of Europe threatening to pitch the Sultan into the Bosphorus if he did not set the scavengers to work in the Holy City. A main drainage scheme for Mecca is an object which, to say the least, is as much worth while going to war about as most of the objects for which sovereigns and nations fight. But the hygienists have not yet the ironclads of the world at their disposal.

"The Right to Work." The Swiss Republic was the first nation in the world to incorporate in its constitution the right of the national legislature to limit the day's labor of adults. It is now proposed through the Initiative to impose upon the national legislature the duty of exercising this right so as to provide employment for every citizen willing to work but unable to obtain it. The proposition, for which the requisite fifty thousand signatures have been obtained, is of a most sweeping character. Not only does it demand shorter hours of labor in order that more hands may be employed, but it also re-

quires the establishment of public workshops and the management of employment bureaus by the State. For the prevention of enforced idleness through strikes and lockouts it makes provision for arbitration in labor disputes. Indeed, it is not a single law that is presented, but a scheme of laws establishing "the right to work," which is the modern and scientific form of the right to food which mediæval philanthropy labored so hard to establish. The plan is well thought out, and nearly every part of it is already in successful operation in some quarter of the globe. Yet it is hardly likely that a series of measures so far reaching will be adopted by a nation at a single election. Direct legislation in Switzerland, though demanded by the Liberals and effective in preventing legislation in behalf of the corporations and the dominant classes, has yet proved a strong bulwark of conservatism. Once the nation has secured the legislation demanded by public sentiment, further changes cannot be made more rapidly than a majority of the whole people can be educated to believe in them. While legislative majorities may change violently, popular majorities change but slowly.

The Late Professor Jowett. Old Professor Harkness used to say that when he went through college he looked upon the Greek classics as chiefly remarkable because they set forth so completely the correctness of the Greek grammar. The classics are better taught now than they used to be, and students get proportionately more literature and proportionately less etymology. Yet there are many of us who must confess that when we stammered through Plato at the rate of two pages an hour, turning his exquisite Greek into execrable English, we had no conception of what his thought was, and only came to enjoy Plato when we read him in Professor Jowett's translation. Last month the translator died, and it is gratifying to find how widespread has been the regret expressed at the loss which Oxford has sustained. Professor Jowett was born in 1817, entered the ministry and wrote ably upon Scriptural literature. But the great work of his life was his translation of the great philosopher whose ideals are still quickening the best thought and kindling the noblest aspirations. It has been said of Professor Jowett that he has made Plato one of the English classics, and such a service lifts the translator into the front rank of the literary men of our time. He was a great Englishman, who believed greatly in England; and Oxford will never be the same to most Englishmen now that the Master of Balliol is no more.

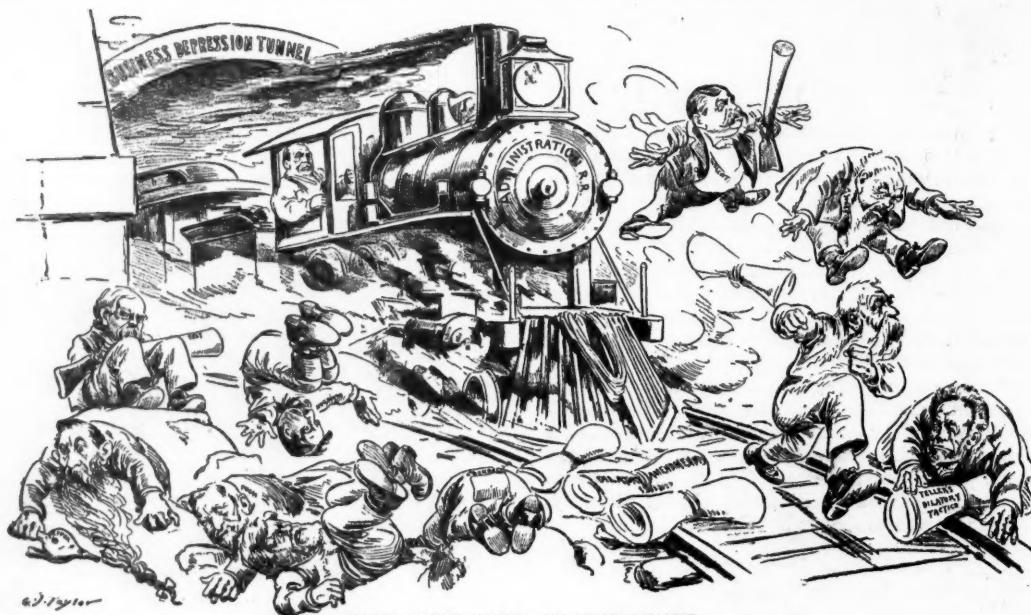
Anglo-America. The progress of the world depends upon the progress of ideas, and of the ideas that are most essential to the progressive development of the human race, none is more important than the unity between English-speaking peoples. That unity at present exists in literature and in language, and the only break in the circle is the political disruption that dates from the revolt of the American colonies from the mother country. To bridge the chasm thus created is the great task that lies before



THE LATE PROFESSOR JOWETT OF OXFORD.

the patriots of both countries. A practical step in this direction would be the establishment of a permanent tribunal composed of delegates from the Supreme Court of the United States and the Court of the Privy Council of England, which would be empowered to adjudicate on all disputes that arise between the citizens of the Republic and the citizens of the Empire. To many it has seemed contrary to sound principles to allow French, Italians and Swedes to settle the right or wrong of the Bering Sea question, which was distinctly a domestic one between England and the United States. It is interesting to note in this connection that Justice Harlan, the representative of the United States on the arbitration tribunal, has just expressed himself upon this point. Mr. Harlan, after leaving Paris, went to London, and in conversation with the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes stated that in his opinion the next dispute ought to be settled between these countries by delegates of the Supreme Court and the Judiciary Committee of the Privy Council without the intervention of any strangers. Such an expression of opinion coming from so distinguished a judge and arbitrator is another intimation of the progress that is being made in the direction of the reunion of the English-speaking race. But all progress in this, or, indeed, in any direction, to be stable, must be slow, and the foundations must be laid broad and deep in the heart of the nations if anything lasting is to be achieved.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



THEY CAN'T HOLD UP THIS TRAIN.

From *Puck*, October 21.



MISGUIDED.

DELUSED WORKINGMEN:—"Is this the Promised Land."—From *Judge*, October 21.



OUR IMPRESSIVE CZAR.

He tramples on the law of the land in the noble cause of protection to cheap Asiatic labor.—From *The Wasp* (San Francisco), September 20.



THE EUROPEAN CHESSBOARD.
THE BLACKS CHECKMATED IN FOUR MOVES.

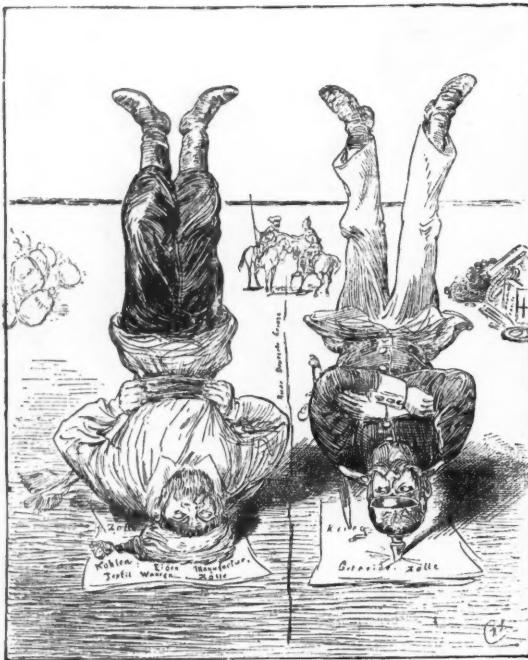


RUSSIA IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

If this giant could establish himself in the South he would kick the dog and crush the tail of the cat, with his right hand humble the sailor, and with his left suffocate the commerce of the friend who would have called upon him for his assistance.—From *Il Papagallo*, September 24.



THE “ENFANT TERRIBLE” OF EUROPE.
From *Puck*, October 18.



THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN TARIFF WAR.

COUSIN: "Can you do it yet?"—From *Ulk* (Berlin), September 15.



TRYING HER STRENGTH.

MADAME LA REPUBLIQUE: "Aha!—Pulled 'im now—at last!"—From *Punch* (London), September 2.



"SQUARING."

LOBENGULA: "You never met the man you couldn't deal with, eh? Then you will have to gain a little experience from me."

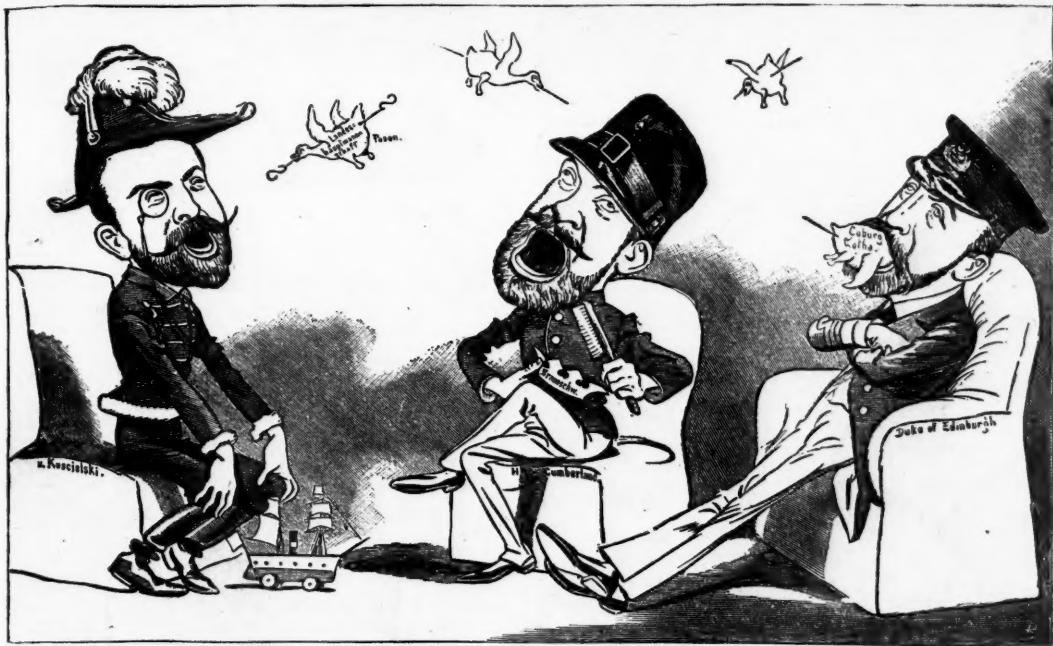
MR. RHODES: "And perhaps we shall have to teach you a thing or two."—From the *South African Echo*, September 2.



OLD KING COAL AND HIS FIDDLERS THREE.

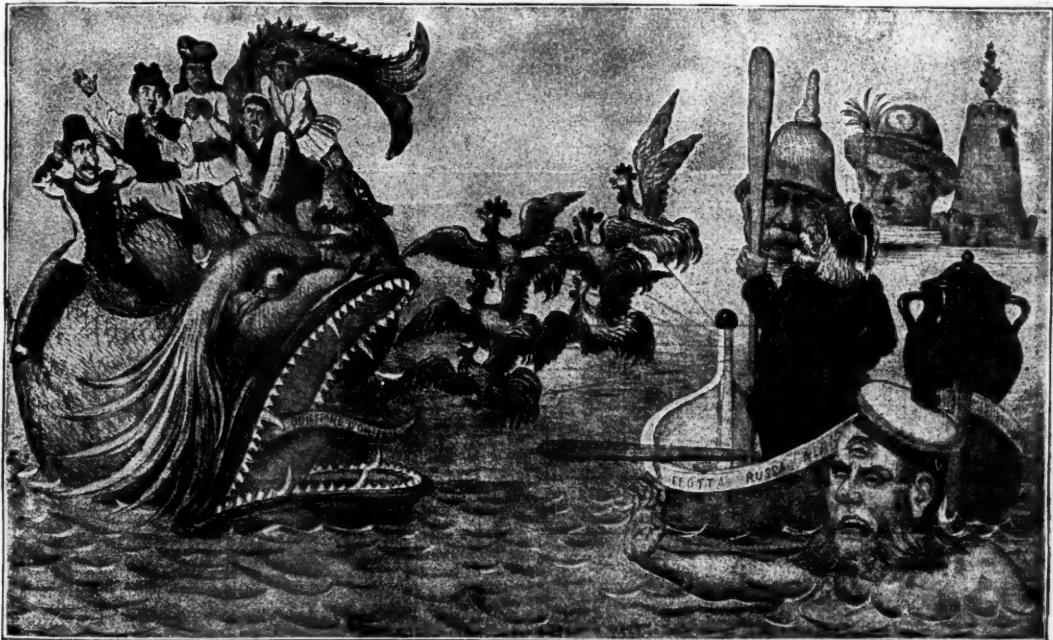
APROPOS OF THE GREAT COAL STRIKE.

From *Fun* (London), September 12.



THE FOOL'S PARADISE.

"Roasted pigeons are seen flying about. If we kick we shall get them with difficulty ; but if we sit quietly they will fly to us of their own accord."—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



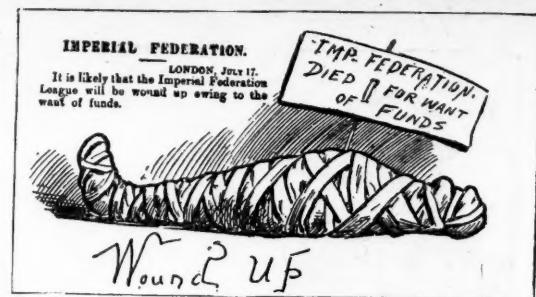
AN ITALIAN VIEW OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The cocks have an idea to fly up in the air, when dragging the barque of the North in the Mediterranean. This novelty will irritate the great fish of the East, which opens its mouth at the least cry from its people. This Eastern monster is protected by the modern Polyphemus, who silently seeks for strangers in its waters.—From *Il Papagallo* (Rome), September 10.



A GERMAN VIEW OF THE SIAMESE QUESTION.

From *Der Wahrer Jacob*, September 16.



AN AUSTRALIAN VIEW OF IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

From the *Sydney Bulletin*.



JOHN SMITH'S IDEA OF LEGITIMATE EVASION OF THE INCOME TAX.

His income is a paltry £1,400 per annum, and he pays away the whole of it in household salaries.—From the *Melbourne Punch*.



A NATIVE VIEW OF THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

From the *Hindi Punch* (Bombay), August 20.



KICKED OUT!

From *Moonshine* (London), September 9.



THEIR LORDSHIPS.

From the *Westminster Budget* (London), September 8.



WHAT ARE THE WILD WAVES SAYING ?

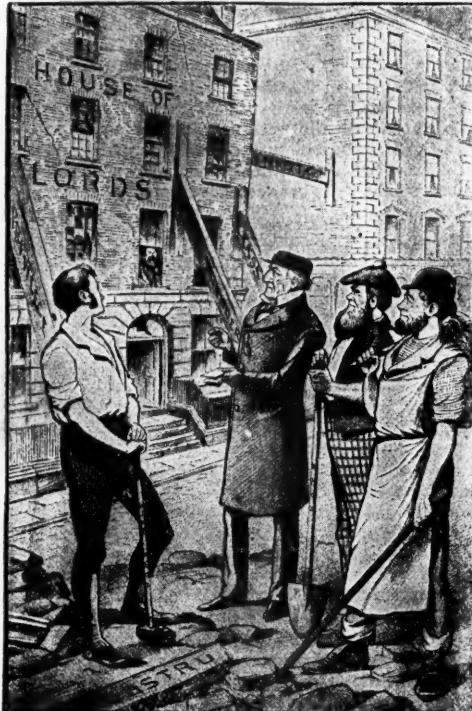
LITTLE PAUL : "The sea, Floy, what is it it keeps on saying?"

GRAND OLD MARINER : "It's saying ashow a storm's brewin', my little dear!"—From *Fun* (London), September 5.



THE POLITICIAN : A GERMAN VIEW OF MR. GLADSTONE.
(After Hogarth.)

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin), September 10.



CONDEMNED.

GLADSTONE (as Inspector) : "Set to work at once, boys, it's a dangerous nuisance. It has got to come down."—From *The Weekly Freeman* (Dublin), September 23.



"OUT YOU GO!"

From *Judy* (London), September 20.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

September 20.—The bill to repeal the Federal Election laws reported in the House of Representatives....A mob in Roanoke, Va., bent on lynching a negro, attempts to break open the jail, but is repulsed by the militia; eleven persons killed and many wounded; the Mayor flees the town....A mob in Louisiana pursuing a negro criminal builds a pyre on which to burn the victim....The Ways and Means Committee brings the hearings on the tariff question to a close....William Lea Chambers, of Alabama, nominated for Land Commissioner to Samoa....The Home Secretary of the British Ministry criticises the Labor members of Parliament for their advice to the striking coal miners....Ten new cases of cholera and two deaths reported from Hamburg....Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian Prime Minister, resigns on account of the dissatisfaction with the Civil Marriage bill....The will of the late Hamilton Fish leaves \$50,000 to Columbia College....Prince Bismarck becomes seriously ill; Emperor William invites him to his palace.

September 21.—Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) offers a cloture resolution in the Senate; the House decides to begin debate on the Federal Elections bill September 26 and to end it October 10....Mr. McCreary offers an amendment to the Geary law in the Foreign Affairs Committee....Order restored in Roanoke, Va., after the negro is lynched....The cholera reported to be spreading to European ports....Admiral Mello sends his ultimatum to the authorities at Rio Janeiro....Many radical leaders in Argentina arrested; the national troops in Corrientes join the rebels; the President orders the entire national guard mobilized....Foreign exchange in American markets takes a decided rise; export of breadstuffs declines; the cotton crop two or three weeks belated.

September 22.—In the Senate Messrs. Teller and Wolcott oppose the cloture resolution; Representative Loud introduces a bill into the House appropriating \$500,000 for the deportation of Chinese....The Commissioner of Pensions estimates the appropriations for 1895 at \$162,631,570....Eleven people killed in an accident on the Wabash Railroad near Chicago....The British challenge yacht, "Valkyrie," arrives in New York....Rebel vessels in Rio Janeiro harbor prepare to bombard the city....Insurgents in Tucuman, Argentina, invade Santiago del Esturro and attack government troops....Report received of the loss of the Haytian gunboat "Petion" on September 6 with 90 persons on board....Mr. Gladstone sends a circular letter of thanks to his supporters in Parliament....The British Parliament adjourns to November 2....M. Zola speaks on "Anonymity in Journalism" before the London Institute of Journalism....A newspaper in Rome sues a Cardinal for inciting a boycott against it.

September 23.—The cloture resolution in the Senate referred to Committee on Rules....The Indian Bureau asks for an appropriation of \$6,931,736....A steamship with supplies sent from New York to the plague stricken city of Brunswick, Ga....A State convention of negroes called in Georgia to consider means of checking lynching....Federal troops overcome the insurgents in Tucuman, Argentina.

September 24.—Union sailors in San Francisco blow up lodging house of non-union men with dynamite; five persons killed....Irish and Italian laborers in Brooklyn, N.

Y., engage in a street fight....Official data from Washington show 560 State and private bank suspensions and 72 resumptions from January 1 to September 1; 155 national bank suspensions and 70 resumptions....President Carnot, addressing the army at Beauvais, declares France's love of peace, but readiness for war....Many Anarchists arrested in Vienna....An Anarchist named Pallas at Barcelona, Spain, throws dynamite bombs into the midst of a military review....Miners in the Mons coal districts, Belgium, decide to go on strike....The Russian monitor Roonalka, with 178 men, reported missing.

September 25.—Senator Stewart makes a bitter censure in the Senate of President Cleveland's public utterances and executive policy; Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, speaks against the Repeal bill....The rioters in Roanoke ask the Mayor to return and guarantee him protection

....State authorities in Alabama decide to make no further leases of convicts to mine owners....Professor Koch finds no cholera bacilli in Berlin's drinking water....The proprietors of a young Czech journal in Prague arrested.

September 26.—Debate on the repeal of the Federal Elections bill begun in the House of Representatives; work on a new tariff bill begun by the Committee on Ways and Means....Express companies on railroads arm all their employees to prevent train robberies....The Independent Order of Odd Fellows has a day at the World's Fair....The Treasurer of the Old Colony railroad embezzles \$96,000....A sleight-of-hand performer forced to discontinue his exhibition in the City of Mexico on account of a priest declaring his works to be "of the devil"....A newspaper hostile to the government in Argentina suppressed; the State in a disturbed condition; telegraphic communication with the interior cut off; a skirmish takes place off the coast between government vessels and rebel torpedo boats.

September 27.—President Cleveland expresses his views on money legislation in a public letter to Governor Northen, of Virginia....Senator Gorman on the floor of the Senate sharply rebukes the insinuations of the opponents of repeal that the repeal Senators are controlled by offers of Federal patronage....Senator Jones, of Arkansas, submits a compromise bill....The President nominates Robert E. Preston to be Superintendent of the Mint....The Maryland Democratic convention indorses the Cleveland Administration....The Democrats of Massachusetts nominate John E. Russell for Governor....Mr. Gladstone addresses the Midlothian Liberal Committee of Edinburgh on the House of Lords....20,000 women and children said to be starving in the coal districts of England where the strike prevails....The Argentinian government captures Col. Espina, who incited the naval revolt of the 26th inst.; the rebels in Santa Fé surrender....The cruiser "Charleston" arrives at Rio Janeiro, Brazil....The Governor of South Carolina sends militia to Langtry to prevent a negro lynching.

September 28.—The supporters of the repeal in the Senate begin to organize to effect a final vote....William Lea Chambers, of Alabama, nominated to be Land Commissioner at Samoa; Luther Short, Consul-General at Constantinople....The Missouri Colored Church conference protests against the frequent negro lynchings....

More coal miners in Belgium go on strike ; the Federation of Mine Owners in England issues a manifesto justifying the 25 per cent. reduction in wages....The Queen Regent and King of Spain get enthusiastic reception on return to Madrid from San Sebastian ; the Spanish police order a general search for Anarchists....Police authorities at Budapest seize large quantities of Communist and Socialist manifestos....The insurgent, Col. Espina, in Argentina, sentenced to be shot.

September 29.—Certain manufacturers of Philadelphia petition Congress in favor of continued use of silver as money, and against altering the tariff law....Senator Morgan, of Alabama, speaks against the Repeal bill....Governor Flower, of New York, addresses the Palmyra Fair on the Depression of Land Values....The Grand Jury of New York recommends the abolition of the Coroner's office and the relegation of its functions to health officers and other public officials....Five thousand people turn out to witness the hanging of five negroes in Mount Vernon and Montgomery counties, Georgia....The police authorities find a bomb factory and anarchists' headquarters in Barcelona, Spain....Anarchists leave Vienna in considerable numbers on account of police activities against them....An infernal machine with lighted fuse discovered near police headquarters in Prague ; many anarchists arrested....The striking miners in England refuse to conform to owners' rules for returning to work....Alderman George Robert Tyler elected to succeed Lord Mayor Knill in London....M. de Giers, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, issues a notice disclaiming anything more than international courtesy in the visit of the fleet to Toulon, France....Indications point to a restoration of harmony in the business relations of Germany and Russia....Heavy fighting occurs between government and rebels in northern Buenos Ayres ; peace restored in Rosario, Santa Fé, by the surrender of the city and the rebel forces.

September 30.—Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, accuses President Cleveland of exceeding his authority in several public acts....A report submitted by Representative Dockery, of the Joint Committee, shows a total of \$13,364,196 in government salaries....General Wheeler, of Alabama, introduces a bill into Congress providing for a commemoration in New York City of the Twentieth Century of the Christian Religion....The effort of the Italian government to negotiate a big loan in Berlin is unsuccessful....The cholera plague spreads rapidly in the government of Kolo, Russia....Miners about Chesterfield, Derbyshire, England, return to work at reduced wages....Foreign warships dissuade Admiral Mello from a proposed attack on the Rio Janeiro fort....Pallas, the Spanish Anarchist who threw the bomb into the military review at Barcelona, sentenced to be shot with his back to the executioners....The Argentinian rebel, Col. Espina, shot....The Boston baseball team wins the National League pennant for the year.

October 1.—Many new cases reported from the fever stricken city, Brunswick, Ga. ; most of the citizens draw from the relief stores....The Schuylkill Coal Exchange, Pennsylvania, decides to raise miners' wages six per cent., on account of advance in prices for September....The Oklahoma and Indian Territory inter-Territorial Convention passes resolutions praying for a Congressional act to fuse the two Territories into a single State....The Franco-Siamese difficulty finally settled by Siam's concession of all demands save in the matter of retaining the Danish officials in her service....The municipality of Saint Denis, France, refuses to honor the visiting Russian fleet and denounces the Czar as a despot....The miners' strike in

Belgium spreads ominously ; 10,000 men out of work....The police stop a noisy Anarchist meeting in Manchester, England....The Argentinian government recaptures an ironclad which had been taken by the rebels under Col. Espina.

October 2.—A fearful cyclone rages on the Gulf coast of Louisiana ; many people killed and great damage done to property....Yellow fever spreads beyond the control of the authorities at Brunswick, Ga....Another negro-lynching in South Carolina ; lynchers placard the dead body with the sign : "We do not know any better law than to protect our wives and daughters"....Many mills in New England resume operations....Representative Henderson, of Iowa, introduces a bill in Congress providing for an investigation of the Sugar Trust....Governor Tillman makes further "liquor raids" in South Carolina....Admiral Mello resumes hostilities at Rio Janeiro....The Franco-Siamese treaty signed on the 1st inst. yields the left bank of the Mekong and the islands in the river ; France may build stations on the right bank and maintain consulates in Siamese territory....A further discovery of dynamite bombs made by the police in Barcelona....The Philadelphia cricket team defeats the Australians in the international match at the Quaker City.

October 3.—A bill to modify the Geary act agreed upon in the House Committee of Foreign Affairs....The Treasury circulation statement for September shows an increase from \$25.01 to \$25.29....The private stock of wines of a citizen seized in Charleston under the Dispensary law....The Mayors of several manufacturing cities in England invite conferences of mine owners and laborers with a view to ending the long strike....The Matabele tribe under Lobengula make another attack on the British strongholds near Victoria, South Africa....The poet Björnson in a public interview in Vienna strongly advocates Norwegian independence....Many women vote on the school elections in Connecticut....The will of the late Calvin T. Sampson bequeaths large amounts to church missions and similar charities....The radical leader, Dr. Alem, arrested in Buenos Ayres.

October 4.—The Secretary of the Treasury reports to the Senate the reasons for not having purchased the full amount of silver during July and August....A delegation of Baltimore business men and manufacturers visits Washington to urge the repeal of the Sherman act....The Northwest wheat crop for September reaches the highest figures ever known ; 5,109,949 bushels received at Duluth....Militia called out in Alabama to suppress demonstrations of striking railroad hands....The Democratic State Convention of Nebraska endorses the Cleveland Administration against the wish of Representative Bryan....Late reports of the hurricane in Louisiana give a death list of nearly 2,000, most of them whites....The trial of Emma Goldman, the anarchist, for inciting to riot begins in New York City....Alaskan Indians murder the missionary, H. R. Thornton, while at his post of duty....The boundary dispute with Mexico referred to a joint commission of two....The Spanish government sends troops to Melilla to rebuild the fort recently torn down by the Moors ; 27,000 Africans on the ground ; a Spanish gunboat shells the Moorish strongholds all along the Morocco coast....The Turkish ambassador in London makes a public statement defending the course of Turkey relative to Armenians....Great Britain assumes the offensive against Lobengula's tribe in South Africa....The Ashantees on the West coast of Africa conquer the Coranza tribe and threaten the British protectorate to the south.

October 5.—A call for a convention of colored men to protest against lynching issued, to be held in Cincinnati

November 28....The Pan-American Bimetallic Convention meets in St. Louis....A riot takes place among striking railroad men in the Big Four shops at Indianola....A well-known whisky house in Louisville suspends....Capt. D. F. Stiles, U. S. A., to be court-martialed for alleged misconduct at the opening of the Cherokee Strip....The dynamite cruiser "Vesuvius" ordered to destroy all derelicts along the Atlantic Coast....The cruiser "Montgomery" much injured by the recent hurricane at New Orleans....The Spanish government announces its intention of pushing forward the building of its forts in North Africa despite Moorish interference....An anti-Jew riot occurs in Beroun near Prague; many persons injured. The striking miners in Belgium return to work....The first race between the "Vigilant" and "Valkyrie" yachts for the America's cup declared off for lack of wind, the boats failing to cover the course within the time limit.

October 6.—Yellow fever increases in Brunswick, Ga.The Democratic and Republican conventions in New York State make important nominations....Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, proposes a compromise for the Voorhees Repeal bill, involving a declaration in favor of free coinage....Stephen Bonsal, Secretary of the Legation at Peking, nominated to be Secretary at Madrid; Charles Denby, Jr., Second Secretary at Peking, to be Secretary at Peking....The Treasury loses \$3,750,000 of gold for the day, but the currency balance is increased \$3,000,000....A negro assaults a white girl in Fort Scott, Kan.; the whites of the city turn out in pursuit of the culprit; the militia summoned to prevent violence....The widely-known newspaper, *Don Quixote*, City of Mexico, suppressed....Much clamoring against the Moors reported from Madrid; citizens anxious to enlist in an expedition against them....Pallas, the Barcelona Anarchist, shot....A skirmish occurs between a police patrol and a band of Matabeles in South Africa....A band of train robbers hunted down and killed in Montana.

October 7.—The second of the series of international yacht races for America's cup won by the American boat "Vigilant"....Supporters of the Repeal bill in the Senate announce their intention to force a continuous session, beginning October 11, until a vote is secured....Improvements reported from the fever district in Georgia....Admiral Mello, commanding the rebel fleet at Rio Janeiro, demands the dismounting of guns in the city; President Peixoto accedes and hostilities cease for the time being....The German government comes to the rescue of Italy and enables it to secure the needed financial loan in Berlin....Prince Bismarck leaves Kissingen, where he had been confined by sickness, for his home at Friedrichsruhe....Fourteen thousand Riff natives intrench themselves about the Spanish fort at Melilla....An anti-monarchical agitation reported to be increasing in Sicily.

October 8.—The steamship "Russia" from Hamburg detained at quarantine at New York with cases resembling cholera on board....A mob in Savannah, Ga., takes possession of a railroad station, awaiting the arrival of a negro, with purpose to lynch him. White Caps continue their demonstration against lowering the price of cotton in Louisiana....King Humbert, of Italy, offers Prince Bismarck a winter home near Naples....Marshal McMahon, ex-President of France, reported to be very ill....Berbers still flock to Manilla to fight the Spaniards.

October 9.—Lord Dunraven's challenge cutter again beaten by the "Vigilant" in the international yacht race....In the Senate Mr. Wolcott characterizes President Cleveland's letter to Governor Northern as "intrusive and

offensive"....The debate on the Federal Elections bill ended in the House....Chicago Day celebrated at the World's Fair; over 700,000 persons in attendance; the bonded indebtedness of the exposition discharged by the final payment of \$1,565,310....The Coal Creek mining trouble in Tennessee ends and the men return to work....The fall term of the Supreme Court opens....Secretary Carlisle responds to the Senate's inquiry as to the appointment of the Fairchild Commission....The Treasury gold reserve decreased five millions from October 1....Emma Goldman, the Anarchist, convicted in New York of inciting to riot....Cases of smallpox appear in plague-stricken Brunswick, Ga....Count de Lesseps reported to be dying....The mayors of the Sheffield district, England, meet to consider means of settling the coal mining difficulties....Negotiations for the loan of 40,000,000 lire to Italian bankers concluded in Berlin....Three Anarchists arrested in Bohemia for trying to blow up a railroad train....Three thousand more coal miners go on strike in Belgium.

October 10.—The Tucker bill to repeal Federal Election laws passes the House by a vote of 200 to 101, the Populists voting with the Democrats....Chambers of Commerce in Virginia, North and South Carolina appoint committees to visit Washington to urge the passage of the Repeal bill; Senator McPherson speaks sharply of the delay in voting....The Republicans carry the municipal election in Indianapolis....Over 300,000 people attend the World's Fair....A fight occurs between Hungarian miners in Greensburgh, Pa....The Austrian Parliament opens; a bill introduced to extend the suffrage; 20,000 persons attend the sixteen universal suffrage meetings held in Vienna....The Federation of Coal Mine Owners rejects the Mayors' plan for settling the great strike....Fort Villegagnon in Rio Janeiro Bay declares in favor of Admiral Mello....A riot occurs in the outposts of Hamburg in resistance to sanitary officials.

October 11.—The Senate begins a continuous session in order to force a vote on the Repeal bill....Mr. McCreary's bill amending the Chinese Exclusion act taken up in the House....The State Convention of the Farmer's Alliance in Iowa endorses the Anti-Option and Conger Land bill....President Peixoto, of Brazil, promises to resign if the fall elections go against him....The mine owners in South Derbyshire and Leicestershire accept the Mayors' proposals that men be taken back at their old wages, the reduction of 10 per cent. to be accepted in December....General Chincilla ordered by the Spanish government to take command against the Moors of North Africa....Lack of wind prevents the yachts from finishing in the third international race....Windle makes a mile (flying start) on the bicycle in 1:56 4-5; Tyler (standing start) in 2:00 2-5.

October 12.—The continuous session of the Senate broken by an adjournment at 1:30 A.M., after thirty-eight hours of debate; Senator Allen speaks for thirteen consecutive hours....A delegation of Philadelphia merchants goes to the Capitol to urge repeal....A poll of the Alabama State Democratic Committee shows a unanimous opinion in favor of repeal....A report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows a decided improvement in the condition of the New York banks....The Spanish Minister of the Interior resigns.

October 13.—Messrs. Vest and Allen in the Senate give notice of amendments to the Repeal bill....Representative McCreary speaks upon his bill amending the Geary Exclusion act....The railroads refuse to allow idle men in Texas to ride free....The Gulf Coast again swept by severe storms....The Union Pacific railroad goes into a

receiver's hands....Two sections of an excursion train collide at Jackson, Mich., killing twelve persons and wounding many others....The President of Guatemala dissolves Congress and declares himself a dictator....More Spanish troops embark for Melilla....The Bavarian Diet rejects the motions of the Socialists and radicals to extend the suffrage....The French entertain the Russian Fleet at Toulon....Reports reach London of further fighting in the Matabele country....The American yacht "Vigilant" defeats the English yacht "Valkyrie" in the third of the International races, and thus wins the "America's" cup.

October 14.—"We have only begun to fight," Mr. Voorhees says on moving an adjournment of the Senate for the day; Senator Palmer announces that he will not surrender to compromise....A severe storm visits various sections of the United States, doing much damage on the coast and lakes....Great excitement in the Hungarian Diet because of the Premier's speech against motions censuring the Government; the Opposition members leave the Chamber....Toulon, France, overcrowded with visitors at the reception to the Russian fleet....The Moors mount cannon on the high points about Melilla and menace the fort....Afghan forces drive the Russian admiral and his troops from the Pamir country.

October 15.—London papers comment sarcastically on the Senate's "continuous session"....The main buildings of South Dakota University destroyed by fire....The Spanish government dispatches artillery to Melilla, fearing a concentrated attack from the Moors....The miners' union in Lens, France, decides to continue the coal strike....The Brazilian government protests to Argentina against its permitting aid to be sent to revolutionists.

October 16.—The McCrea Chinese bill passes the House by a vote of 167 to 9, with an amendment offered by Mr. Geary....Further reports indicate widespread damages to property and loss of life from the storm of the 14th....Business men of Duluth, Minn., meet in mass convention and pass resolutions demanding repeal of Sherman law and amendment of the rules of the Senate; similar action taken in Boston and Pittsburgh....The Franco-Russian fêtes at Toulon close....The British fleet visits Taranto, Italy....The Czarewitch of Russia formally betrothed to Princess Victoria, daughter of the Prince of Wales....The famous composer Gounod stricken with apoplexy.

October 17.—Senator Sherman arraigns the majority in the Senate for failure to bring about action upon the Repeal bill; Senator Hill advocates the right of the presiding officer to determine the presence of a quorum....The Treasury report for September shows continued heavy falling off in imports; also a decrease in the currency holdings....Russian naval officers warmly welcomed in Paris....Anarchists start a riot and destroy a theatre in Rome....The government forts in Rio Janeiro fire on the rebel fleet; Duestro captured by Admiral Mello; the latter again bombards the capital....A large iron company in Philadelphia fails....The Bankers' Convention assembles at Chicago....Advices at Johannesburg show that King Khama, who is assisting the British South Africa Company's forces against the Matabeles, has arrived at Tati with 1,500 followers....Ceremonies in Washington City to mark the formal opening of the newly-established Lincoln Memorial House (the one in which he died)....The American Express Company is investigating a loss of about \$50,000, which disappeared in transit from the Bank of Commerce, New York, to a bank in New Orleans, October 11....A Pennsylvania limited train collided with a freight in the yards of the Cleveland and Pittsburg

Railroad, at Wellsville, Ohio, by reason of a dense fog; four killed and three others injured, none of them passengers....Closing session of the World's Christian Temperance Congress....Cholera spreading in Stettin; five new cases and two deaths reported; in Palermo, 14 new cases and 11 deaths.

October 18.—The Hudson River (New York and New Jersey) Bridge bill, with an amendment providing that the company shall expend not less than \$250,000 within the first year and not less than \$1,000,000 in each following year until finished, and that if the bridge is not completed within 10 years the act shall become null and void, passes the House....The "Steering Committee" of the Senate resumes business, upon Administration Democrats refusing to enter into caucus....Señor Del Valle offers to undertake the leadership of the Argentinian Radical party in place of Dr. Alem, on condition that the party will abandon violent methods....The statue of Emperor Wilhelm I unveiled at Bremen by his grandson, the present Emperor, who, in an after-dinner speech, declares that he has no higher ambition than to follow in the first Emperor's footsteps....The twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of Cardinal Gibbons to the episcopacy of the Roman Catholic Church is celebrated with great pomp in Baltimore....500,000 Columbian half dollars remain stored in the vaults of the sub-treasury in Chicago....The twentieth annual convention of the National W. C. T. U. is held at Chicago....Fire near the corner of 42d street and Tenth avenue, New York, destroys four factory buildings and a dozen dwelling houses.

October 19.—Senate deadlock apparently broken by a proposed compromise of the "Steering Committee"; the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act to take effect either January 1 or July 1, 1895, the Secretary retaining power to replenish gold reserve by issuing bonds to a limit of from \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000....Cabinet crisis due principally to Count Taaffe's Franchise bill seems imminent at Vienna; the Count offers to withdraw the bill for the present....Emperor William appoints General Broussart Schellendorf to the Ministry of War, made vacant by the resignation of General von Kaltenborn Stachau....Dispatches from Madrid to the *Temps* (Paris) say the Moors are at work night and day digging trenches about Melilla....The Madrid *Heraldo* publishes an account from Tangier saying that the forces of the Sultan of Morocco have surrounded the hostile Frajana, Mezquita and Mazuza Kabyles who made the recent attack on the Spanish Garrison at Melilla....The French Cabinet decides that Marshal MacMahon shall have a national funeral from the Eglise des Invalides, on Sunday, the 22d....Queen Victoria sends regrets to the family of Gounod....The monument at Trenton, N. J., to commemorate Washington's victory unveiled....Doctor Briggs' complaints against the New York State Presbytery dismissed by the Synod at Rochester....The will of the millionaire Charles Bathgate Beck is reported to contain large bequests to Columbia Law School and to many charitable organizations.

OBITUARY.

September 21.—Thomas S. Collier, known as a poet and historian....Baron Churchill, London....Count de Bylandt, Dutch Minister to Great Britain.

September 22.—Dr. Hovat, president of the Croatian Diet, Germany.

September 25.—Capt. Wm. L. Neall, Lexington, Ky., who assisted Cassius M. Clay in editing the *True American*.

September 26.—Hon. Charles Wheeler, a distinguished and charitable citizen of Bridgeport, Conn....Prof. J. F. Parish Steele, of Illinois, an agricultural writer of national distinction....Louis Lange, the German journalist, of St. Louis.

September 27.—Eckford Webb, Williamsburg, N. Y.,



THE LATE M. GOUNOD, COMPOSER.

of the well-known shipbuilding firm....Rev. Edward D. Neill, one of the pioneers of Minnesota.

September 28.—Hon. Geo. H. Peck, Birmingham, Conn., prominent citizen and politician.

September 30.—Judge Irvin B. Randle, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Madison County, Ill....

Lieut.-Commander Wm. W. Rhodes of the United States Navy.

October 1.—Prof. Benjamin Jowett, M.A., LL.D., the eminent Greek scholar, of Oxford University, England....Charles Jean Baptiste Aucaigne, an eminent Frenchman.

October 3.—Hon. Erastus Wells, one of the best known citizens in St. Louis....Donald Gillies, West Troy, N. Y., a veteran of the Crimean War and of the Rebellion.

October 4.—Ex-Senator James Black Groome, Baltimore.

October 7.—William Smith, LL.D., the well known lexicographer and compiler....Mrs. Cornelia L. Crary, New York City, daughter of Robert Fulton, inventor of the steamboat.

October 10.—J. Willis Menard, Washington, D. C., the first colored man to run for Congress....William H. Guion, New York, one of the original promoters of the Guion Steamship Line.

October 11.—Capt. J. F. Smallman, Grand Haven, Mich., distinguished for landing Lieutenant Cushing when he blew up the "Albemarle"....Capt. Valentine Gurney, New York, one of the four survivors of the Balaklava charge.

October 12.—Capt. Andrew C. Bayne, Hartford, Conn., veteran distinguished for personal bravery during Civil War....Timothy C. Eastman, New York, president of the Eastmans Company....General George Kamecke, Berlin.

October 15.—Col. J. L. Thomas, Baltimore, Md., distinguished figure in the State's history.

October 17.—Marshal MacMahon, the distinguished ex-President of France....Frederick Seymour Wildman, of Danbury, Conn., oldest Mason in the United States, aged 88....Charles Bell Birch, the sculptor, London.

October 18.—M. Charles Gounod, of Paris, the great composer....Mrs. Lucy Stone, of Boston, one of the earliest champions of Woman's Rights in the United States....Mrs. Julia Seymour Conkling, widow of Roscoe Conkling.

October 19.—Lieut. F. S. Bassett, U.S.N., of Chicago....Brevet Brig.-Gen. Denis F. Burke, of New York, veteran of the civil war.

THE WORLD'S FAIR BALANCE SHEET.

The act of Congress authorizing the holding of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago coupled with it a condition that ten millions of dollars be pledged by the city to the support and promotion of the enterprise. Prior to petitioning Congress for this authorization the citizens of Chicago had subscribed over five millions. To secure the balance of the sum required by Congress the corporate city itself, under privilege of a special act of legislature especially convened for the purpose, made an issue of five millions of bonds bearing six per cent. Before organization had progressed very far it was found that even ten millions would be inadequate to the purposes of the Exposition, and Congress was, therefore, petitioned for a Federal appropriation. This was granted in the form of a special mintage of silver souvenir half dollars, the proceeds of sale to accrue to the authorities of the Fair. This amounted to something less than two millions of dollars because of the retention of \$570,000 by the government to provide compensation for the Juries of Awards; and the entire appropriation was conditioned upon the closing of the Fair grounds on Sundays. The Exposition authorities had hoped to secure five millions from Congress, but failing in this issued five millions of debenture bonds bearing 6 per cent., payable January 1, 1894. About four and one-half millions of these were readily disposed of to bankers, railroad corporations and

others in Chicago. Accurately stated, then, the original working funds of the Exposition were as follows:
 From popular subscriptions \$5,600,117
 City of Chicago appropriation 5,000,000
 Sale of debenture bonds 4,444,500
 Souvenir coin appropriation 1,930,000

 \$16,974,567

Of course the popular subscription has not been paid in its entirety, but the unusually large percentage of 92½ had been collected by October 20, and the authorities were expecting to realize an even 93 per cent. by November 1. The debenture bonds stand as liabilities as well as available cash assets. The interest upon them for the full period of their duration would amount to \$266,000. The condition accompanying the souvenir half-dollar appropriation was directly violated by the Exposition remaining open Sundays, which will probably necessitate the returning of \$1,930,000 to the U. S. Treasury. Taking all this into account, then, the actual free assets upon which the directors had to operate were \$10,334,000.

The expense incurred in construction of buildings, improvement of grounds and preliminary organization amounted to \$19,015,081. The general and operating expenses averaged \$19,300 per day to September 30, which would give an aggregate to October 30 from the opening

of the Exposition of \$6,749,200. The gross expenditures to October 30 would therefore tabulate as follows :	
Construction and preliminary organization	\$19,015,081
Operating expenses to September 30	6,170,272
Approximate expenses to October 30	579,018
 Total	\$25,764,371

Add to this the debenture bonds and interest on them and the gross liabilities of the Fair from start to finish appear to be \$30,474,871, the amount which the Exposition must yield to cover expenses and to close without indebtedness.

The gate receipts up to September 30 from a total attendance of 19,583,990, with paid admissions from 14,661,227 persons, were \$7,404,593. After October 1 the attendance increased very rapidly, amounting for the seventeen days ending October 17, including the extraordinary numbers of Chicago Day, to 3,736,581. Indications at this time (October 20) are that it will average 250,000 per day during the rest of the month, making a total of seven millions for October, or fifty per cent. more than during September. A proportionate increase in the money received from admissions would swell the total gate receipts for the six months to \$10,800,000.

The income from percentage on concessions footed up to \$2,600,307 September 30, and the Treasurer estimated the total to October 30 at \$3,500,000. Miscellaneous receipts will amount to about \$800,000 (\$669,195, September 30, and the interest on deposits, etc., to \$95,000.

The premium realized upon the sale of the souvenir coins up to September 30 had been \$509,067.28. As the coins are selling at this writing (October 20) at the rate of 750 per day the total premium realized at the close of the Fair will probably amount to \$520,000.

The grand total of receipts will therefore be :

From capital stock paid in	\$5,208,108
City of Chicago appropriation	5,000,000
Souvenir coins	1,929,120
Premium on souvenir coins	520,000
Debenture bonds	4,444,500
Gate receipts	10,800,000
Concessions	3,500,000
Interest	95,000
Miscellaneous	800,000
 Total	\$32,496,728

On October 9, Chicago Day, by the passing of a check for over one million dollars, the Treasurer of the Exposition discharged the final indebtedness of the Fair by redeeming the debenture bonds and paying the \$231,000 accrued interest upon them three months before their expiration, saving thus about \$30,000, and reducing the gross liabilities to \$27,728,411. Deducting this sum from the gross receipts we have a possible net profit of a little less than two million dollars.

As there are over fourteen million dollars sunk in the buildings, it is hoped that they will yield when torn down at least \$1,000,000 salvage. But there is no certainty that such will be the case. Up to the present time the authorities have been unable to secure any favorable offer; some contractors even refusing to do the work without remuneration. However, there is a probability that a company will be formed for the demolition purposes, which, having its own time, can move to advantage and probably realize well on salvage.

After all is done there remains remuneration, or rather distribution, to the stockholder. Whether or not anything will remain to him is still uncertain. The city of Chicago

was to be refunded for its appropriation in like proportion to all the stockholders, but whether or not the latter as a whole gain the city certainly will profit handsomely from the large number of visitors who have spent so liberally within her confines. If there have been 3,000,000 visitors and they have averaged five dollars a day for seven days, \$105,000,000 has been left within the city, which will more than compensate for the losses of the reaction following the close of the Fair. The city of Paris is calculated to have gained over 500,000,000 francs from the Exposition of 1889.

Compared with the Paris Exposition in point of attendance the Columbian World's Fair shows well. Its grand total by months is as follows :

	Paid.	Free.	Total.
May	1,050,037	481,947	1,531,984
June	2,675,113	902,721	3,577,834
July	2,760,263	1,217,239	3,977,502
August	3,515,943	1,172,215	4,687,708
September	4,659,871	1,149,071	5,808,942
October (estimated)	7,000,000	1,150,000	8,150,000
	21,661,227	6,073,193	27,733,970

The exact attendance at the Paris Exposition it is impossible to state owing to the cumulative system of admission tickets used, which required the payment of one, three or five tickets for admission, according to the hour of day or the occasion. Thirty million coupon tickets were sold and twenty-eight million collected. Various estimates claim that these represent all the way from twenty to twenty-four million actual admissions. Passes were issued only very sparingly, and the free list did not even include concessionaries. All departments of the Exposition were open Sundays and on those days the attendance was larger than on any other, never falling below 150,000, and rising as high as 335,000. At Chicago, on the contrary, the Sunday attendance has fallen as low as 16,000, and has never risen higher than 88,000, up to the present writing. The total expenditures of the Paris Exposition were only 41,500,000 francs, or about \$8,000,000; the gross receipts were 49,500,000 francs, so that the net profit was 8,000,000 francs, or \$1,600,000.

The total attendance at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia was 9,910,966, of which number 8,004,274 were paid admissions, amounting to \$4,821,325. The gross expenditures were \$9,041,513; the gross income, including capital stock and government loan (subsequently refunded) \$11,133,675, leaving far too inadequate a net profit to reimburse stockholders. The concessions netted the Exposition \$236,020; and the sale of buildings brought \$290,142.

Recapitulating, we have the following tables:

	ATTENDANCE, PAID ADMISSIONS.
At Chicago	21,660,000
At Paris (approx.)	21,000,000
At Philadelphia	8,000,000

The largest attendance on any one day, paid admissions:

At Chicago, Chicago Day, Oct. 9	715,881	
At Paris, closing day, June 10	370,354	
At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Day, Sept. 28	274,919	
 Finances. Chicago. Paris. Philadelphia.		
Receipts.....\$27,820,318	\$9,500,000	\$11,133,675
Expenditures.. 25,906,930	8,000,000	9,041,513
 Net proceeds. \$1,823,988	\$1,500,000	\$2,092,162

ARTHUR I. STREET.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

BY S. A. THOMPSON.

[Although the last of our large government tracts of land has been parceled out for settlement, home-seekers need not despair. In the Great Northwest there are still to be found thousands of acres of unoccupied fertile field. Last month we called attention to the undeveloped resources of this vast domain, and in this number we have the good fortune to be able to present an article by Mr. S. A. Thompson, who sets forth in facts and figures its wonderful possibilities. As Secretary of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Thompson has for a number of years been actively engaged in seeking out and pushing forward effective means for bringing the Northwest into closer communication with the rest of the American Continent, and he is, therefore, able to write with an intimate knowledge of his subject. Dr. Johnson, whose article "Inland Waterways for the Northwest" well supplements that of Mr. Thompson, is Lecturer on Transportation in the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, University of Pennsylvania, and has recently given to the public a monograph on the subject of "Inland Waterways."—THE EDITOR.]

"I RESPECTFULLY recommend that the post be abandoned, for the reason that the surrounding country is of such a character that it is impossible that it can ever support a sufficient population to justify the expense necessary to maintain a fort at this point." Thus, in substance, wrote the officer in command of Fort Dearborn to the Secretary of War in 1823. And dreary enough, no doubt, was the situation of the forlorn little outpost of civilization from which he wrote. The population of the United States was less than thirteen millions; permanent settlement had scarce extended west of the Mississippi at any point, the one notable exception being a narrow strip on either side of the Missouri, reaching from St. Louis to the present site of Kansas City. Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and the Dakotas were not even dreamed of, but were still a part of the Territory of Missouri. The rude stockade, called by courtesy a fort, stood in a vast malarious swamp, through which a sluggish stream crawled slowly down to join the waters of a lake on which no sail was ever seen. Westward for uncounted leagues there stretched a wilderness almost unknown, and peopled only by savages.

SEVENTY YEARS LATER.

Not for the reason given by the officer in charge, but for others as different as is day from night, the little fort upon the far frontier has been abandoned. In its stead there stands a splendid city, home of more than fifteen hundred thousand souls, trade mistress of an empire in extent more vast than that which bowed in ancient days beneath the yoke of Rome. Westward lie a score or more of sovereign States, and prosperous towns and cities by the hundred dot the level plains and nestle in the mountain valleys which lie between the waters of Lake Michigan and the blue Pacific. Most wonderful of all is that city within a city which stands beside the inland sea—the marvelous White City—which has risen from the shifting sands as if by touch of some enchanted wand. Within its walls there have been placed the choicest fruits of forest, field and mine, the triumphs of science and of art, all that is best and highest in human achievement, gathered from every tribe and nation on the earth—the greatest exposition of the progress of the race the world has ever seen.

And all these wonders have been wrought by and in a city which but seventy years ago, lay all undreamed of in the womb of Time.

Such was the pessimistic prophecy in 1823, and thus has fate made answer in 1893.

THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

Before the possibilities of the Great Northwest can be intelligently discussed some understanding must be had as to the territory meant to be designated by that term, since no authoritative and universally accepted definition has yet been formulated. For the purpose of this article the Great Northwest will be considered to include, first, the American Northwest, consisting of the States of Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington and Oregon; second, the Canadian Northwest, consisting of the provinces, present and prospective, of Keewatin, Manitoba, Assiniboa, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Athabasca, Mackenzie and British Columbia; and third, of the American Territory of Alaska.

THE AMERICAN NORTHWEST.

It is doubtful if the average American has any adequate conception of the enormous size of the Northwestern States of the Union. Taken together they contain an area of 859,325 square miles, as appears from the following table:

Minnesota	88,365
Iowa	56,025
North Dakota	70,795
South Dakota	77,650
Nebraska	77,510
Montana	146,080
Wyoming	97,890
Idaho	84,800
Washington	69,180
Oregon	96,030
Total	859,325

It is probably just as doubtful if the average American has any adequate conception of what these figures really mean after they have been stated, but a few comparisons may aid in giving the reader a clearer understanding both of their import and their

importance. St. Louis County, Minn., lacks but a trifle of being as large as Connecticut and Rhode Island combined. Minnesota is more than ten times as large as Massachusetts, and Montana is three times as large as New York. There are four counties in Wyoming, each of which is larger than either Vermont, Massachusetts or New Jersey, and three counties in Montana, each of which is larger than those three States combined.

The ten States which constitute the American Northwest are larger by 12,710 square miles than all the States lying east of the Mississippi river, and between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, with the exception of Maine. Such illustrations might be multiplied *ad infinitum*, but those which have been given must suffice.

It is, of course, impossible to go into details in dealing with so vast a region. Volume after volume might be written concerning each one of the ten

ming is the "Dome of the Continent," for from amid her maze of mountains the waters run north, and east, and south and west. Beyond the Rockies are other mighty ranges running approximately parallel and having great valleys and lofty table lands between, and then—the broad Pacific.

THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

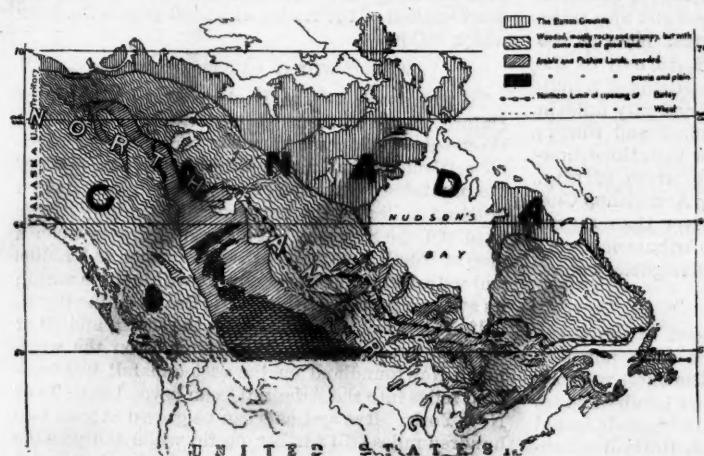
An effort has been made by some comparisons to aid the reader to understand the immensity of the American Northwest. But if it be difficult for the average reader to comprehend the vastness of this portion of his own country, it is still more difficult for him to get an adequate understanding of the almost immeasurable area of the Canadian Northwest. Few persons realize that before the purchase of Alaska Canada was larger than the United States, but such is the fact, for the territory of the Dominion is 3,470,392 square miles, while that of our country

was but 3,025,600. The area of the ten Northwestern States, as has been shown above, is but 859,285 square miles, while the area of the organized provinces and districts (corresponding to our States and Territories) of the Canadian Northwest aggregates 1,245,305 square miles, as appears from the following table:

Manitoba.....	73,000
Kewatin.....	400,000
Assiniboina.....	95,000
Saskatchewan.....	114,000
Alberta.....	100,000
Athabasca.....	123,000
British Columbia.....	341,305
	1,245,305

This is nearly fifty per cent. greater than the area of the American Northwest, but still beyond these provinces and districts lies an unorganized territory with an area of more than sixteen hundred thousand square miles. But area is not the only thing to be considered and the reader must be left to struggle for himself with the meaning of these almost incomprehensible figures.

The Canadian Northwest falls naturally into three great divisions. The territory lying between Hudson's Bay and the great chain of inland lakes in the valley of the Mackenzie River, extending from Lake Superior to the Arctic Ocean, is wooded, mostly rocky and swampy, but with some areas of good land, merging finally into what are known as the barren grounds in the extreme northeastern portion, northwest of Hudson's Bay. Second, the great stretch of fertile plains, part prairie and part wooded, lying between the great lakes above mentioned and the Rocky Mountains and extending from the international boundary line almost to the Arctic Ocean.



MAP SHOWING BARREN GROUNDS, ARABLE AND PASTURE LANDS AND NORTHERN LIMITS OF THE POSSIBLE CULTIVATION OF BARLEY AND WHEAT.

States named, and in the narrow compass of a magazine article only generalizations of the broadest kind can be employed. The eastern half of the territory comprised in the ten States under consideration is a vast alluvial plain, having an average elevation at its eastern edge of about 1,000 feet above the sea, rising steadily higher toward the west, until it breaks into the foothills, and then leaps skyward to the snow clad summits of the Rocky Mountains. Such local elevations as the Vermillion Range in Northern Minnesota, or even the Black Hills in South Dakota, while important enough when considered by themselves, are insignificant when compared either with the almost continental sweep of the plain from which they rise, or with the mighty uplift of the Rocky Range which lies beyond. Minnesota might be aptly named the "Mother of Waters," for from her borders the waters flow southward to the Gulf, eastward to the Atlantic and northward to Hudson's Bay. Wyo-

Third, the Alpine region extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast. As has been said by Mr. Erastus Wiman, in "The Greater Half of the Continent:" "In Canada, including the great lakes which encircle it and which penetrate it, and the rivers of enormous size and length which permeate it, is found more than one-half of the fresh water of the entire globe." There are more than ten thousand miles of navigable rivers in the Canadian Northwest—navigable, that is, not merely by canoes, but by steamboats. The supplies for all the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company are carried by water from Winnipeg even to points beyond the Rocky Mountains and the Arctic Circle, and the aggregate land transportation over the portages is only one hundred and fourteen miles. It is possible to go by water from the mouth of the St. Lawrence through the great lakes and down the Mackenzie to the Arctic Ocean, a trip of more than six thousand miles, in which less than one hundred and fifty miles will necessarily be on land. The great lakes of the Canadian Northwest are second in size only to the largest of the great lakes on the international boundary. Great Bear Lake is one hundred and fifty miles in length; Athabasca Lake, two hundred and thirty; while the Great Slave Lake is more than three hundred miles long and has an average width of fifty. The Mackenzie river is described by Archbishop Clut as a deeper, wider and grander river than the St. Lawrence, and it furnishes with its tributaries more than twenty-five hundred miles of navigable waters.

ALASKA.

Alaska, the third and last division of the Great Northwest, has an extreme length from north to south of eleven hundred miles. The most westerly point of the mainland is twenty-five hundred miles west of San Francisco, and the most westerly island of the Aleutian chain is more than thirty-five hundred miles west of that city. Its area is 577,390 square miles, of which 28,890 is insular, and it has a total coast line, including islands, of 26,364 miles. The southern coast is mountainous. The highest mountain on the coast is the great volcano, Mount St. Elias, which marks the turning point in the boundary between British and American territory. The principal feature is the valley of the Yukon, one of the great rivers of the world, which rises in British Columbia and, after a course of two thousand miles in a general westerly direction, falls into Bering Sea. The northern and western coasts are low, and the immediate valley of the Yukon for more than a thousand miles from the sea has an elevation of less than six hundred feet. The river is navigable in the summer for this distance by small steamers to Fort Yukon, which lies just upon the Arctic circle. More than two-thirds of the territory is still unexplored for scientific and economic purposes, and it is mainly the coast that is known.

A STORY AND A MORAL.

It is stated that upon one occasion a traveler, who had been hospitably received by a dusky monarch in

the heart of Africa, entertained his host with stories of the railway, the steamboat and all the wonders which the white race has achieved. All went well until it occurred to him to say that at certain seasons of the year in the white man's country all the lakes and rivers grow solid on the top, so that the king's elephants could walk across and would not wet their feet. "I have believed all you have said so far," said the angry king, "although you have told me many wonderful things, but now I know you are a liar!" All the Africans, from Tripoli to Zululand and from Somali to Soudan, would have sustained the king's opinion had they been appealed to, and would have joined vociferously in the cry of "liar!" which he raised. Yet none the less the traveler's tale was true. The moral of this story is that a statement is not necessarily false because it is contrary to all the knowledge and experience of an individual or a race. This moral is earnestly commended to the careful consideration of the reader who shall peruse the facts which follow.

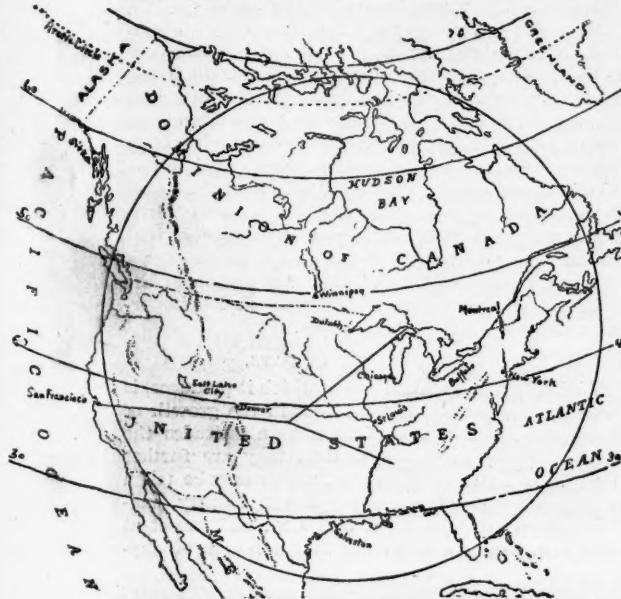
WHERE WHEAT CAN BE GROWN.

To the people of the Eastern States the city of Duluth, no doubt, seems very far away to north and West—almost, indeed, upon the very verge of possible settlement; but, as a matter of fact, the limit of the profitable cultivation of wheat lies at least sixteen hundred miles to the northwest of the city at the head of Lake Superior. If a circle be drawn upon a map of North America, with this distance as a radius and with Duluth as the centre, it will include within its sweep a portion of the Arctic Sea upon the north, half of the Gulf of Mexico upon the south, and all of Washington and part of California upon the west, touch Newfoundland on the east and fall five hundred miles into the Atlantic Ocean beyond the city of New York. Rye and oats can be grown at least two hundred miles still further north, while the possible limit of the ripening of barley and of potatoes lies beyond the Arctic circle, full two thousand miles northwest of Duluth.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

It is the general idea that the further north one goes the colder the climate, but in the Great Northwest, from Iowa north to the Peace River Valley, and even on to the shores of the Great Slave Lake, a range of nearly twenty degrees of latitude, climatic conditions are essentially the same. It is a region marked by great heat in summer and intense cold in the winter. Many illustrations might be given to show this similarity of climatic conditions over such a wide extent of territory, but one or two must suffice. Hon. J. W. Taylor, who for nearly a quarter of a century prior to his recent death had been the consul of the United States at Winnipeg, and to whom I am indebted for many of the facts contained in this article, says: "The prairie's firstling of the spring has the popular designation of crocus, but it is an anemone—*A. Pateus*, the purple anemone, the wind flower—but I prefer the children's name, suggested by its soft, furry coat, the 'gosling' flower, which,

with its delicate lavender petals, is fully ten days in advance of other venturesome spring blossoms. It is often gathered on the Mississippi bluffs near the Falls of St. Anthony on April 15. It appears simultaneously on the dry elevations near Winnipeg. It was observed even earlier, on April 13, during the Saskatchewan campaign of 1885, and is reported by



The straight lines on this map define three territories, all points in one of which are nearer to Duluth than to Chicago or Galveston; all points in the second nearer to Chicago than to Duluth or Galveston, and all points in the third nearer to Galveston than to Duluth or Chicago.

Major Butler in his 'Wild North Land' as in profusion on Peace River, 1,500 miles from St. Paul, on April 20. Even beyond one thousand miles, on the Yukon, within the Arctic circle, Archdeacon McDonald, a missionary of the Church of England, has gathered the flower on May 14. Equally significant as this delicate herald of the spring are the records of ice obstruction in the rivers, their emancipation being simultaneous from Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to Fort Vermilion, Athabasca."

ALTITUDE VS. LATITUDE.

The recorded observations of many years confirm the truth of these statements, but it will be in order to state some of the reasons for this similarity of the climate over so wide a range, with the far northwestern extension of the growth of wheat and other cereals which the existence of these conditions renders possible. Latitude has something to do with climate, but not everything. Altitude is at least as important. The effect of altitude in overcoming the influence of latitude is shown by the mountains crowned by snow which lie within the tropics. This fact is known to every one, but few have given consideration to the reverse effect produced by the decline of

altitude in northern lands. The great central plain of North America is two miles high in Mexico. The entire Colorado basin has an average height which is greater than that reached by the Great Northern Railway where it crosses the main divide of the Rocky Mountains near the international boundary line. The Union Pacific crosses the dome of the continent near latitude 40° with its highest elevation at Sherman of eight thousand feet, and with an average elevation of five thousand feet for fifty miles eastward from the Rocky Mountains. It is higher for thirteen hundred miles of its course than any point between the Atlantic and Pacific on a surveyed route through the Peace River country. The elevation at the crossing of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the south branch of the Saskatchewan near latitude 51° is but three thousand feet; in the Athabasca district, latitude 55°, is two thousand feet; the valleys of the Peace and Liard rivers, latitude 56° to 60°, is but one thousand feet; and falling still toward the north, the navigable channel of the Mackenzie River is reached at an elevation of only three hundred feet above the Arctic Ocean. The difference in the altitude of the continental plain in Wyoming and in the valley of the Mackenzie River is equivalent in its climatic effect to 13° of latitude. But the climatic conditions of the Great Northwest do not depend alone upon latitude and altitude.

OCEAN CURRENTS AND PACIFIC WINDS.

The great Japan current sweeping northward from the island kingdom to the Arctic Sea, is caught by the Aleutian Archipelago and the Alaskan peninsula and deflected to the east and south along the shores of Alaska, British Columbia and the States of the Pacific Northwest, producing effects exactly similar to those caused by the Gulf Stream upon the climate of Norway and the British Islands. A large portion of the Pacific Coast of North America has, instead of winter and summer, a rainy season and a dry season, after the fashion of tropical lands. Even as far north as Sitka, it is said that ice sufficiently strong to sustain the weight of a twelve year old boy occurs but once or twice in a generation. The ameliorating influence of this great warm river of the sea, while exerting its greatest effect upon the coast, extends also into the interior. The mountain barriers are not only far less lofty in the north, but are less in width. As has been said, the Union Pacific crosses the Rockies at an elevation of 8,000 feet; the Great Northern at an elevation of but 5,300 feet; the Canadian Pacific, still further to the north, at an elevation of a little over four thousand feet; while the passes of the Peace and Pine rivers have an elevation of but twenty-five hundred feet above the sea level. The Rocky Mountains in Colorado are nearly twenty degrees away from the coast line, while in the Peace River country they stand but ten degrees away, and these degrees, it must also be remembered, are shorter because of the higher latitude. "The Utah basin, a plateau eight hundred miles or more in width, at an elevation of five thousand feet, lying between the Rocky Mountains and the

Sierra Nevadas, making a total mountain barrier of fourteen hundred miles, excludes the warmth and moisture of the Pacific winds from the central areas of the continent, while the interlocking valleys of the Columbia and the Missouri on the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and of the Frazer and Columbia Rivers and the Saskatchewan on the route of the Canadian Pacific, facilitate the ingress of the Chinook, as the warm western wind of the Pacific Coast is called, to the plains of Montana, Alberta and Saskatchewan. But it is only in latitude 55° to 56° that the remarkable condition is found of the Peace and Liard rivers, rising on the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and breaking through this barrier on their way to the Mackenzie, after interlocking at their sources with the Skesna and the Stikeen, which flow into the Pacific."

ANOTHER EXPLANATION OF THE CHINOOK.

It is objected by some that the lower elevation of the mountain barrier and the passes through the same is not sufficient to explain the occurrence of the Chinook upon the plains to the east of the mountains. The writer has observed the effect of this wind as far east as the James River Valley in North Dakota, where upon one occasion he saw eighteen inches of snow utterly vanish in thirty-six hours without previous melting, and without leaving a trace of mud behind. It was simply licked up by the tongue of the wind and carried away into the air. At the same time there were hundreds of miles of snow-covered mountains to the west over which this wind had

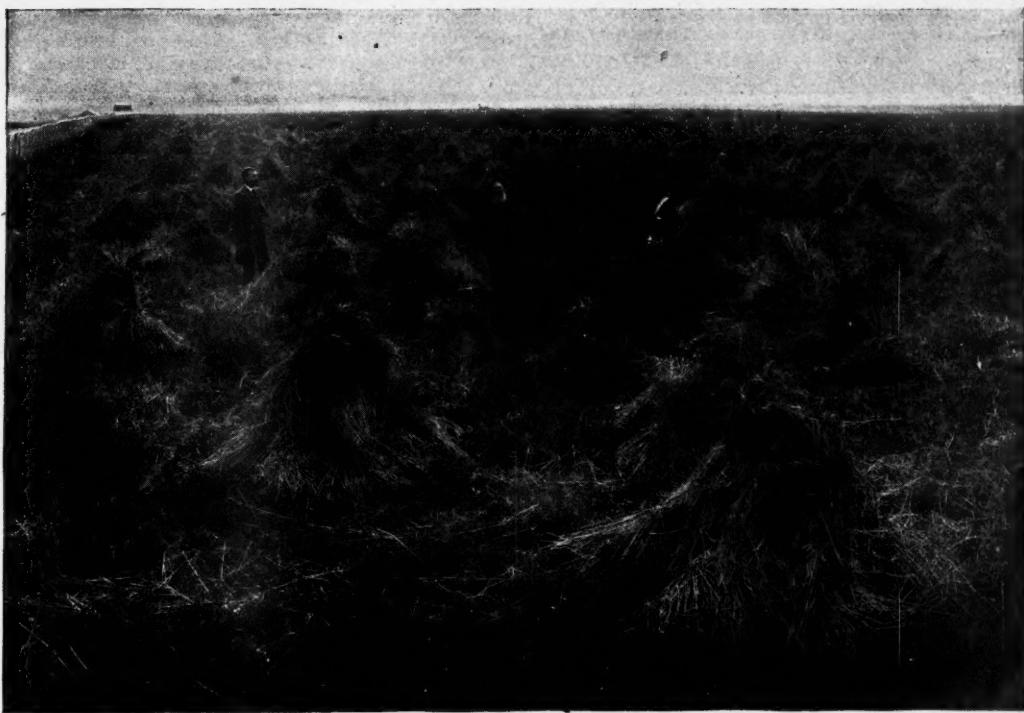
blown on its course from the Pacific and upon which the snow remained unmelted. Dr. G. M. Dawson, of the Canadian Geological Survey, says: "The complete explanation is to be found in the great quantity of heat rendered latent when moisture is evaporated or air is expanded in volume, but which becomes sensible again on condensation of the moisture or compression of the air. The pressure in the upper regions of the atmosphere being so much less than in a lower, a body of air rising from the sea level to the summit of a mountain range must expand, and this, implying molecular work, results in an absorption of heat and consequent cooling. When the air descends again on the other side of the mountain range its condensation results in an increase of sensible heat equal to one degree Centigrade for each hundred meters. It thus becomes easy to understand how the Western Territories may be flooded with air nearly as warm as that of the coast, though it has traveled to them over a region comparatively cold." The explanation of the Chinook, whatever it may be, is of much less importance than the fact of its existence.

GREATER LENGTH OF DAYS.

Light, by the chemical action which it produces, is scarcely less important than heat in the growth of vegetation, and in these far northern latitudes the days are very much longer than they are further south. In latitude 56 degrees, which may be taken as the average of the Peace River country, sunrise occurs on June 20 at 3.12 A.M., and sunset at 8.50 P.M., being a difference in the length of day-



PLOUGHING NEAR GRISWOLD, MANITOBA.



A WHEAT FARM NEAR REGINA, ASSINIBOIA.

light of two hours or more as compared with points in Iowa and Nebraska. To this is at least partly due the wonderful rapidity with which vegetation advances. At Fort Simpson, at the junction of the Liard and Mackenzie rivers, Archbishop Clut speaks of the trees passing in a single week from bud to perfect leaf, and grasses, grains and vegetables of all kinds mature throughout the Northwest in a much shorter time than in the regions further south. As an instance it may be pointed out that Indian corn is harvested from three to five weeks earlier in Minnesota than it is in the Ohio Valley.

MAXIMUM OF FRUCTIFICATION.

In the Great Northwest, the region of vigorous winters, cold, moist springs and dry but intense summers, the undue luxuriance of stem and foliage is checked in the earlier stages of growth, greatly to the advantage of the fruit and seed. This vigor given to vegetation in cold climates by the rapid increase and prolonged action of summer heat has been well formulated by Dr. Samuel Farry in an article on "The Acclimating Principle of Plants," published many years ago in the *American Journal of Geology*. He states as a universal fact that the cultivated plants yield the greatest product near the northernmost limit at which they can be grown. His illustrations include nearly every plant known to commerce and used either for food or clothing. Cotton is a

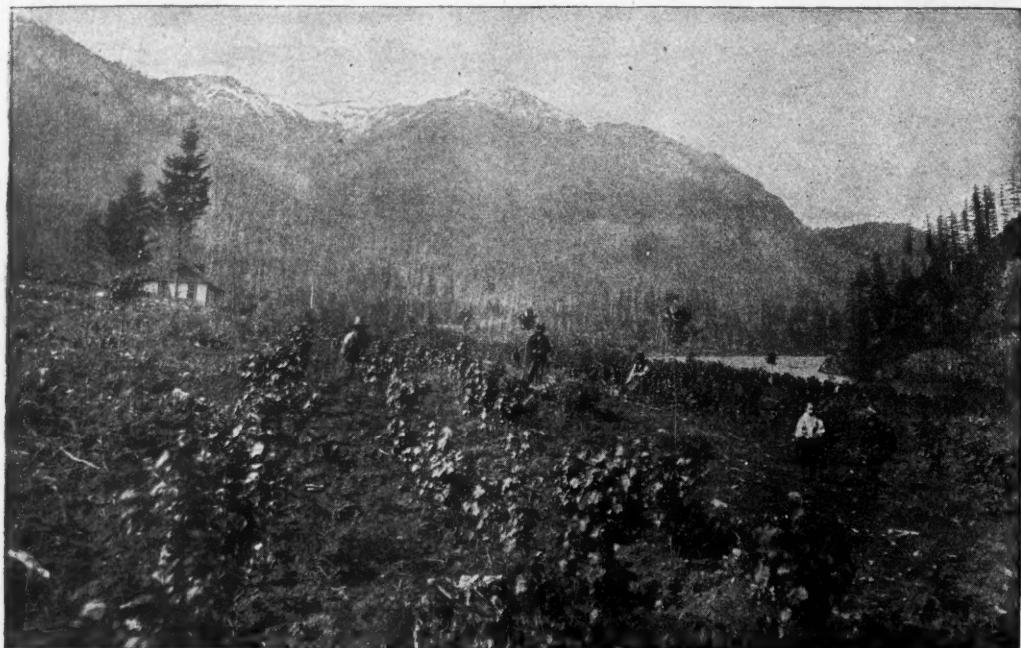
tropical plant, but yields the best staple in the temperate latitudes. In the rich lands of the Middle States corn will often produce 50 or 60 bushels to the acre, but in New York and New England agricultural societies have awarded prizes for yields of 125 bushels to the acre. The Irish potato comes to full perfection only in northern latitudes or cool moist insular situations, as in Ireland. In the South the sun forces the potato on to fructification before the roots have had time to attain the proper qualities for nourishment. As a further illustration Consul Taylor cites the fact that in Iowa, near the southern border of the spring wheat region, seldom more than two well-formed grains are found in each cluster or fascicle forming the row; in Northern Minnesota, Dakota and Manitoba three grains become habitual, while in wheat from Prince Albert on the Saskatchewan, and Fort Vermilion on the Peace River, each cluster is made up of five well-formed grains. Space is lacking for a discussion of the possibilities which lie in the gradual acclimatization of plants, but it may be pointed out that in Siberia, where conditions are certainly no more favorable than in the Northwest, civilized man, in his migrations northward, has carried with him apples, pears, cherries and plums, until these fruits are successfully grown at and beyond the latitude of Moscow, which lies six degrees north of Winnipeg.

EXPERIENCE CORROBORATES THEORY.

Proctor Knott in his famous speech on Duluth in 1871, said: "Who will have the hardihood to rise in his seat on this floor and assert that, excepting the pine bushes, the entire region would not produce vegetation enough in ten years to fatten a grasshopper?"

In 1891, twenty years after these derisive words were uttered, Minnesota, the two Dakotas, Iowa and Nebraska produced, according to the estimates of the Agricultural Department, 182,818,000 bushels of wheat, 561,835,000 bushels of corn and 243,226,000 bushels of oats, a total of 987,879,000 bushels of the three

for each of the grains named, of the average yield per acre south of the boundary line. Nor must we depend upon theorizing alone as to the possibilities of the far Canadian Northwest. Lying upon the table in front of me as I write are samples of wheat grown in 1892 by the Rev. J. Gough Brick at the Shaftesbury Mission, six miles north of the junction of the Peace and Smoky rivers, in the neighborhood of 56° north latitude and 117° 30' west longitude. One specimen was sown on the May 10, reaped on August 28, and yielded 34 bushels to the acre of large, plump, flinty berries, weighing 65½ pounds to the measured



FRUIT FARM NEAR HARRISON, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

principal cereals, of an estimated value of \$363,546, 364. These figures are interesting standing alone, but become still more interesting by comparison with the total production of the same crops in the United States, for the yields above mentioned constituted 30 per cent. of the wheat, 27 per cent. of the corn and 33 per cent. of the oats grown in the whole country. If to this could be added the value of all other farm and dairy products, the figures would be almost incomprehensible. Crossing the line into Manitoba, productiveness seems to be increased rather than diminished, for the prairie province produced in 1890 14,665,769 bushels of wheat, 9,573,433 bushels of oats and 2,069,415 bushels of barley. These totals seem small when compared with those given for the five States above named, but the point lies in the fact that the yield per acre in Manitoba was largely in excess,

bushel. Similar results are reported from other mission stations and posts of the Hudson's Bay Company throughout the great Canadian Northwest, extending for 2000 miles or more to the north and west of Lake Superior.

OTHER RESOURCES.

So much space has been given to the agricultural possibilities of the great Northwest that in the little which remains only the barest mention can be made of the almost boundless resources in other directions which are found therein.

West of the great belt of wheat country is an enormous area not so well adapted to the production of cereals, but admirably suited for the raising of cattle, horses and sheep. Doctor J. B. Hurlbert, M.D., LL.D., of Ottawa, says in regard to this:

"The entire area is fit for pasturage, as the native



CATTLE HERDING.—RANCHING SCENE IN ALBERTA.

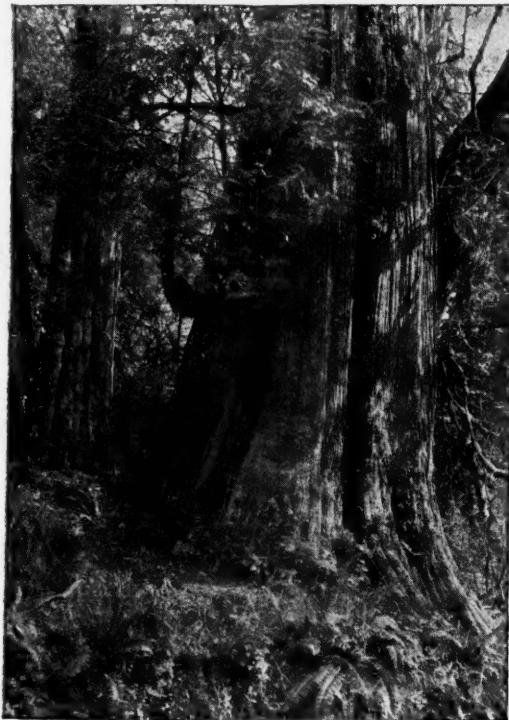
grasses grow over the whole country, even to the shores of Hudson's Bay and the Arctic Ocean, and down the Mackenzie to the sea, and all the region in the valley of the Mackenzie and its tributaries is fit for the production of the summer grass, with the usual exception of mountainous regions and of rocky or low damp soils, but these are not large, the country being chiefly contained in the flows of the great washes. Through all the country east of the

Great Lakes of the Mackenzie River system the grasses are like our June grass and the blue grass of Kentucky. The Dominion embraces the chief pasture and meadow lands of North America, and these with their accompanying flocks and herds, are of more importance than wheat lands."

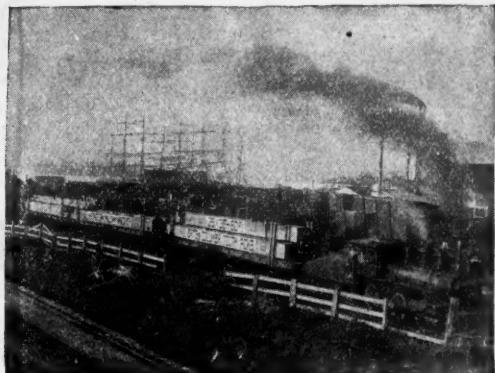
Over all the plains south of the Great Slave Lake buffalo roamed in countless millions in days gone by. One peculiarity of the grasses of that region is that they cure naturally upon the stalk. In nutritious qualities the buffalo grass is equivalent to a combination of Kentucky blue grass and oats, and the horses and cattle of these Northwestern plains will turn, with a contemptuous sniff, from the finest cultivated hay placed before them in the manger, and go outside to paw away a foot or more of snow, and eat their fill and fatten on the sweet grass lying underneath.

FOREST RESOURCES.

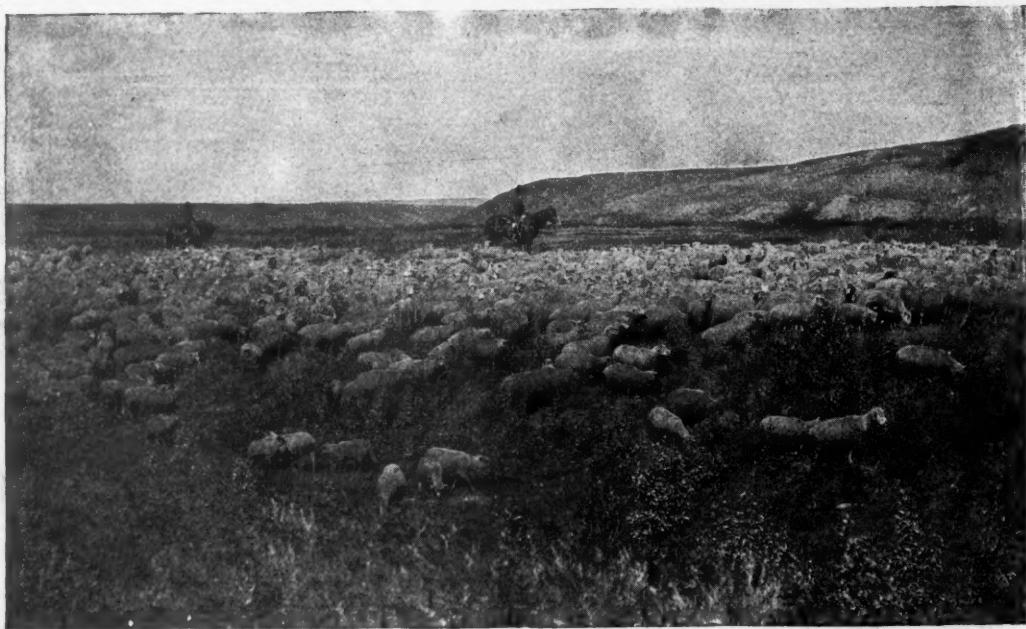
Only the barest mention can be made of the boundless forests of the Great Northwest. The northern limit of trees is found far beyond the Arctic circle, in the islands beyond the mouth of the Mackenzie. Banksian pine 2 feet in diameter is found on the



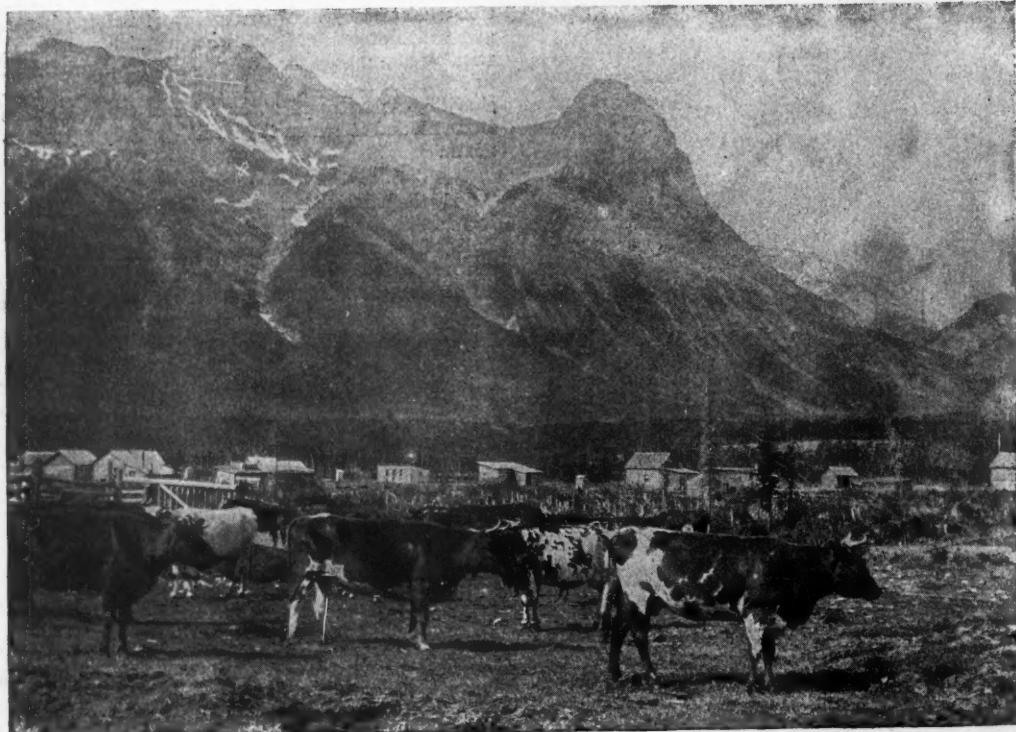
BIG TREE, STANLEY PARK, VANCOUVER.



LUMBER SCENE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.



RANCHING SCENE IN ALBERTA.



DAIRY CATTLE, KENMORE, ALBERTA.

southern shores of Hudson's Bay. Fort Simpson was built of timbers 12 inches square, cut from the neighboring forests, and the smaller trees were chosen, that they might not be too heavy for convenient handling. Competent judges estimate the amount of timber standing in Northern Minnesota at 30,000,000,000 feet, while in Washington and British Columbia are to be found Douglas fir reaching a height of 300 feet and squaring 45 inches for 90 feet from the base, and red cedar 200 feet high and as large as 20 feet in diameter.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

In a territory so vast and so little explored it is not likely that a thousandth part of the mineral riches are known, much less worked. Northern Minnesota



GOLD WASHING, YALE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

contains two of the greatest iron ranges in the world. There is said to be more than 100,000,000 tons of high grade Bessemer ore in sight in mines already opened on the great Mesaba range—ore which is being mined in some cases with a steam shovel, and placed aboard the cars at a cost of less than 10 cents per ton. Washington is called the Pennsylvania of the West because of her treasures of iron and coal, and in Montana, too, iron and coal and limestone lie close together, ready for consumption. The coal area of the Canadian Northwest is estimated at 65,000 square

miles, with from 5,000,000 to 9,000,000 tons under each mile. It ranges in quality from lignite to bituminous and anthracite. Coal is mined and delivered to customers at Edmonton for \$1.75 per ton. Deposits of great size and fine quality are being worked at Lethbridge, in Alberta, a short distance north of the Montana line, to which point a railroad has been built, southwesterly from the Canadian Pacific and northward from Great Falls in Montana. Fuel will be in no wise lacking for future settlers in the Great Northwest.

Montana is chief among the States of the Union in the value of the output of her mines of gold, silver and copper. The tangled mass of mountain ranges of which British Columbia consists is seamed through and through with veins of precious metals. More than \$53,000,000 of gold alone has already been taken from her mines. All the mountain ranges are full of the precious metals, even to far-off Alaska. Mines of gold are worked also on the Lake of the Woods, lying between Minnesota and Manitoba. Salt, sulphur, asphalt and petroleum, metals and minerals of every kind and sort lie beneath the soil, waiting the needs of the coming millions who shall one day make the Great Northwest their home.

FISHERIES AND FURS.

Every lake and river in the Northwest, and all the waters bordering upon its thousands of miles of sea coast, are teeming with myriads of fish. The greatest salmon cannery in the world is in Alaska, the Yukon River being so full of both red and king salmon, the latter reaching the length of 6 feet and a



AN EVENING CATCH, PHOENIX CANNERY, FRAZER RIVER.

weight of 120 pounds, that it was not a very serious exaggeration when it was said that one might walk across the river on their backs. The yield of the fisheries in British Columbia alone in 1890 was \$3,481,432.

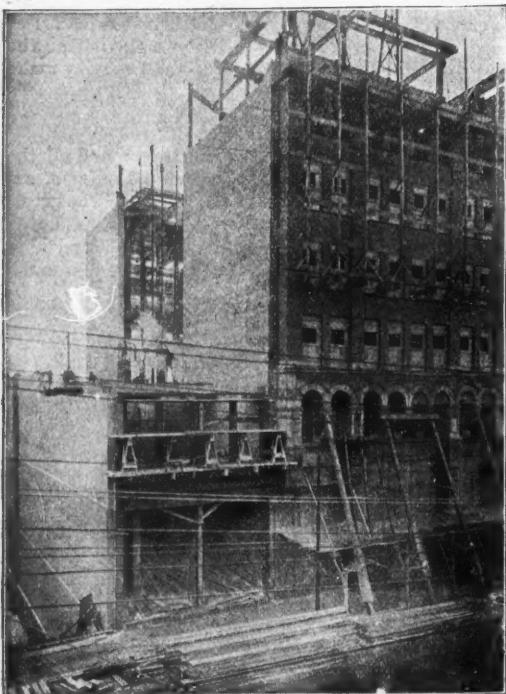
Latitude 62 degrees may be taken as approximately the northern limit of profitable agriculture. Beyond this is a vast region, which, while not adapted to set-

tlement and cultivation, will probably be in all the future, as it has been in the past, a never failing source of supply of the choicest furs, a monopoly in the trade of which has made colossal fortunes for the members of the Hudson's Bay Company.

There is a possible source of immense wealth also in the breeding, and complete or partial domestication, of the reindeer and other animals which can furnish a supply of food, skins and other materials adapted to the use of man.

A HEALTHFUL COUNTRY.

Much has been said above in regard to climate in its relation to agriculture; a word may not be out of place as to its effect upon humanity. It is a healthful country. In Minnesota 70 per cent. of the yearly measure of heat, 76 per cent. of the rainfall and 76 per cent. of atmospheric humidity belonged to the season of vegetable growth. There is an average of more than 200 clear days to the year. Malaria is utterly unknown. And in the crisp, clear, invigorat-



LAYING BRICK TWENTY DEGREES BELOW ZERO.

ing, almost intoxicating atmosphere of the winters there is not a tinge of the physical discomfort which is found in the East. Moisture has as much or more than temperature to do with the physical effects of climate, whether it be hot or cold. In the Northwest work is not suspended in the winter; even building operations go on almost the same as in summer time. Many of the principal buildings of Duluth and other Northwestern cities have been built during winter,

and our illustration shows bricklaying going steadily on when the temperature was 20 below zero. Alternate freezing and thawing will, of course, destroy the temper of the mortar, but brick and mortar both are heated, so that the latter sets before it freezes, then stays frozen until it has thoroughly dried out, with the result of making a wall which is stronger than the average of those built in summer time.

The writer's five year old daughter went regularly to kindergarten when it was 30 below zero the same as when it was 30 above, made impressions of herself in the snow all the way home, and took off her veil because she was too warm when it was 6 below zero in the sun at midday. A temperature of 40 below zero does not cause as much of the chilly, shivery, shaky feeling in the dry atmosphere of the Northwest as a temperature of 10 above zero in the moisture laden air of the Atlantic Coast.

"It is evident that the causes which mitigate the actual severity of the climate as to feeling, which produce so large a number of clear days, and which forbid the continued presence of a large amount of moisture in the atmosphere, are those which render a climate healthful in the highest degree. Minnesota has been for many years a favorite resort for invalids. The curative properties of its climate are especially marked in the case of pulmonary complaints." And that which is true as to the healthfulness of the Minnesota climate is also true of the territory lying to the northwest, even to the Peace River country, where the cold of winter is less severe than in Manitoba.

A typical monthly report of the Health Officer of the city of Duluth is 19 deaths and 106 births.

CLOSER COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

Similarity of environment tends to produce similarity of character. One who travels in the Northwest is at once struck with the fact that the difference between the Canadian and American populations in the Northwest is vastly less than between those populations in the East. Nothing but an imaginary boundary line separates the territory of the two nations. The conditions of life are similar and the people rapidly learning that their interests are to a great extent identical. Owing allegiance, politically, to different governments, yet they are controlled by common commercial conditions. This feeling has been given something more than abstract recognition. Conventions to promote closer trade relations have already been held at Grand Forks and St. Paul, which were attended by men of all political parties from both sides of the international boundary line. The third convention was to have assembled in Duluth last month (October), but it was deemed wise to postpone it for a time, owing to the probability of a small attendance on account of the financial depression. But it has only been postponed, not abandoned. There is a deep-seated and abiding conviction in the minds of the men of the Northwest that it would be to their mutual interest to trade more freely together. Future conventions will carry forward the work that has been already begun, and in due time the matter will be pressed upon the attention of the respective

governments, until they take the matter up, and the wishes of the Canadian and American Northwest will be granted in so far as the rights of all the people of both nations will permit.

It is a hopeful sign that this purely business question has been taken up in a purely business way, and politics, in the sense of partisanship, has been left entirely out of the consideration.

AN OUTLET TO THE SEA.

Something in the limitless sweep of the western plains and the heavenward lift of its lofty mountains makes the men of the West undaunted by any problem, however serious, or any undertaking, however great. The farmers of the West, Canadians and Americans alike, realize that economy in transportation lies at the basis of their prosperity. They see that the average cost of transportation by rail is from 8 to 10 times the average cost of transportation on the Great Lakes, and they believe that while it is physically impossible to transport their farms a thousand miles nearer the ocean, it is entirely practicable to bring ocean transportation a thousand miles nearer their farms. Hudson's Bay, a gigantic arm of the sea, as long as from New York to Chicago and as wide as from Washington City to the Great Lakes, is thrust down into the centre of the continent, and Port Churchill, on the western shore of Hudson's Bay, is 64 miles nearer to Liverpool than is the city of New York. It is not yet settled whether navigation can be made commercially practicable through Hudson's Straits or not, but there are men in the Northwest who believe that it can be, and who propose at least to find out whether or not it can be done. It may be noted in passing that the ferry steamer "St. Ignace," plying across the Straits of Mackinac, has not been stopped since it was put in operation three years ago, winter or summer, although it has encountered solid blue ice 3 feet thick and windrows over 30 feet in height.

Meantime Canada is working steadily forward to get a navigable waterway 14 feet in depth, all the way from Lake Superior to the sea, by way of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals. The government of the United States is at work deepening all the channels of the Lakes to the depth of 20 feet, and already demand has been made by convention after convention that this 20 feet be extended through American territory from the Great Lakes to the sea. Both channels will be constructed and made available, and if the Hudson's Bay route should not prove to be feasible, a short cut may be added by the way of Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa River, which route involves the construction of only 27 miles of actual canal, and a perfectly feasible improvement of the river channel.

REALIZATION OUTRUNS EXPECTATION.

Who dare attempt to prophesy the possibilities of the Great Northwest? All that has been said above is but a brief and imperfect outline of the facts already known, and all that is known to-day of that vast region which we call the Great Northwest is but

the preface to a volume of unnumbered pages which the future shall unfold. It has always been the case that the development of the Northwest has outrun the wildest dream of the enthusiast. When the question of making a grant of land to aid in the construction of a ship canal around the falls of the St. Mary's River was under consideration in Congress, no less a statesman than Henry Clay characterized the project as on a par with the building of a railroad to the moon. And when the legislature of Michigan was considering the size of the locks which were first built at that point, E. B. Ward, of Detroit, recognized as one of the most far-seeing men of his day, stated that the enormous dimensions of the contemplated locks were such as would not be needed during the present century, if at all. The first vessel passed through these locks in 1855, but business grew so fast that a new lock, the greatest in the world, 515 feet long, 80 feet wide and with 17 feet of water on the miter sill, was opened for business in 1881. When this lock was finished the engineers thought that now they had surely solved the question of the connection between Lake Superior and Lake Huron for all time, yet it was hardly done before it began to be outgrown and the little locks first built have been removed to make way for a lock 800 feet long, 100 feet wide and with 21 feet of water on the sill, which is to be opened for use in the spring of 1896.

Still another lock, of equal capacity, although of different dimensions, being 900 feet in length and 60 feet in width, is under construction on the Canadian side of the river, so that there will soon be in operation at the outlet of Lake Superior three gigantic locks, any one of which is larger than any other to be found elsewhere in the world.

Through the single lock now in use there passed, in 1892, 12,580 vessels, carrying 11,214,333 tons of freight. This was more than three times the number of vessels which passed through the Suez Canal in the same year, and the freight was greater by more than three million tons.

A statement has been made above of the cereal product of five of the Northwestern States as an indication of the results already attained; yet even in Iowa, the oldest settled State among those under consideration, not one-half of the area has ever been put under cultivation in any form; in Nebraska, only a little over one-quarter; in Minnesota, but one-seventh; in North Dakota, only one-eleventh. Who shall sum up the possible agricultural production of the whole Northwest when all the enormous areas above described have been brought under cultivation; when intensive cultivation has taken the place of the extensive occupation which has hitherto been the rule; and when, in addition to all else, other vast areas just as fertile, but lacking sufficient rainfall for the purposes of agriculture, have been brought into production under the magic touch of irrigation!

"Population," says De Tocqueville, "moves westward as if driven by the mighty hand of God." From the mountain valleys of Asia, where the race

was cradled, a ceaseless pilgrimage has moved ever on and on. Mountain walls and continental wilds and treacherous leagues of trackless sea may lie across the appointed path, but still the mighty column in its onward march surmounts, subdues, and crosses all, impelled by forces as resistless as those which speed the Pleiades in their course. But on the western coast of this great continent the Time-long journey shall at last be done; here in the Great Northwest the race shall reach its final home. Here have been grouped, as nowhere else in all the world, mountain and valley and plain,

river and lake and sea. Here has been stored illimitable wealth in mine and forest, sea and soil, and to these broad foundations for a sure prosperity there has been added a climate which embraces exactly those conditions which are best adapted to produce the highest possible development of the individual and the race. Here genial summer suns shall woo the fruits from fertile fields, and winter's stinging cold shall tend alike to physical and moral health. Here for a century to come shall they who hunger for a home be satisfied and all the needs of myriads of men be well supplied.

INLAND WATERWAYS FOR THE NORTHWEST.

BY EMORY R. JOHNSON.

CHEAPNESS and uniformity of rates of transportation have become a vital requisite of industrial development, and especially is this true in the United States. The ores of Michigan and Wisconsin are hundreds of miles from the coal by which they are smelted. The forests of the upper Mississippi Valley and of the vast region drained by the Columbia River and its tributaries are the chief sources of the lumber which must be distributed over the United States. The products of the farms of the North, the South and the far West must travel thousands of miles to reach the manufacturing centres of the Atlantic seaboard and the markets of Europe. When such facts as these are taken into account, it is no wonder that the United States should have the greatest domestic commerce of any nation of the world. The figures are so large that but little conception of the real magnitude of the transportation business by rail in this country is formed by the statement that the railroads of the United States are 171,368 miles long, that they carried nearly 700,000,000 tons of freight during the year ending June 30, 1891, and that the number of tons freight moved one mile—*i. e.*, the total ton mileage—was over eighty billion ton miles. The statement that so slight a reduction in tariffs on railroad rates as a mill per ton per mile means a saving of nearly one hundred million dollars a year to the general public doubtless teaches more concerning the magnitude of our traffic by rail and the importance of its being carried on at cheap rates.

The development of our inland waterways has been slower than the progress of the railroad. From the panic of 1837 until after the Civil War the improvement of inland navigation received but little attention, while the railroad, especially after 1850, spread with phenomenal rapidity into all parts of the United States. Inventive genius brought forth one improvement after another till the parlor coach of the present, the passenger locomotive capable of making a mile in thirty-two seconds, the ten-wheel freight en-

gine that can haul twelve to fifteen hundred tons of grain from Chicago to New York leave little more to be desired or to be hoped for in the railway service.

THE HISTORY OF OUR WATERWAYS.

The waterway has had a different history. Following the defeat which the small, ill-equipped canal and the unimproved natural waterways of the first third of this century naturally enough sustained in their attempt to compete with the railroads in the general carrying business and in both local and distance traffic, came a period during which the public was apathetic toward waterways. In the meantime a profound change has taken place in the industrial organization of society, a change that has revolutionized the entire transportation business. Great cities have grown up and manufactures have concentrated in them. The West has been pouring forth her vast stores of raw materials that cannot find a market without being shipped long distances. Huge trunk lines and transcontinental roads have arisen to meet the new conditions of the carrying trade. The part which the waterway, and especially the canal, must play in commerce to-day differs from its *rôle* of sixty years ago. This fact seems to be self-evident; but it has not been generally recognized.

A REVIVAL OF INTEREST.

A renaissance of general interest in the waterway is in progress. Its functions, as an agent of commerce, are being studied to determine to what extent its extension and larger use can reduce the costs of transportation. The International Congress on Inland Navigation, which meets biennially in different parts of Europe, is doing much to promote the technical improvement of the waterway and to throw light on the economic aspects of the question of water transportation, and numerous conventions in the interest of waterways have met in the United States during the

last three years. The most important of these gatherings—if results be made the test—was the one at Detroit, in December, 1891, called for the purpose of bringing before Congress the importance of deepening the channels connecting the Great Lakes to twenty and twenty-one feet. The memorial presented to Congress was answered by an appropriation sufficient to execute the desired work. A year ago “The Union for the Improvement of the Canals of the State of New York” called a convention of delegates from the local unions, which had been organized in different parts of the State, to celebrate the centennial of the New York canals, and to direct the attention of the State to the importance of improving those now in use. Fifty-three organizations sent 596 delegates. The Northwest is especially interested in securing an efficient water route from Saint Paul and Duluth to the Atlantic seaboard. Three conventions to further this end have met in a year: One at North Forks, North Dakota, in October, 1892; another in the city of Washington, January, 1893; a third met last June at Saint Paul. Of the numerous conventions which have met to consider the Nicaragua Canal the largest was the one held at New Orleans, November, 1892, where every State and Territory was represented. In Congress standing and special committees have made the improvement and extension of inland waterways the subject of numerous investigations.

SOME SUGGESTIVE STATISTICS.

The public is no longer apathetic concerning the extension and wider use of inland waterways. The steadily increasing demand for cheap rates has led shippers to increase the volume of water traffic, and the liberal policy which Congress has pursued in the improvement of natural water routes has made possible the rapid growth of this inland commerce. The statistics of the traffic on our more important natural waterways show this in a striking way. During the census year, 1889, the Ohio River above Cincinnati, including its branches, had a fleet of 5,214 boats and barges, by means of which 10,744,063 tons of freight, mostly coal, were carried. The ton mileage of this freight was over two billion ton miles, or two and seven-tenths per cent. of the ton mileage of the rail traffic of the entire United States during the year ending 1890. The freight on the rivers of the Mississippi Valley in 1890 was placed at 31,050,058 tons. This is about five per cent. of the tonnage of the railroads for the same year, and is probably less than the amount actually transported. The freight traffic on the Hudson River, during the same year, was 15,000,000 tons, or, including the 3,500,000 tons that it received from the State canals of New York and floated to tidewater, 18,500,000 tons—a sum nearly equal to three per cent. of the total rail freight. The Great Lakes are, of course, not only our greatest waterway, but the most important inland highway of commerce in the world. The traffic is enormous. During the year ending June 30, 1892, 10,107,603 tons of freight passed St. Mary's lock, between Lake Superior and Lake Huron, en route for such distant

ports as Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo and Liverpool. The tonnage of the Great Lakes is equal to ten per cent. of that carried by all our railroads, while the ton mileage of this lake freight is fully twenty-five per cent. of that of the railroads.

TRAFFIC ON INLAND WATERWAYS.

The magnitude of the traffic on the important inland waterways of the United States is well illustrated by the following comparison: The Pennsylvania Railroad, on the 459 miles of its main line, the world's greatest freight carrier, had a traffic of 69,036,245 tons in 1890, a sum a little larger than the freight on the Great Lakes and New York canals. The Reading's main line, 327 miles in length, had a traffic of 15,625,482 tons, nearly the same as the Hudson River. The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad carried on the 849 miles of its roads 29,473,879 tons, practically the equivalent of the traffic on the Mississippi River and its tributaries. The total tonnage on these three trunk lines, whose combined length is 1,605 miles, was 114,135,558 tons; the four waterways named carried very nearly the same amount—112,916,233 tons. But this is comparing tonnage; were the ton mileage of each contrasted the waterways would make a much larger showing than the railroads.

THE PROBLEM NEEDS THOROUGH STUDY.

The problems involved in considering the position which waterways should occupy in the transportation business of the United States are many and by no means simple. The prerequisite of progress toward a solution of the questions of transportation is a study of the economic and commercial conditions of the various parts of the United States and of the country as a whole. The surest way to promote a particular enterprise, such as the Nicaragua Canal, is to instruct the public generally—and according to the recent testimony of a member of Congress, this instruction ought not to be denied Congressmen—concerning the industrial conditions and economic needs of the East and the West, and the relation which each section bears to the other. The industrial statistics are fairly complete for the purposes of this study; but the data collected concerning inland navigation are fragmentary and insufficient. The census collects no statistics of traffic on canals, and neglects all but the most important natural waterways. The annual report of the Chief of Engineers contains a large amount of information regarding many waterways, but this material, in its present unclassified form, is of little instructional value. When shall we follow the example of France and collect and classify full statistics of inland navigation?

The commercial functions of rivers and canals call for separate study. The two differ from each other, and the services of each, both as independent routes of traffic and as agents of commerce operating conjointly with the railroads as complementary parts of a general system of transportation, should be separately investigated. Only with this information in

hand can the questions—in what cases the levy of tolls on waterways is justifiable and desirable; to what extent the construction and improvement of navigable routes should devolve upon corporations; and, what share of these works should be governmental enterprises—be easily and reliably settled. "Knowledge is easy unto him that understandeth," but "a little learning is a dangerous thing."

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WATERWAYS AND RAILROADS.

Attention may here be directed to the most vital one of these problems: The relationship which should exist between waterways and railroads in the business of transportation. There is need of some means of efficient control of the tariff charges of the railroads. The very central position which they occupy in the industrial organization of society places in the keeping of the railroads the weal or woe of trade. Competition, one with another, cannot be relied on to prevent rates from being either exorbitantly high, or, what is equally to be deprecated, to keep them from being forced at times to a ruinously low point. It should be recognized, once for all, that consolidation and monopoly, and not competition, is the natural law of railway operation; the law which ought to, and does most largely, control the relations of railroads with each other. The history of railroads and their present tendencies are a verification of this statement. The more important lines have tended constantly to absorb the weaker ones; and, at present, the leading roads are rapidly consolidating under the management of a few gigantic corporations. It may be urged that strong competition exists among these great companies for both passenger and freight traffic, that wars and rumors of wars are frequent; nevertheless, nothing is better established than the fact that direct competition is necessarily limited to the comparatively few places which are terminal points or way cities whose freight has the choice of two parallel roads. Competition is by no means always present where its existence is possible; nor does it always operate as a blessing. The maintenance of two competitive roads, where one is capable of doing the business, is assuredly no economy; and the normal effect of excessive rate cutting is either to prevent the best possible improvement of equipment, or to cause the road, when possible, to follow up the war with increased tariffs to pay the cost of the conflict. In other words, competition among railroads is of limited extent, and does not furnish an economical law of railway management.

THE WAY TO SECURE CHEAP RATES.

The surest and best way to secure cheap rates is to develop independent waterways. In the first place, the independent waterway whose size, character of construction and equipment make possible the use of steam traction, of large barges or modern lake and river boats, is an efficient regulator of the tariffs of competing railroads. Concerning this point the testimony is so abundant, so unanimous and so commonly known that it is not necessary to reiterate the statis-

tics which might be cited to show the influence exerted by the Mississippi River, the Great Lakes, the Erie Canal and other of our waterways. Steam traction has become a necessary condition of a large development of inland navigation. The tow path is no longer the path of progress. The phenomenal growth of commerce on the Great Lakes, the Hudson and Ohio rivers and other large water courses, where improvements have been possible in navigation, corresponding in part, at least, to the development of the railroad, shows that these classes of waterways meet the conditions of commerce. This, however, is not true of the inland barge canal. The Amsterdam, the Suez, the Manchester and the Corinth canals are highly efficient agents of transportation. The reason is a simple one; their dimensions and construction are such as to allow the commerce of the waterway with which they connect—in this case the ocean—to pass freely in and out of them. It may be said that in most cases the barge canal ought to be navigable for the unrigged craft, the river boats or the lake vessels of the natural waterway whose course the canal is built to improve or to extend. There is also a limited field for the profitable use of the purely barge canal; as, for instance, the connection of a large interior coal mine, forest or granary of agricultural products with important distant centres of consumption or distribution. In these cases, however, the volume of freight must be large; the banks of the canal protected against destruction incident to the use of steam traction—or of electricity should that prove a better power—and the barges used be of good size. The German engineer, Ewald Bellingrath, has put the minimum load of the canal barge at 500 tons, which would be over twice the capacity of the barges used on the Erie Canal and about three times the average load—181.67 tons—of the freight trains of the United States.

WATER COMPETITION A HELP TO RAILROADS.

The second fact which is of importance concerning the relation of the waterway and the railroad is that water competition is not only an efficient regulator of rail tariffs, but is also a help to the railroad. The competing waterway does more than compete, it aids and complements the railroad. This is a fact that is generally entirely overlooked, and yet what a striking demonstration of its truth is afforded by that portion of the North which lies immediately about the Great Lakes! Here the greatest of all inland waterways is surrounded by a network of the most important railroads of the world. The waterway and the railroads have each contributed to the growth of Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, Duluth and the other large lake ports, and the rapid development of these cities has in turn brought the railroads a constantly increasing volume of freight and passenger traffic. The improvement in 1886 of the Main River, Germany, between the cities of Mayence and Frankfort, resulted in a large traffic by water; but this increase was fully equaled by the growth in the freight by rail. In the Rhine Valley the percent-

ages of annual increase in the freight carried by rail and in the traffic on the waterways run about parallel.

The waterway can add to the net revenues of the competing railroad, and for reasons not far to seek. Most of the freight carried by the waterway is of the kind on which the railroads realize a very small net revenue. Operating expenses often include ninety per cent. of the freight receipts from coal, ore and stone. To the extent that the railroads are relieved of this bulky freight, does it become possible for them to develop their fast freight and passenger business, and to use their plant more largely in carrying on this profitable traffic. The natural influence of the waterway is to increase travel and to add to the volume of high grade freight, by promoting manufacturing, developing trade, and stimulating the growth of large cities. Thus, competition between the two means of transportation does not mean antagonism. They ought to be co-ordinated, and transhipment from one to the other made as convenient as possible. The railroad by its numerous lines is the chief distributor of manufactured products; the primary function of the waterway is to cheapen the materials that enter into manufacture. The two ways are complements of each other and attain their greatest usefulness only when closely co-ordinated.

WATERWAYS WILL DEVELOP THE WEST.

The States in the northern part of the Mississippi Valley and on the Pacific Slope have an especial interest in the development of inland waterways. Even in the present undeveloped state of the natural resources of this territory, great quantities of iron ore, lumber and grain are produced in these regions, and there is no doubting the fact that the future development of the United States is going to be largest in that region between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Ocean—the Great Northwest. At the head of Lake Superior and Lake Michigan are situated the greatest collecting and distributing centers of the United States; toward these points flow the surplus products of the entire Northwest east of the Rocky Mountains, from these centers are sent the lumber, coal and wares to supply the necessities of this same region. It is manifest that if waterways are to play any important part in cheapening transportation, here is their proper theatre.

NATURE HAS DONE HER PART.

Nature has met man more than half way in providing the possibilities of cheap transportation. The rich iron ores of Wisconsin and Michigan lie within easy access of the Great Lakes by which they may be transported nearly to the coal required for their smelting. The great pine forests of these States and Minnesota are situated about streams on which their lumber can be borne to the Lakes and the Mississippi River for general distribution throughout the central half of the United States. But Nature never does quite all; there are important details in this general system of waterways which have yet to be supplied. The Dakotas, rich in grain, are but poorly supplied

with lumber and fuel, and have only a single water-course of importance. The Missouri River is destined to be an important highway of domestic commerce and of traffic between the Dakotas and other States; but it alone cannot secure cheap transportation for Dakota grain. Its course runs too far to the south, and too much aside from the lines which most of the freight imported must follow, and the exported grain must take to reach the seaboard and Europe. The industrial development of the Great Northwest east of the Rocky Mountains, and especially its agricultural interests, are most closely connected, first, with the extension of the navigation of the Great Lakes to Pittsburgh, to St. Paul, and, if possible, to the seaboard of the United States; second, with the further canalization of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers and their most important branches; and third, with the connection of this system of river navigation with the Great Lakes by canals of ample dimensions. The people of the Pacific States and those who wish to buy their grain and lumber are especially concerned with two enterprises, the improvement of the Columbia River and the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. The present status of each of these works and the economic significance of their execution merit consideration.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI.

The improvement of the Mississippi River, as is doubtless generally known, is under the supervision of the Mississippi River Commission, a body of seven men, four of whom are United States engineers. Legislation concerning the river is in charge of the House Committee on Levees and Improvement of the Mississippi River and the Senate Committee on Improvement of the Mississippi and its Tributaries. The works now being carried on comprise the construction of reservoirs at the sources of the feeders of the river in which to confine water for release during the summer season of low water; works for the protection of the banks and the dikes; the erection of wing dams to secure channels of greater depth, and the dredging of the channels and harbors of the river. For the execution of these works Congress has made liberal appropriations. The River and Harbor bill of 1892 authorized the Mississippi River Commission to make contracts involving a maximum expenditure of \$12,870,000 during the three years following the passage of the bill.

The Missouri River is being improved under the supervision of a commission of five men, three of whom are United States engineers. They are carrying on the work systematically by the improvement of one reach after another, beginning with the mouth of the stream. The appropriation by Congress in 1892 was \$752,500, and the commission was authorized to expend \$750,000 a year during the three years commencing July 1, 1893.

The important work of deepening the water courses connecting the Great Lakes to a depth that will insure free navigable channels twenty feet in depth is now in progress, its execution at a total cost of \$3,-

340,000 having been authorized by the River and Harbor bill of 1892.

THE GREAT COMMERCE OF THE LAKES.

These appropriations may seem large, and they certainly are liberal, but the present commerce, large in volume and important in its influence on rates charged by rail, justifies the entire expenditure. He is, however, little versed in the economic conditions of the West who does not know that this inland navigation is still but in the beginning of its development. Especially is this true of the Mississippi River system, where a large traffic necessarily waits the further improvement of the conditions of navigation. About the Lakes, docks for lumber and ore are rapidly increasing in number and size, while new, deep-draught steamers are rapidly adding to the floating equipment of the Lakes. The commerce of the Great Lakes is henceforth to be carried on in large, swift steel steamships drawing twenty feet of water, and the quickening influence of the waterway upon the industrial development of the States about it and of the great American and Canadian Northwest lying beyond will surely be far greater in the future than it has been in the past. Especially will this be the case if the coal mines about Pittsburgh and the warehouses and flour mills of the Twin Cities are given direct water connection with each other by way of the Lakes. This would make coal cheaper not only in the distributing centres, St. Paul and Minneapolis, but throughout Southern Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. At the same time the value of all the farm products of this region would be enhanced both by bringing the market nearer and more by making it a better one. The Western farmer would sell in a dearer market and buy in a cheaper one.

PROSPECTIVE CANAL ROUTES.

The importance of a lake ship canal from Pittsburgh to Lake Erie is not generally appreciated. It would not be of only local significance, but would benefit the entire North from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains. There is at present a rail traffic of about two million tons of coal and five million tons of ore between Lake Erie and the region about Pittsburgh. A Commission appointed by the State of Pennsylvania has already reported the construction of the canal to be feasible. The Senate passed a bill directing the United States Engineers to make a preliminary survey of a route for the waterway; but the House did not concur, and the project still remains an unsettled question.

The connection of the Great Lakes with the American seaboard is a project which can be only tentatively discussed until surveys of possible routes have been made and estimates of cost have been submitted. Concerning two points, however, one can speak with assurance: one of these is, that the canal, once completed, would be of very great commercial and industrial importance; the impetus which the Erie Canal gave the agricultural development of the old Northwest Territory and the commerce and growth of New York was great; but this would pale into

insignificance in comparison with the important and far-reaching effects which a lake ship canal from the Great Lakes to the sea would exert upon the present varied and complex industrial activities of the vast and rapidly developing region of the great Canadian and American Northwest. The steel steamers now being launched on the Lakes are larger and stronger than many of the steamships that ply the ocean. The average capacity of the lake ship ranges from 1,750 to 3,000 tons; some have a total displacement of 4,800 tons; and cargoes have been carried as large as 8,737 net tons.

THE SHIPS OF THE GREAT LAKES.

The use of the sailing vessel for carrying bulky freight has been well-nigh displaced from the Lakes by the screw steamer. The loaded steamer usually tows two schooner-rigged consorts. Five years ago the largest steamers engaged in the transportation of coal and ore carried about 1,200 tons on fifteen feet of water, and towed two schooner-rigged consorts, each having a load of 1,600 tons; the total load of the three ships being 4,400 tons. Since then the total load has been nearly doubled. Visitors to the World's Fair have become familiar with the new form of lake steamer, the "whaleback," invented by Mr. Ira Harris, of West Superior, Wis. The first whaleback steamer built, the "Colgate Hoyt," carries 2,400 tons with a draft of fifteen feet of water, and tows two consorts each bearing 2,650 tons, making the total load transported 7,700 tons. The superiority of the whaleback over the old form of steamers is so great as to promise a revolution in water transportation, not only on the lakes but on the ocean as well.

These are the conditions that exist with a possible draft of sixteen and sixteen and a half feet of water. The channels will soon allow a twenty-foot draft. A canal large enough to float the ships soon to be used on the lakes would also be a waterway for ocean vessels. It is a fact of great significance in this connection that ninety-five per cent. of the ocean freight is carried in ships drawing twenty feet or less of water, and ninety per cent. in vessels of not more than eighteen-foot draft. The tonnage on a twenty or twenty-one foot waterway between the Great Lakes and the ocean would surely be larger than on any artificial waterway that has yet been constructed. The Suez Canal opened a highway for the commerce with India; but what is that in comparison with the present and possible future traffic, east and west, between the American and Canadian Northwest and the Atlantic States and Europe!

ADVANTAGES OF A NEW YORK TERMINUS.

The second point, concerning which there ought to be no doubt, is that, as far as the interests of the United States are concerned, the waterway from the Great Lakes to the ocean should pass through our own territory, should terminate in New York. The St. Lawrence route is of great importance to Canada; by it she hopes to join her eastern and western domains with the strong ties of commercial intercourse. It would be of great advantage to her, also, to divert

the products of our Northwest from the lines they now follow to the Atlantic States and Europe. Canada's interests, however, are not ours. Our chief concern is to connect the Northwest with the great cities of the Eastern States ; they are our chief markets. With us domestic commerce ranks first ; foreign trade second ; and our domestic commerce has little love for Canadian waters. The tonnage on the Welland Canal is practically the same as it was four years ago ; the total traffic for the year ending June 30, 1892, was 944,753 tons, or about one-third the volume of freight moved on the smaller, barge-traffic Erie Canal. One feels like hesitating to disturb the sweet dreams of the advocates of American Federation with any hue and cry of war ; but the most ardent lover of peace will hardly deny that "discretion is the better part of valor." The existence of an open highway by which the warships of foreign powers can proceed to the very heart of our territory, and the absence of any waterway by which our men-of-war can pass from the ocean to the Lakes is not a situation which the patriotic American loves to contemplate.

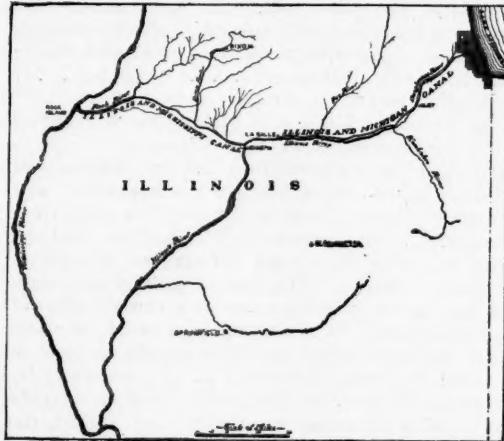
ALL SECTIONS WOULD BENEFIT.

In view of the liberal policy which Congress has generally pursued in the improvement of inland waterways, it is difficult to understand why a work

been entirely neglected. The State of Illinois long since constructed the Illinois and Michigan Canal, on which there is now a moderate barge traffic. The State also began the improvement of the Illinois River and carried on the work till its recent assumption by the United States. The improvements of the Illinois River, now nearly completed, will make the stream navigable for large river boats ; and, as stated by the report of the Senate Committee on Commerce for 1892 : "The ultimate object of this improvement is to furnish a route of transportation by water from the southern end of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River of sufficient capacity for navigation by the largest class of Mississippi River steamboats that can reach the mouth of the Illinois River." This "ultimate object" will not be attained till the existing canal between La Salle and Chicago is so enlarged and reconstructed as to make it navigable for large river boats, or until some other waterway is substituted in its place. This is a work we may confidently expect to see executed before many years. What form the plans may take is uncertain ; unquestionably the drainage canal now being dug by Chicago and Cook County to carry the sewage of Chicago into the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers will be so utilized as to make the construction of the waterway an easier matter.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL.

For years the Illinois and Mississippi, or, as it is more commonly called, the Hennepin, Canal, has been a theme of frequent discussion. The canal is now in process of construction, the first appropriation having been made by the River and Harbor act of 1890. As located, the canal will run from the Great Bend of the Illinois River, from a place one and three-fourths miles above the town of Hennepin, by way of the Bureau Creek Valley and the Rock River to the Mississippi. Its dimensions will be, width 80 feet at the water surface, depth 7 feet, and locks 170 feet long by 35 feet in width. The purpose of the waterway is to provide a short route from the Upper Mississippi to Lake Michigan. At present the distance from Chicago to the mouth of the Rock River is 607 miles ; by way of the proposed canal it will be 188 miles, or 419 miles less. The water route between Chicago and all points in the Northwest will be shortened by this distance. The effect on transportation charges cannot avoid being so great as to give the industrial development of the Northwest a strong impetus. If this be true, why then delay the early opening of the canal ? The estimated cost is \$6,425,960 ; but, at the present rate of appropriating funds for the work, \$500,000 biennially, it will take over a quarter of a century to complete the enterprise ! It would certainly seem the part of wisdom for Congress to appropriate a million dollars a year and complete the work before the close of this decade. Of course the utility of this work, as in the case of the improvement of the Illinois River, depends to a large degree on the construction of a larger canal from the Illinois River to Lake Michigan, a project which forms a part of all plans for connecting the two natural waterways.



MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL AND THE PROPOSED ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI CANAL.

of such importance as the adequate connection of the Mississippi River system with the Great Lakes should have been allowed to lag. The fullest development of the navigation on either of the two systems of natural waterways is impossible so long as they remain separated from each other. It would seem also that the necessary waterway would have been constructed ere this, because of the thoroughly national importance of the work. The East, the West, the South and the Northwest would all be benefited by the water route. True, the work of uniting the waters of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River has not

THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE COLUMBIA.

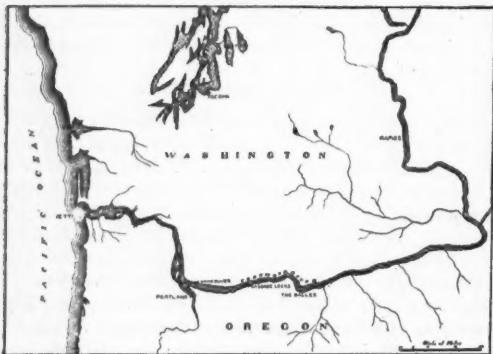
Next to the Mississippi, our most important river is the Columbia. The people of the eastern part of the United States generally have a very inadequate idea of the valley of the Columbia, the Mississippi of the West, a region which the Senate Committee on Transportation Routes to the Sea has glowingly described as "unparalleled, if indeed equaled, in agricultural, grazing and mineral productiveness by an area of equal size on the habitable globe." The territory drained by the Columbia River and its tributaries is equal to one-fifteenth of the entire United States, and is larger than the combined area of New England, the Middle States, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. This vast treasure house of natural resources will be unlocked by the construction of the Nicaragua Canal and the further improvement of the Columbia River. The latter work has been well begun. The bar at the mouth of the river has been removed, and a thirty-foot channel secured by means of a jetty. The lower courses of the Columbia and Willamette rivers as far as Portland have channels

placed near the lower end and one near the upper end of The Dalles, the boats to be carried from one lift to the other by means of a boat railway eight miles long. By an estimated outlay of \$2,576,356 forty boats could be passed each way in twenty-four hours. The plan was not accepted by Congress, and the River and Harbor act of 1892 directed the President of the United States to appoint another board to re-examine the obstructions at The Dalles for the purpose of reporting the best method of overcoming them. With the improvements at The Dalles once completed, the lower Columbia will be navigable to Priest's Rapids, 409 miles from the ocean. From this place, for sixty miles up the river, a series of rapids presents such a serious obstruction to navigation as to separate for many years to come, at least, the commerce on the upper and lower courses of the Columbia. The Snake River, however, the largest tributary, enters the Columbia below Priest's Rapids, and will doubtless become an important commercial route when once the barriers that close it off from Portland and the sea are broken through.

THE WORK AT NICARAGUA.

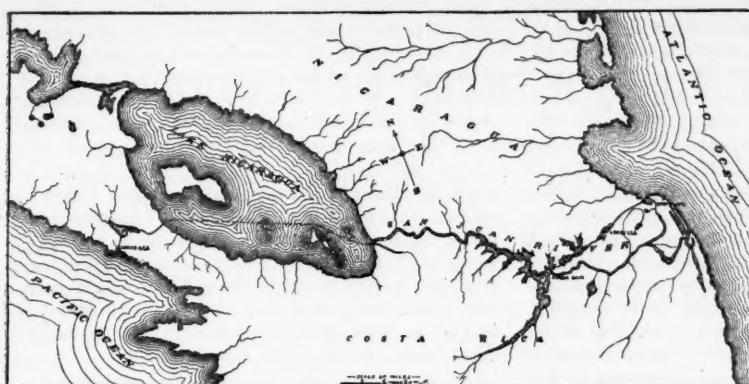
Of all the works now in process of execution, none is of more importance to the domestic commerce of the United States than the Nicaragua Canal. As President Hayes has said, "An interoceanic canal across the isthmus will essentially change the geographical relations between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States; . . . it will be . . . virtually a part of the coast line of the United States." The Nicaragua Canal will perform the work of an inland waterway just as truly as it would were it to extend across the country from San Francisco to New York. It will break through the impassable wall which the Rocky Mountains oppose to a direct commerce by water between the Pacific States and the rest of the Union, regions differing so strongly in climatic conditions and industrial activity as to make an easy interchange of products a consideration of great moment. At Nicaragua ships need to be raised only one hundred and ten feet above the sea level in order to be carried over this wall by a waterway involving, in the total distance of 169.45 miles, only $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles of actual excavation. As located, the canal is to pass from Greytown on the Caribbean Sea to Brito on the Pacific Ocean. Lake Nicaragua is to be the summit level of the canal. It will constitute a part of the waterway and supply the water to feed the entire canal. By the construction of a dam in the San Juan River at Ochoa, $64\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the river become virtually a part of the lake. The locks, three in number, at the western end of the canal, come within the first three miles from the ocean; the three eastern locks are placed at about twelve miles from the Caribbean Sea; thus the summit level is maintained for 154 miles. Through all but eleven or twelve miles of this distance vessels can travel without any restrictions as to speed.

Such is the work which the Maritime Canal Company has undertaken to execute, a task estimated to



MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE IMPROVEMENTS BEING MADE IN THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

at present twenty feet deep, but soon to be given a depth of twenty-five feet as a result of the dredging which was authorized by the last River and Harbor bill. The docks of Portland, 110 miles from the sea, will soon be entered by the largest-sized ocean ships. The Cascades of the Columbia River, 160 miles from the mouth, present the first obstacles to navigation. At this place the river falls 45 feet, at high water, in four and a half miles; but a canal 3,000 feet long constructed with a single lock will soon remove this barrier to commerce. Two hundred and twenty miles from the sea are The Dalles, where the river falls 81 feet at low water in a distance of 12 miles. The expense necessary to overcome this obstruction will be large. A board appointed by the Secretary of War, upon the authorization of the River and Harbor act of 1888, thought that the use of locks would involve a greater expense than the commerce of the river warranted and recommended raising and lowering boats by means of two, hydraulic vertical lifts, one to be



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

involve an outlay of \$87,000,000 actual investment. The work of construction was undertaken by the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, who began the work in June, 1889. Up to January 1, 1893, the Construction Company had expended \$6,885,230, chiefly in building a breakwater and dredging a harbor at Greytown, in constructing a railroad from Greytown to the hills beyond the marshes, and in beginning the excavation of the channel across this low ground. Since January, little has been done because of lack of funds; August 30, the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company was compelled to succumb to the pressure of the financial stringency and to pass into the hands of a receiver. This has brought the work to a stand-still either until the Construction Company can be resuscitated or a new organization formed to take its place. Another way by which the prosecution of the work may be resumed, and the one which will probably be adopted, is the participation of the United States in the enterprise, either by directly assuming the work of construction or by loaning its credit to the Maritime Canal Company. Two bills providing for the latter plan of action have been unsuccessfully brought forward in the Senate. Which way of promoting the enterprise the government adopts is a matter of secondary importance. The chief considerations are the great value of the work, and the desirability of its early completion at an expense that will burden future industries as lightly as possible. The conviction is growing that the canal cannot be constructed by a private company without costing double what it can be put through for with governmental aid, nor without postponing for a long time the opening of the waterway.

WHAT THE BIG CANAL WOULD DO.

The Nicaragua Canal will take from England the advantage which the Suez Canal has given her over us in the trade with the western ports of South America, and with China, Japan and Australia. Before the construction of the Suez Canal we were as near as England to the countries beyond the Pacific; now we are 2,700 miles further distant. After the Nica-

ragua Canal is opened we shall be 2,700 miles nearer than England to the western coast of South America, 1,900 miles nearer Japan, and 1,000 miles nearer Australia. The Nicaragua Canal will shorten the water route from New York to San Francisco by about 10,000 miles, from New Orleans to San Francisco by 11,000 miles, and from San Francisco to Liverpool by 7,000 miles. Thus the canal will be of great benefit to all parts of the United States; but

the region that has most to hope for is that part of the Northwest which is drained by the Columbia River and its tributaries, the large development of whose great natural resources of grain, lumber and minerals is impossible without cheap transportation. Intelligent men will surely agree with the sentiments expressed concerning the Nicaragua Canal in a letter recently received from Mr. W. H. Doolittle, Representative in Congress from Washington: "The people of my State are deeply interested in the proposed work, realizing that our country is a producing one, and that our prosperity largely depends on a cheap and speedy transportation of our products of all sorts to a market. I do not doubt that the people of the Atlantic Coast, where they are informed on this subject, are equally interested in this behalf. . . . I believe this Nicaragua Canal proposition will be a great factor in the future development and prosperity of our entire country; . . . and that the work would have a stronger tendency to unify the sentiment in this country and build up a national pride in our possessions and greatness as a people than almost anything else that an American can contemplate."

ETHICAL ASPECTS OF TRANSPORTATION.

Throughout this discussion attention has apparently been directed solely to the material aspects of cheap transportation, but in considering this question the fact is not to be overlooked that industrial conditions merely constitute the setting in which the real life of individuals and society is placed. He is not moved by material motives alone who strives to cheapen the cost of transportation and thus to vary and amplify the industrial activities of society. The work is also ethical. While it is true that the primary forces by which social progress is secured must be those that so touch the inner life of men as to change their intellectual and moral nature, still these forces can be efficient in a large degree only when the objective conditions of the economic environment of men make possible the elevation of their standard of life. Social and industrial progress cannot be separated. Cheap transportation is essential to both.

THE FUTURE OF SILVER PRODUCTION.

BY E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS.

ONE most serious result of the Sherman Silver Purchase law has been the abnormal stimulation of silver production. This has given people not acquainted with the facts an altogether mistaken notion touching the probable yield of silver mines for the coming years. Under the spur of the Sherman law the price of silver at one time reached \$1.19 per ounce. Silver miners then expected it to go as high \$1.29, nor did this hope fade until the end of last June, when the free coinage of silver was suspended in India. There was at the same time a lurking fear that the rise might be succeeded by another fall. In consequence, all sorts of mines have been worked, the poorest with the best. Waste "dumps" and low grade "dumps" have been diligently picked over or sorted to glean the bits of "pay" contained, and a large amount of silver placed on the market at a downright loss. It follows that the output for the last three years is no guide whatever in forming an opinion of how much silver we may expect, if mining is resumed, to see taken out in future. In no likely case, probably not even should silver be coined freely at 16 to 1 by the United States alone, can our silver mines put out for the next fifteen years so large an annual product as since the Sherman law went into effect.

NO NEW TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

No new transportation facilities will be created in the silver mining regions for a long time to come. The extraordinary silver output since 1873 is due, more than to any other one thing, to the construction of the great Rocky Mountain lines, the Santa Fé, the Union Pacific, the Denver & Rio Grande, the Colorado Midland and their various branches. While the profits of mining did not enter appreciably into the motive for building our transcontinental railways, yet when they were once in existence it was easy to thrust out branches from them into any particular locality where "pay mineral" was found. Our present abundance of silver is thus an incident of that American enterprise which could not rest till the two shores of our mighty Continent were tied together.

The railways tributary to the silver industry are now trembling for their existence. Each of them will be fortunate not to be in a receiver's hands by New Year's. Whether such misfortune impends or not, they cannot in the near future be in any condition to undertake new construction. Indeed, they have not been for months past. Neither for love nor for money has it been possible lately to get one of them to extend its mileage in the interest of any mining district.

After it was known that the Creede ores were very rich, the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, already

running within fifteen miles of the place, absolutely refused to extend its rails further. Private capital had to make the connection and agree to take pay in freight. This little railway brought the Denver & Rio Grande \$1,100,000 in freight alone last year, a very important part of that road's total earnings. If there has been such hesitation in the recent past, what hope is there of new roads now?

"TOPOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS" OF MINING.

What may be called the "topographical conditions" of mining are becoming more adverse. The prospect of discovering new silver "camps" in the United States is exceedingly slight. Where silver occurs at all, it usually characterizes a district some miles in extent, over which it gives notice of its presence by many an "outcrop" or piece of "float," the meaning of which no trained eye can mistake. Most of the silver areas which have been specially productive of late were known long before they were worked, and there is probably not a square acre of accessible territory in the Rocky Mountains which has not been searched with all possible care for "float." "Prospectors" holes dot the mountains everywhere, and upon each formation that can possibly be thought argentiferous are the marks of gunpowder. Not an indication of the presence of "mineral" but has been explored. If new camps should be discovered, they will certainly be so remote as to make the cost of development equal to or in excess of the reward. The production of the future must come mainly from mines or districts now known. But not only are many of these, and those among the richest, like the Comstock Lode, worked out; but the ones still productive, such as the Mollie Gibson, the Smuggler, and the Aspen, at Aspen, Col., and the mines of Leadville, must henceforth be worked at a rapidly increasing cost owing to increasing water and depth.

ORES GROW POOR AT DEPTH.

Ore that runs less than 40 ounces per ton is usually classed as "low grade." "Good ore" runs from 40 to 100 ounces. All ores running over 100 ounces are "high grade ores." All but universally, silver ores grow poorer as the mines go deeper. To this rule the exceptions are rare and marked. Even when the deeper ores show no important falling off in silver value, they are apt to prove more and more refractory until at last they do not pay for smelting. This has been the case at the famous Broken Hills mine, in Australia. After having for some time yielded over 12,000,000 ounces of silver a year, much of its mineral became so associated with zinc and other sulphides, that it could not be smelted at a profit. At greater depth the ores of the "A. Y. and Minnie" mine at

Leadville, Col., showed the same refractory character as those of Broken Hills. Three years ago it was one of the most productive silver properties in the country, yet before the recent crisis it had been abandoned on account of the zinc and other sulphides with which the ores had become associated at depth.

INCREASE OF COST IN SMELTING.

The smelting even of good ores is becoming more and more costly, and the advance in cost appears certain to continue. This is an important point, which not only ordinary people but even practiced metallurgists might easily overlook through ignorance of the peculiar conditions developing in our mines.

For the smelting of silver ores, iron, lime, lead and silica must be present, in definite proportions, in order to produce the liquid slag necessary to the separation of the metals from the non-metallic minerals. It matters not how rich an ore may be in silver together with one or two of the slag forming constituents named, it cannot be smelted unless the others are supplied.

Silver ores from one mine or group of mines extremely rarely, and never for any considerable period, contain all the necessary smelting constituents in proper proportion. Some ores have lead enough but no lime, or too much; others have lead and lime enough but no iron, or an excess of silica; and so on. It is for these metallurgical reasons that smelting works are most advantageously located at railway centres, to which ores of the varied chemical character necessary to economical smelting "mixtures" may be drawn. The West is full of monuments to the folly of attempts at local smelting, in the shape of abandoned plants, that owe failure to the expensive reduction of ores far from "self-smelting," for which they have had to transport, handle and smelt barren fluxes. In this connection it is again apparent how important a part transportation charges play in the cost of silver.

The smelting element most commonly lacking now in silver ores—a lack already serious and rapidly increasing—is lead. There is plenty of lead in the country, but its weight adds immensely to its cost so soon as it has to be transported. It is in such demand that at any of the smelting works lead ores so poor in silver as otherwise to be useless find ready sale on account of their lead, which they contain in surplus of that necessary to smelt them, and for the reason that they therefore furnish lead for other "dry" ores in the mixture. Some, including the writer of this, in an article in the *Atlantic Monthly* for March, 1893, fall into the error of calling silver a by-product of lead. In these particular ores the lead is more valuable than the silver, but it is valuable solely for the sake of silver after all, and would not be missed on its own account. Ores rich in lead are often "treated" without cost, or at much less than the usual cost, for the sake of the lead contained. The same is true, but more rarely, of lime and iron or silicious ores, according to the district.

In view of this growing scarcity of lead, other

methods of smelting than that of the shaft-furnace are in use, such as the modified Swansea cupola process used at Argo, Colorado, in the Boston and Colorado works. In this process the smelting of silver ores is accomplished without the presence of lead, but I cannot learn that this method of treatment is any cheaper than the old, except for certain "dry" silicious ores, or that it promises to become any cheaper than it now is. "Improvements in processes of (silver) extraction will of course be made, but so large a proportion of the cost of extracting silver now consists in the expense of mining and handling the ore, bullion and waste products, that no probable improvement in metallurgical processes will greatly diminish the cost of products." Such is the able opinion of Geo. F. Becker, United States Geologist, in U. S. Consular Report No. 87, December, 1887.

NO MORE SMELTING BELOW COST.

There are causes not connected with the scarcity of lead or with the increasing refractoriness of ores which are certain to increase the cost of smelting in the future. Like silver mining at all the poorer mines, silver smelting, too, has for years been carried on at a loss. This is the universal testimony of the smelters, and I believe it to be true. At Leadville not a smelter has paid a dividend for the last six years. At this point one of the largest works is to be closed permanently. In the hope of establishing a profitable industry they have been obtaining Eastern capital wherewith to extend plant and business, smelting at a cost so low as greatly to embarrass their neighbors. These works are now idle and their creditors refuse further aid. A portion of one of the Pueblo smelting plants which was burned July 5 of this year will not be rebuilt. This establishment, too, thanks to Boston capital, did business below cost, to the embarrassment of competitors who could not borrow so easily. This loose business must now cease, if for no other reason than that banks and capitalists will no longer furnish funds to be squandered.

When the Leadville mines were first opened it cost \$20 and upwards to smelt silver ores of a character which now, on account of their desirability as fluxes, are treated for nothing. At Aspen, at the outset, it cost, for transportation and treatment, from \$35 to \$40 per ton of ore, where the price has lately been \$8 to \$12 a ton for similar ore. A considerable proportion of this cheapening is accounted for in the too low charge for smelting. To make this process (shaft furnace) profitable smelters will have to charge an average smelting rate of not less than \$10 per ton. The very best equipped works can, of course, make something at less than this. The Omaha & Grant Smelter, at Denver, with its stack 350 feet high and 3 miles of immense flues, is arranging to precipitate and save each year the \$300,000 worth of silver believed to have been "going up in smoke." This company has works at Omaha also. At Denver they smelt only. At Omaha their main work is refining gold and silver, a very different process. In 1893 they refined about one-third of all the silver refined in the United States. These best works cannot do

all the smelting. Poorer ones must be employed, so that the marginal cost of smelting, which will, of course, fix the figure for smelting in the cost of silver to the public, will for a long time not fall much below \$10 per ton of ore. Should the less perfectly equipped smelters ever be crowded out of the business, it would be by a monopoly, which would in all probability put the price higher yet. However looked at, the important element of smelting charge in the cost of silver is certain to increase rather than decrease.

COST OF TIMBER INCREASING.

Another large item in the cost of silver, one which a "tenderfoot" would be quite sure to overlook, is the cost of timber indispensable for keeping open shafts and drifts as the work of mining proceeds. Fully half the length of workings in every instance, and often a greater proportion, has to be timbered, and where phorphyry is encountered, which swells so soon as opened to the air, timbers need to be at least 12 inches square. The Mollie Gibson, at Aspen, a relatively new mine, contains over three miles of subterranean drifts, shafts and levels, for the support of which timber in vast quantities is required. The Aspen mine, also at Aspen, maintains continually a stock of timber of \$15,000 in value.

If there can be any question as to an advance in future in any factor of silver cost mentioned hitherto, none is possible here. The whole country in the vicinity of the mines has been stripped bare of trees. Looking in every direction from Leadville one sees hardly a tree six inches in diameter. All sorts of devices are in use for getting lumber down the mountains and saw mills up. To most of the mines timbers can of course be brought by rail, and this is already done on a large scale; but the freight bill is heavy and must increase with the increasing length of haul.

MINES HAVE BEEN "SKINNED."

For several years hardly a silver mine in the country, rich or poor, has been operated in a healthy manner. Mines have been "skinned," as it is called, worked for all they could be made to yield for the month or year, instead of being "developed," as would have been done but for the fear that silver might fall. This has enormously and very abnormally swollen the product. I venture to say that half or more of the mines recently in work have thus been made to yield more per year than they can by any possibility ever yield again. Such squeezing has been resorted to not alone in anticipation of a fall, but also, very largely, to "bull" mining stocks. Under such pressure not only has the real production of mines often been prodigious, but the reputed production, whether gross or per ton of ore, has been fabulous in the extreme. It is remarkable that the Eastern public, familiar with such devices, should not have seen through these reports. Apparently it has not. Every story of investment agents or journals touching the richness of silver ores or the output of mines, however obviously intended to entrap the unwary, has been taken as hard fact. Our chief

dailies sedulously publish such reports, often with editorial comments, thus doing not a little to enhance their baneful influence.

Among the very mines overwrought in this way many have been kept open at a loss, the proprietors having toiled on, hoping to make their loss a little less than total. Such efforts, now hopeless, have ceased; while many mines, closed but not yet dead, will, when started, be operated less profitably than heretofore.

To shut down work means much more to a mine than to a factory. So simple a matter is it for a manufacturing corporation to resume work, that in slack times the opportunity to close down is often hailed as a positive blessing. Not so with a mine. If a "wet" property it must be incessantly pumped, day and night, at great cost, or permitted to fill with water, involving a cost vastly greater still when work is resumed. In any case machinery deteriorates, timbers rot, workings cave in, shafts squeeze out of line, and the neighboring "honest miner" generally packs off such property as may be portable.

THE POWER USED IN MINING.

The power used in mining cannot but advance in cost. I am told that the manufacturers have been furnishing nitro-glycerine powders at less than cost to help prevent the closure of the mines, dreaded as certain to deprive them of an extensive market. This will no longer be done. Power for drilling will be dearer rather than cheaper. Compressed air is the chief agent employed for this work, and the cost of it increases with the depth attained in the mine. There is at present no prospect that electricity will cheapen this item. No practical electric drill has yet been invented. There is an electric pump which proves very successful for lifting water from stations, but electricity does not as yet bid fair to rival steam in portable sinking pumps, which must be employed in sinking shafts. However, it does not pay to use electricity even for lifting. It would be unprofitable to introduce electricity for any mining process unless it were available for all, for it is evident that the maintenance of different kinds of power (steam, compressed air and electricity) for hoisting, drilling and pumping would be entirely impracticable.

REDUCTION OF GOLD OUTPUT.

Were gold likely to be produced in ample quantities a very moderate yearly output of silver might seem inordinate; but this is far from being the prospect. The world's annual output of gold, already too slight to meet the multiplied demands upon it, will be materially reduced should the silver mines remain inactive. It has been thought that one-third of the gold product of the United States comes from silver mines and must be lost if they close. This is probably an overestimate for the entire country, though not far out of the way for the Rocky Mountain area. Thirty-three per cent. of the gold produced in our country comes from California alone. Very

few prominent Colorado mines yield gold only or chiefly. Colorado contributes about 15 per cent. of the United States output of gold, of which at least one-half depends at present upon the continuance of silver mining. In time, of course, this will change somewhat. Already many miners hitherto engaged in extracting silver are turning their attention to placer gold mines. They will produce but little this year, as the season is too far advanced for the necessary water to be available; and the amount from this source can never be great since most of these placers are already worked out.

SILVER NOT A BY-PRODUCT.

Much has been loosely said about silver as a by-product. As just seen, gold is not infrequently a by-product of silver, but silver hardly ever, if ever, a by-product of gold. There is a mine in Summit County, Col., so rich in both gold and silver that it would probably pay to work it for either if it produced none of the other. One day in July, 1893, this mine sent to the smelter 53,130 pounds of "concentrates"—viz.: Concentrated ore, each ton containing 18.2 ounces of silver and $\frac{1}{10}$ ounce, nearly \$10 worth of gold, this proportion being not far from the usual one in the ore from this mine. At present this would be called a silver mine with gold as a by-product, but the gold price of silver may so fall that it will be thought of as a gold mine with silver for a by-product. This comes nearer than any other known to the writer to being a case of silver as a by-product of gold. I ignore as too insignificant to take into account the trifle of silver alloy often found in native gold.

Among the copper mines the Anaconda alone yields any silver of consequence. Its main profit is from copper, and it will remain in work whatever occurs to silver. There are, however, several mines near Durango, Col., with ores of copper and silver, which were obliged to close owing to the fall in silver, so important a part of their "pay" was the silver contained.

Nor is any of our silver a by-product of lead, as has been so often alleged. There is not a mine in the United States where silver and lead are taken out together which could be worked for the sake of the lead alone. If their silver will not pay them such mines are of no value whatever. Instead of silver being ancillary in any way to the production of lead, the relation, so far as our own country is concerned, is precisely the reverse, lead being almost entirely dependent on the working of silver mines. At this writing, September 29, certain high-grade silver mines are opening again, induced partly by the high price, \$10 and \$12 per ton, attained by lead. The total lead product of the United States last year was 222,000 tons, of which 178,000 tons were extracted incidentally to the mining of silver; and if the silver mines remain closed, our demand for lead cannot be supplied at home, save at a cost which will render it more profitable to import the metal, heavy as it is, from South America and Spain.

SILVER PROSPECTS IN OTHER LANDS.

Of course, the question whether a further great output of silver is in store does not turn upon silver prospects in the United States alone, because Mexico and South America have mines destined to be very productive. But there is no prospect that they can under any circumstances much increase their quota at any proximate time, and it is as good as certain that they cannot do this in the next ten or fifteen years. The great output of Mexico for the last few years is explained in considerable part by the same causes as our own, and, like our own, cannot continue. The Mexicans still mine and smelt by antique methods, and have little of the energy or the capital necessary to improve them. The difficulty of exchange between Mexico and the richer nations, induced by the demonetization of silver, renders it nearly impossible for her to borrow, and is at the same time turning Mexican industry away from silver mining into many new channels. In respect to silver production Mexico still stands nearly where we stood a quarter century ago, with the important difference that she has no means of securing the unlimited capital which has been so readily, even recklessly, loaned to our West for the development of mines and of approaches to them.

The above has a close bearing upon a proposed solution of the silver question to which many are now turning. I mean free coinage at some ratio lower than 16:1. Despairing of international action for free coinage at 16:1, and thinking free coinage by us alone at that ratio unsafe, not a few are considering the advisability of United States free coinage at, say, 18:1 or 20:1. Upon the general, many-sided and difficult question whether such a course would be wise, I do not here enter; but that a ratio of 20:1 would be safe, in the sense that it would not result in the expulsion of our gold, I believe to be certain.

The ratio of 20:1 values silver at \$1.03 (exactly \$1.032) an ounce, a trifle under its average price for the year 1890 (exactly \$1.04633 per ounce). Moreover, for the years since, about twenty-four and a half times as many kilograms of silver as of gold have been taken from the world's mines. Now, if the receipt of much more held out by the early operation of the Sherman law, and not relinquished until lately, has, under the exceptionally favorable conditions of those years, called from the earth only twenty-four and a half times as many kilos of silver as have been produced of gold, such a price, understood to be permanent and so without hope of increase, would, amid the vastly less favorable circumstances now existing and destined to exist, bring to light much less than twenty-four and a half times the weight of silver which will be produced of gold, and probably not over twenty times. I conclude that at the ratio 20:1 the production of silver could not be expected to surpass that of gold. In fact, it would, I believe, be much more likely to fall below this, sending silver to a premium as before 1873.

THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

HIGH license, local option and prohibition, each of these methods of controlling the liquor traffic has been tried in this country and still the question is before us for solution. These methods have undoubtedly done great good, but no one of them would seem to have commended itself as suited for general adoption. Even prohibition, which made great headway in the first half of the decade, has, in the last half, been steadily losing ground and is now fighting for life in one of its chief strongholds, Iowa. But let no one persuade himself that the drink traffic will ever be allowed to continue unmolested as a necessary evil. Governor Tillman's bold attempt to deal with the wholesale and retail liquor business in South Carolina is only one of many recent positive expressions on the part of the American people that they mean to solve the problem. It is announced that a National Committee of Fifty, representing all sides of the question, social, physiological and penological, will soon be formed in the interest of a better regulation of the traffic. This committee will be composed of such eminent students of social science as Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, and Professor Peabody, of Harvard University. Recently the Massachusetts Legislature appointed a commission consisting of Judge Lowell, Dean Browditch and Mr. John Graham Brooks to make to it at its next session a report on the Norwegian and Swedish methods of public control. Dr. Rainsford's plan for transforming the saloon into a club house for the people has received wide attention and met with much favor.

All these movements would seem to represent a tendency to deal with the problem on new lines, and especially along the lines of the Gothenburg system of liquor traffic. It is fortunate, therefore, that we have accessible, in the form of a special report of the Commissioner of Labor issued within the month, an outline of the origin and establishment of the Gothenburg system, together with a narrative of its struggle for existence and its final establishment upon a firm basis in Sweden and its transplantation into Norway. The materials for this report were recently collected by E. R. L. Gould, Ph.D., one of the statistical experts of the Department of Labor in Washington, while engaged upon official investigations in Europe. The preparation of the data presented in the report and the text treatment were also furnished by him. The facts contained in the following sketch of the development and operation of the Gothenburg system have been drawn entirely from Dr. Gould's report.

ORIGIN OF THE COMPANY SYSTEM.

This plan of regulating the liquor traffic derived its name from the city of Gothenburg, Sweden, where

its development may be said to have chiefly taken place. The immediate cause of the attempt to change the plan of conducting the liquor traffic in the city of Gothenburg was the report of a committee appointed by the Municipal Council in 1865 to inquire into the causes of pauperism. This committee soon saw that the greatest evil from which the working people suffered was the habit of drinking to excess, and in their report recommended that the sole right to sell brandy or other alcoholic liquor should be transferred to a company organized under the laws of 1855, on the principle of handing over all surplus profits to be expended for the benefit of the working classes. The Town Council sanctioned the committee's proposition by a vote of 29 to 12, and in June, 1865, the governor handed over 36 public house licenses. In August of the same year the by-laws received royal sanction and business was commenced on the first of October. The object of the company, as stated in the by-laws, "is to undertake within the town of Gothenburg and its suburbs the entire public house and retail traffic in brandy, spirits and other distilled Swedish or foreign liquors, as well as such liquors of which the above form an ingredient, the licenses of which would otherwise have been disposed of by auction, and to conduct the traffic in question without any view to private profit." The company's capital was fixed at a minimum sum of about \$27,000. While this may seem at first sight a rather small capital stock upon which to conduct a business yielding annual profits, including excise taxes, amounting to \$200,000, the results show that this sum was quite large enough. So great were the profits that not a cent of the original capital stock was called for until ten years after the foundation of the company, and it would not have been tendered then had not the law required that it should be paid within this period. Another section of the by-laws, after making provision for the payment of a premium of six per cent. per annum to the shareholders, prescribes that the remaining profits shall be paid over to the town treasury.

METHOD OF OPERATION IN GOTHENBURG.

The company commenced operations with thirty-six public houses. To-day it possesses a monopoly of all the licenses for retail as well as bar trade, with the exception of four houses whose owners hold their licenses by burgess rights. The directors of the company appoint the managers of the various retail shops and saloons, making with them stringent contracts in which it is specified that all traffic is to be conducted solely on the employer's account, the employee receiving no compensation from the sale. Originally the directors, thinking that it would be a good plan to have as managers those who were versed in the

traffic, employed several who had been innkeepers or bartenders. They were obliged ultimately to dismiss all of these, for, although a fixed salary was paid the managers, old habits were so strong that they could not refrain from encouraging customers to drink. Licenses are transferred for a money consideration and on condition that all spirits are bought through the company, which charges prices covering expense of excise and cost of hauling. This rule, however, is not uniform in Swedish towns. In Stockholm, for instance, licenses are conceded upon the payment of a sum covering the cost of the brandy tax which is to be paid to the local authorities. The Gothenburg practice allows no loophole for fraud or competition, but its adoption was the means of directing against the company the everlasting enmity of private dealers, as they did not care to have their books examined and the secrets of their trade so fully known.

REFORM FEATURES.

One of the most interesting provisions of the by-laws is that the manager of a bar saloon must always keep on hand both cold and hot prepared food. He conducts the sale of viands as well as coffee, tea, cocoa, mineral waters and cigars on his own account, receiving whatever profits may be made from his transactions. It is expressly forbidden to sell intoxicating drinks to a person already under the influence of liquor, or to a minor.

The idea of the reform at the outset was to take care of the working people especially, so everything that has been done by the company has had this end principally in view. Four eating houses, where drams were sold only with food, were established. These places are well equipped with steam cooking apparatus, and aim to offset the attractions of drink by the presentation of cheap and well cooked food. An attempt was made by the company to compel on Friday evenings, when wages are always paid in Sweden, the purchase of a portion of food with every glass of liquor asked for. The workingmen, however, thought this to be too great an interference with their individual liberty, and the attempt was soon abandoned as a failure. The Gothenburg Company has also shown its regard for reform by the establishment of five reading rooms in which no intoxicating drinks are allowed to be sold. The annual cost of maintaining these institutions is something over three thousand dollars, and it is interesting to know that a record of attendance showed 217,207 visits to its reading rooms during the year ending September 20, 1892.

The general practice is to allow saloons to be open from 7.30 A.M. to 8 P.M. in winter and 9 P.M. in summer, and on Sundays and holidays from 1.30 to 3 P.M. and from 6.30 to 8 P.M. Eating saloons remain open longer than bars. Liquors are not to be sold after 6 P.M. on evenings preceding Sundays or holidays.

Statistics are presented in Dr. Gould's report showing that since 1874, when the retail trade was accorded to the Gothenburg Brandy Company, the consumption of liquor has steadily declined in its district. In 1875 the consumption per inhabitant at bar trade

places was $11\frac{1}{2}$ quarts per annum. In 1882 it was $5\frac{1}{2}$ quarts. In like manner the brandy bought at retail places fell from $15\frac{1}{2}$ quarts in 1875 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ quarts in 1892. The higher grade spirits also show a diminution. In 1875 the consumption was $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts, in 1892, $1\frac{1}{2}$. The quarts per inhabitant was 29 in 1875: seventeen years later it reached low water mark at $14\frac{1}{2}$ quarts. During this period the prices of liquor advanced from 1½ cents for a glass of brandy containing 47 per cent. alcohol to 2½ cents for a glass containing 44 per cent. alcohol. These statistics do not include the amount disposed of by sub-licenses.

GENERAL POLICY OF THE GOTHENBURG COMPANY.

The general policy of the Gothenburg Company seems to have been, says Dr. Gould: "First, strict control. Care was taken that the saloons should be opened in the quarters of the cities where there is a great deal of light and movement, rather than in the dark and low neighborhoods, so that they might be directly under the public eye and everybody know what was going on. Second, the purpose was to reduce to the lowest limit of public necessity the number of licenses used in proportion to the population. In the third place, the policy of the company has been to raise the price of spirits concurrently with lowering the amount of alcohol they contain."

THE COMPANY SYSTEM IN STOCKHOLM.

About the same time that the Gothenburg Company commenced its operations, the authorities of Stockholm, moved by the increase of drunkenness in their midst, commenced to consider the question of how a similar system might be inaugurated with them. A commission was appointed to consider the legality of the rights by which a number of the permanent licenses were held. They reported in favor of a plan allowing life pensions annually to holders of licenses held by burgess rights who would surrender the privilege. The report, however, did not meet with much success at first, as the compensation offered was not adequate, but by making private arrangements with each individual holder the commission were soon enabled to announce that they had in their hands agreements of 133 licenses to renounce their privileges in consideration of life annuities varying from \$135 to \$335. When the company began operations, in 1877, it seemed to be handicapped with the large annual charges upon it for compensation to the expropriated license holders, and many people at the time predicted financial disaster, but the results of the first year showed that, after paying all expenses and 6 per cent. dividend to the stockholders, the company had sufficient surplus to provide for the compensation fund for a period of three or four years in advance.

RESTRICTIONS ENFORCED BY THE STOCKHOLM COMPANY.

Restrictions are enforced in the saloons and the retail shops of Stockholm with the view of discouraging drunkenness. A man may drink as many glasses of liquor as he likes, provided he does not get tipsy. Drinking over the bar at the dinner hour is not al-

lowed. Since it is the habit of many of the Swedish workingmen in the city to eat the midday meal at a saloon, and in the case of unmarried men breakfast and supper also, it became an important factor, if the drinking habits of the people were to be discouraged, to offer some compensation in the shape of proper food. Accordingly, the managers of a saloon are under contract with the company to provide well cooked and wholesome food on demand and this provision has been admirably carried out. The prices charged are exceedingly small; the average cost of a breakfast to a workingman is from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and a good dinner will not cost more than double this amount. The service is provided by the manager, the company allowing him \$6.70 per month per person and binding him to pay at least three-fifths of the sum to the servant and furnish him with food and lodging. In every eating house there is a room for clerks and others of the better class. Here higher prices prevail, although exactly the same food is given. The justification for the increased charge is that the service is better and such accessories as table-cloths, napkins and better china are provided.

A DECLINE IN THE SALE OF LIQUOR.

A steady decline in the sale of liquor has also resulted from this company's management of the traffic. For the year 1892 the company possessed 170 licenses to sell over the bar, but made use of but 63 on its own account for the sale of native spirits, transferred 80 to other dealers to be utilized in traffic in higher grade liquors, and 27 they did not utilize at all. As regards retail licenses, possessing 90, they made use of 27, transferred 51 and made no use at all of 12. The sale of liquor over the bar in 1887, when the company first came into existence, was 14.61 quarts per inhabitant. Successive years mark an almost uniform decline until the last fiscal year reached low water mark at 6.49. In the same way the retail sales have declined from 13.46 quarts in 1877 to 7.91 quarts at the time the last annual report was prepared. The net profits for the fiscal year 1892 amounted to \$402,743.26. The average annual profits since the establishment of the company have been \$325,370.91. These figures represent an average profit of over nine cents for every quart of spirits sold by the company.

HOW IT WORKS IN BERGEN.

The Bergen Brandy Company, like all others of the kind in Norway, came into existence as the result of the act amending the license law passed on May 3, 1871, which enabled companies to compete as applicants for licenses, and to hold any number as the licensing authority. In 1876 the company obtained the entire monopoly of the Bergen liquor licenses, to operate from January 1, 1877. The result of seventeen years' experience is said to be in the highest degree encouraging. The consumption of liquors has been immensely reduced, while great financial results have been obtained, to the benefit of many institutions and other objects of public charity, which but for the life given them could not have existed. In 1877 the sales of spirituous liquors amounted to 282,128

quarts; in 1891, 331,342. In the meantime, however, the population had augmented one-third, so that notwithstanding the absolute increase, the consumption per inhabitant had been decreased from 7.1 quarts in 1881 to 6.1 in 1891.

OPERATIONS OF THE CHRISTIANIA BRANDY CO.

The by-laws of the Christiania Brandy Company were sanctioned in 1884 and permission given to dispose of spirits over the bar and at wholesale and retail, as well as to sell beer, wine, mead and cider by the glass, for the period of five years beginning with July, 1885. The bar trade licenses now held by the company number 27, and the annual charges on account of compensation to holders of life licenses is now about \$3,500. The company possesses to-day a complete monopoly of the bar trade of the city. It uses 15 licenses on its own account and transfers 12 to private hotels and restaurants. There is an important difference between the Norwegian and Swedish system. In Sweden, as we have seen, sub-licenses are conceded upon the payment of the estimated tax, a contract being made with the sub-licensed to confine the business to the higher grade of spirituous liquors, he receiving whatever surplus profits may result from the trade. In Norway, however, the owner of the hotel or restaurant to whom a sub-license is conceded becomes an employee of the company, turning over to it all profits resulting from his business, so far as such profits have accrued from the sale of spirits. In contacts made with the managers of hotels it is stated that the company has been expressly formed in order to regulate the traffic in spirituous beverages in the least objectionable manner possible. Stockholders are entitled to receive 5 per cent. on their shares, but they have no further profit whatever from the business, the surplus of which is to be expended for objects of public utility. It is, therefore, the duty of the manager not to encourage the traffic, but to do what he can to prevent intoxication. The restrictions placed upon the managers of saloons are very severe.

RESTRICTIONS IN FORCE IN CHRISTIANA.

The number of quarts of spirits sold by the Christiania Company in 1891 at bar trade and retail places was 418,843. The total profits of the company resulting therefrom were \$72,079. The consumption per inhabitant has increased from $2\frac{1}{16}$ quarts in 1886 to $2\frac{1}{16}$ quarts in 1891. This increase has been due to the extra indulgence in spirits sold at retail. The bar trade has not perceptibly changed during these years.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESULTS OF THE COMPANY SYSTEM.

In Chapter IV of this report, Dr. Gould sets forth the economic and social results of the company system. He says: "It bids fair to prevail wholly in Sweden and Norway. In the former country at the present time the number of brandy companies in operation in the towns is 77. Thirteen towns, most of them small ones, still dispose of licenses at auction. In two villages no spirits are sold either at retail or over the bar. In the country districts

prohibition practically prevails. In Norway almost all the towns have given to brandy companies the monopoly of conducting the sale of spirits. Fifty-one of such companies were in existence in the entire country districts of Norway. Only twenty-seven licenses to sell spirits prevail. Of this number 14 are found among the great fishing stations."

Whatever else this system may or may not have accomplished it has, says Dr. Gould, diminished the temptation to drink. Statistics are furnished which show an absolute diminution of nearly one-fifth in the proportion of bar trade licenses used, while the retail licenses have diminished relatively, in proportion to the population. In the country districts a still more gratifying exhibit appears. In the ten years under consideration the bar trade licenses declined absolutely almost 30 per cent., while the total number of retail privileges was brought down from 83 to 39.

Dr. Gould sums up as follows the business transactions of the 88 brandy companies in Sweden during the year 1890, the latest year for which statistics could be obtained: "The total amount of spirits sold by them was 20,222,500 quarts. This is equal to about 57 per cent. of the total consumption of the country. The value of their goods was \$4,270,365.14; the expenses, \$779,617.29; and the profits \$1,592,008.86. The fees received for licenses transferred to third parties reached the total of \$154,078.39. The expenses averaged about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents for every quart sold, while the profit amounted to about 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. The excise tax paid in lieu of license fees, and the profits of the companies from 1881 to 1890, appear in Table I. Both of these items are reckoned together."

Years.	In towns.	In country districts.	Total.
1880-'81.....	\$1,476,084.46	\$73,007.62	\$1,549,102.08
1881-'82.....	1,460,222.62	70,453.40	1,530,676.02
1882-'83.....	1,272,866.60	68,056.50	1,340,923.10
1883-'84.....	1,330,793.27	64,738.61	1,395,531.88
1884-'85.....	1,453,176.86	64,264.39	1,517,441.25
1885-'86.....	1,489,318.05	58,638.12	1,547,956.17
1886-'87.....	1,577,638.50	62,270.61	1,639,909.11
1887-'88.....	1,662,118.99	55,136.19	1,717,255.18
1888-'89.....	1,567,133.13	55,914.79	1,623,047.95
1889-'90.....	1,813,446.25	56,773.91	1,870,220.16

TABLE I. SHOWING PROFITS OF THE LIQUOR COMPANIES OF SWEDEN FROM 1881 TO 1890, INCLUDING THE EXCISE TAX PAID IN LIEU OF LICENSE FEES.

The average annual consumption of spirituous liquors in Sweden from 1856 to 1890, reckoned in five year periods, is given in Table II.

Periods.	Quarts per 1 habitant.
1856 to 1860.....	10.03
1861 to 1865.....	11.31
1866 to 1870.....	9.40
1871 to 1875.....	12.47
1876 to 1880.....	10.67
1881 to 1885.....	8.66
1886 to 1890.....	7.42

TABLE II. SHOWING AVERAGE ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS IN SWEDEN FROM 1856 TO 1890, BY FIVE YEAR PERIODS.

In Table III, showing the total consumption of alcohol in Norway from 1876 to 1890, the growth of the operations of the companies may be traced from the earliest dates, when the sales absorbed but 8.3 per cent. of the whole consumption, until 1890, when they had attained nearly 50 per cent. Concurrently with the growth of the companies' business there has been brought about a notable diminution in the per capita consumption of spirits. When the companies had a twelfth of all the business the average individual drank seven quarts of spirits, reckoned at 50 per cent. alcohol, per annum. When the companies did a half of the entire business, the same individual consumed but 3.3 quarts. This would seem to furnish strong ground for the assertion that the companies' operations have caused a notable diminution in the consumption of alcoholic drinks.

Years.	Total consumption (quarts).	Sold by brandy companies (quarts).	Per cent. of sales of company of total consumption.	Estimated population.	Total consumption per inhabitant (quarts).
1876	12,903,595.6	1,072,570.6	8.3	1,840,000	7.0
1877	11,694,498.9	1,735,064.4	14.8	1,865,000	6.3
1878	8,952,362.4	1,996,938.9	22.3	1,890,000	4.7
1879	6,453,086.4	1,605,147.4	24.5	1,916,000	3.4
1880	7,885,095.4	1,664,735.7	21.1	1,921,000	4.1
1881	6,132,030.1	1,824,768.7	30.1	1,921,000	3.2
1882	7,650,508.0	1,937,699.3	25.3	1,923,000	4.0
1883	6,717,441.9	2,290,072.8	34.1	1,923,000	3.5
1884	7,071,436.4	2,417,597.5	34.2	1,924,000	3.7
1885	7,227,828.0	2,305,650.7	31.9	1,950,000	3.7
1886	6,239,813.5	2,579,572.7	41.3	1,974,000	3.2
1887	5,844,762.3	2,556,432.1	43.4	1,979,000	3.0
1888	6,367,674.2	2,351,968.9	40.1	1,980,000	3.2
1889	6,697,364.6	2,799,589.3	41.8	1,986,000	3.4
1890	6,557,880.2	3,218,187.0	49.1	2,000,000	3.3

TABLE III. SHOWING THE TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL IN NORWAY FROM 1876 TO 1890.

Commenting upon the statistics of consumption presented in these tables, Dr. Gould says: "They are not sufficient to show the true state of the abuse of liquor, since one cannot measure the particular part which has been the means of producing intoxication. Each customer is not necessarily a drunkard. Then, too, we cannot divorce consumption of spirits from economic conditions. The rise and fall in general prosperity are always accompanied by changes in the drinking habits of people. Furthermore, it is not known just how much alcohol is consumed in the industrial arts."

As to the distribution of the surplus of the Norway Brandy Company (all the profits above six per cent., it will be remembered, are by the laws of Norway and Sweden distributed for the good of the community), which amounted in 1889 to \$296,341, about 19 per cent. was used for educational purposes; orphans' homes and theatres received 7 per cent., streets and highways were awarded 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The most notable expenditure was that in the interest of the temperance cause, \$4,928 of the total having been expended for this purpose.

DRUNKENNESS.

Statistics are given showing the number of cases of drunkenness as well as of delirium tremens for the

city of Gothenburg. From this it is seen that when the law of 1855 went into operation actual fines for drunkenness averaged 138 per thousand inhabitants. In 1865, when the company commenced business with a partial monopoly, the number declined to 45. In 1875, the first year of the company's complete control of the spirit trade, except the wholesale, the figures were 42. From that time it has gone on with various fluctuations, showing a notable decrease. In 1891, however, the number ran as high as 44. This was probably due, says Dr. Gould, to some exceptional circumstance, but just what has not been satisfactorily explained. An analysis of the cases of arrests from drunkenness which the police authorities of Gothenburg made, with a view of ascertaining at what place the party drank last, would seem to show an absolute decline during the period from 1875 to 1891 of more than 14 per cent. of those drinking last at the company's bars, while the number of those getting drunk in beer saloons increased 480 per cent. One would naturally conclude that the beer saloons were responsible for the increase in inebriety in Gothenburg.

In Stockholm during the sixteen year period that the company has been managing the traffic, the number of convictions for drunkenness per thousand inhabitants has declined from 49 to 33. Mr. Rubenson, Chief of Police of Stockholm, kept a record for the years 1889, 1890, 1891 of the total number of convictions for drunkenness, and also of the total number of times the same individual was sentenced during a single year, and found that less than 60 per cent. of those convicted for drunkenness during these years were offenders but once. It is not held that these statistics for drunkenness are absolutely reliable, since the police force in these two cities have been greatly increased during this period and there is now a much stricter surveillance exercised than formerly.

The statistics of drunkenness for Bergen show an absolute decline in comparing 1875 with 1889, but during 1890 and 1891 a rather startling advance over 1889. This is accounted for largely by the fact that in the beginning of 1889 a new inspector of police entered upon his duties, who considered it his duty to rigorously enforce the law against drunkenness.

Statistics for Christiania show that the number of arrests for drunkenness alone, as well as drunkenness in connection with other crimes, have declined notably. The arrests for drunkenness alone per 1,000 inhabitants was 66.4 in 1876, and in 1890 51.9. The number of arrests for drunkenness, in connection with other crimes, in 1876 was 43.7, and in 1890 14.9.

All the authorities consulted by Dr. Gould during the progress of his investigations express the opinion that the prime factor in the increase of drunkenness in recent years has been the development of the consumption of beer.

INCREASE IN CONSUMPTION OF BEER.

The statistics in Table IV show that in twenty years the consumption of beer per inhabitant in Norway has greatly increased.

Years.	Total consumption (quarts).	Consumption per inhabitant (quarts).	Years.	Total consumption (quarts).	Consumption per inhabitant (quarts).
1870-'71.	29,593,884.5	16.9	1881-'82.	43,557,702.4	22.7
1871-'72.	32,128,223.8	18.3	1882-'83.	47,770,312.6	24.9
1872-'73.	40,362,981.2	22.8	1883-'84.	45,878,215.6	23.9
1873-'74.	47,681,051.4	26.7	1884-'85.	46,39,137.8	23.9
1874-'75.	58,905,318.8	32.5	1885-'86.	38,152,259.2	19.5
1875-'76.	54,356,119.7	29.9	1886-'87.	36,748,255.9	18.7
1876-'77.	55,891,128.8	30.3	1887-'88.	43,281,798.0	21.9
1877-'78.	55,551,141.7	29.7	1888-'89.	43,870,168.5	22.1
1878-'79.	53,548,272.5	28.3	1889-'90.	5,224,438.7	26.2
1879-'80.	41,035,042.4	21.5	1890-'91.	62,365,483.0	31.2
1880-'81.	43,497,681.8	22.7			

TABLE IV, SHOWING CONSUMPTION OF BEER IN NORWAY,
1871 TO 1891.

Until recently the drinking of beer was considered in Norway and Sweden a distinct temperance reform. Everything was done to encourage its consumption. Its sale at retail was left free from every tax or special requirement. The brandy companies, not having a monopoly of it, are powerless to stem the evil influence. A commission has been appointed in Sweden with a view to the regulation of its sale on the basis of its alcoholic contents, but the report of this commission does not seem to indicate the practical possibility of carrying out its suggestions.

It is unfortunate that complete statistics showing the development of drunkenness in its relation to crime during the period that the company system has been in practice in Sweden and Norway are not obtainable, neither are statistics showing the amount per individual expended for the benefit of the pauper population for the same period available. Statistics are presented, however, which show that drunkenness as a cause of poverty slightly declined in Norway in the three years from 1887 to 1889.

ADVANTAGES OF THE COMPANY SYSTEM.

In Chapter V of his report, Dr. Gould considers the advantages and disadvantages of the company system. He points out that the company system was not originated with the idea of stopping the sale of intoxicating liquors, but to combat drunkenness and reduce the evils consequent upon the indulgence in alcoholic drinks. Its strength lies, he says, in perfect consonance with its aim along the line of preventive rather than reformatory efforts.

1. The thing which strikes an American as the most conspicuous merit of the company's system is the complete divorcing of the liquor traffic from politics. In the American understanding of the phrase, the elimination of the 'saloon element as a political power' is complete. The stockholders in these brandy companies are, as a rule, prominent citizens in the place—in Gothenburg, for example, some of the very best known. The employees, who deal directly with the practical details of the business, are simply paid servants of the companies, and none of them, so far as could be learned, hold any position whatever under the city or local governments, or

have friends or backers therein. But then it must be remembered that a high tone in municipal political life as yet prevails in the Scandinavian kingdoms. 'Ring' politics, so to speak, are but imperfectly understood.

"2. The company monopoly has been so administered that a general reduction of the number of licenses has been brought about everywhere, and, consequently, a lessening of the temptation to drink. Side by side with this, there has been a marked improvement in the character of the saloons, immoral accessories having universally disappeared. The police authorities have uniformly availed themselves of the right, through the contracts made by the companies with sub-licensees, to impose conditions which put an effectual stop upon gambling or immoral practices in places where liquor is sold. The company operates on its own account all the saloons for the lower classes, and is directly amenable to public authority and public opinion for the exercise of its trust.

"3. It would be a very strange condition of affairs indeed, in any matter of this kind, if, where the element of private gain was entirely eliminated, a resulting improvement did not take place.

"4. A series of efficient checks is imposed against a breach of trust, supposing there may exist an inclination to commit it. In the first place, the final decision concerning all matters in Sweden rests with the governor, who is an officer appointed by the crown and a man of high character and wide administrative knowledge; secondly, the licenses hold good only during the governor's pleasure; thirdly, an efficient co-operation is established between the company and the police officials; fourthly, there are three parties to the distribution of the surplus profits, each one active to secure fair dealing; fifthly, the general conduct of the business is open to public inspection, as the bars and places of sale are always put in prominent places, where they may be in general view; and, sixthly, the company monopoly secures a strict enforcement of legal and police regulations in relation to the liquor traffic.

"5. The companies have in some measure gone beyond the legal requirements in the line of general interest, particularly in raising the age of minority from 15, where the law puts it, to 18, as regards selling drink to young persons, and also insisting upon immediate cash payment for liquors sold. Again, they have gradually raised the price of drinks, at the same time reducing their strength. The lack of competition permits this.

"6. In Norway the saloons are closed on Sundays and at those periods of the day when the workingman is most tempted to drink. It is impossible, therefore, for him to spend his leisure moments carousing at bars. Nothing whatever is found in saloons which invites conviviality. Generally there are no seats even, and the rules of order of all the companies, which, judging from personal observations, are enforced, prescribe that as soon as the drinking is done the customer must leave the premises.

"7. All employees of the company being paid

fixed salaries of fair proportions, and civil service principles being established in promotions, there is no temptation to push the sale of drink; on the contrary, it is made to the distinct interest of the employees to act otherwise.

"8. All taxes are paid under the company system, while much was lost under the old method on account of underrating the probable consumption in advance, upon which basis the tax was assessed.

"9. The assistance financially and otherwise in Norway, which has been given to the cause of temperance.

"10. The adoption in practice of the principle that the profits resulting from the indulgence of the appetite for strong drink shall be expended for the relief of society itself, which must bear the resulting burdens. The financial gains do not go necessarily to the mere relief of the taxpayer, as has been understood. If this were so the plan might in a sense be called an institution for economic exploitation. On the contrary, one can be most positive in asserting that public weal is the primary idea and the rule by which the system is administered.

"11. The fact that no single community, so far as has been learned, which has once tried the system has afterward abandoned it.

"12. The attitude of the temperance party. In the lower house of the Swedish parliament, which contains 228 members, 30 are total abstainers. These, with 40 additional members, while favoring the inauguration of a régime of prohibition, have never clamored for the abolition of the existing system. The leader of the temperance party in the lower house in a recent letter made use of these significant words: 'As to my personal views of the result of the Gothenburg system, I will merely add that with all its defects, it is vastly preferable to free trade in liquors or to the ordinary licensing systems.'

"It is estimated that Norway contains 100,000 total abstainers, and Sweden 194,000, and therefore the attitude of the spokesman of so numerous a body as this should be deemed fairly conclusive testimony. It must not be considered that the temperance party are completely satisfied with the plan, but their efforts are directed to reforms in details, being content for the present to refrain from changing the principle. They believe that the educative influences gained from the operation of the system will in the course of time make prohibition a possibility. Their present efforts are directed particularly to divorcing the sale of beer from that of all other merchandise, extending the monopoly of the companies to cover fermented as well as spirituous drinks, and changing the law so that after a certain number of years it will be illegal to sell any beverage containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol.

DISADVANTAGES.

The disadvantages are for the most part defects in existing law rather than inherent in the Gothenburg system itself.

"1. The monopoly does not extend far enough. In order to achieve the maximum of benefit, fermented

drinks must be included as well as spirituous. As has already been pointed out to the discussion of the causes of drunkenness in recent years, one effect of restraining the consumption of spirits has been the development of a wider consumption of beer. This is all the more serious since women drink it to a considerable extent, whereas they have only rarely been consumers of spirits. It is certain that this defect will soon be remedied both in Norway and Sweden.

"2. A legal defect applicable to Norway is found in the limit for retail sales, which is not fixed high enough. The Swedish practice is much better. Norwegian statistics show that 62 per cent. of all the liquors sold in that country are for home consumption. The amount (10½ gallons) is sufficiently small to permit grocers to sell spirits to the customers along with goods, charging for them a much cheaper rate than the companies' price. This fact, together with the progress of prohibition in the country districts and the growing consumption of beer, is principally responsible for the lack of hoped-for improvement in many of the small towns. They are incidents of, but not flaws in, the system itself.

"3. The third defect is that the present sale of wine or beer in towns and country districts is conducted in connection with general business. This privilege should be abrogated.

"4. From the temperance view of the case it is feared that the upper classes of society do not wish to go further than the Gothenburg system. Some of them would not like to see the drinking of spirits made unrespectable. Consequently a practical difficulty may be raised in the future, should it come to a choice between the company system and prohibition. Furthermore, it is feared that municipalities will not willingly surrender the revenues now accruing from the companies' profits. Should these decline largely, it is also held that philanthropic motives may be put in the background.

"5. A monopoly of production by the State does not now exist. It is generally believed that this would be one of the surest means of contributing to the success of the Gothenburg plan.

"6. The question of profits is undeniably conspicuous. Notwithstanding the efforts to eliminate the purely economic features, a few cases have occurred in which rich men have become members of the companies and the economic features of the administration have been given too great prominence; but it is only fair to state that such instances have been exceedingly few, so few indeed, that a minimum danger only is signaled here.

CAN THE SYSTEM BE AMERICANIZED.

In the *Atlantic Monthly* for October Dr. Gould considers the question as to how far the Scandinavian method of public control of the liquor traffic is applicable to American conditions, and suggests the modifications which seem to him to be necessary to insure its efficient operation in this country. He finds that there are many features not at all new to our practice. The fundamental basis, license with local

option privileges, is the policy in many of our States, and the application of money derived from the liquor traffic to objects of utility is not a new thing with us. He holds forth the Norwegian modification of the Gothenburg system as the best model to be followed. No change in the principles of this system seems to him necessary, but he insists that it would have to be extended so as to include fermented as well as spirituous liquors. As we have seen, herein lies the weakness of the plan, for although under the company system the Scandinavian takes less spirits, he has apparently more than made up for it in beer. It would also be necessary, Dr. Gould thinks, to extend the monopoly limit beyond the 10½ gallons purchase as it is fixed in Norway. He declares the Swedish regulation which places it at 66 gallons to be far preferable. But the crucial test of the American control of the system would be the constitution of the licensing authority. In his opinion it would not be wise to fill the position by executive appointment or by local election. He would constitute it from the judges of secondary instance. If the licensing authority or board of control were made unimpeachable, he would favor the adoption of the Norwegian method of distributing the surplus, but it would be well, he thinks, to fix by statute the objects to which the funds would be applied so as to keep it from the machinations of politicians. Among the different interests to be favored with subsidies, Dr. Gould believes that kindergarten and manual training schools and agencies for healthy recreation should have the first claim.

IN CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, Dr. Gould says: "Let us not be accused of lack of faith if we say that to transplant the Gothenburg system to America will require heroic effort. Not only will liquor have to be fought on the social and economic side, but it must also be reckoned with as a political factor. In the latter respect, conditions are going from bad to worse. Why trifle further? Why not invite the struggle openly on the only plan of control which eliminates the political influence of the liquor interest, and abolishes altogether the saloon as we know it to-day? If ever municipal politics are permanently purified, it will not be through outbursts of righteous wrath followed by periods of supine indifference. . . . Greater purity in municipal politics, while not an absolute prerequisite, will assuredly follow the introduction of the Gothenburg system.

"In many respects the United States offers more favorable conditions for commencing than did Norway and Sweden. No legal obstacles oppose; liquor selling has never been considered a vested interest; nor are we hampered by life-holding privileges. Furthermore, we are accustomed to all sorts of experiments in regulating the trade in alcohol. Not infrequently are prohibition, high license and low license tried in the same community during the course of a single decade. Climate and custom, too, are in our favor."

LOBENGULA, KING OF THE MATABELE.

THE character of Lobengula is interesting in itself, but still more interesting for the light which it sheds upon the history of the English people. Here, at the end of the nineteenth century, we seem to have the reincarnation of old Penda, King of Mercia, whose name was great in the isle of Britain twelve hundred years ago. As Lobengula is to-day, so were our ancestors more than a thousand years ago. Lobengula and his Matabele are of the color of dark bronze ; our heathen forebears who "whetted their spears under the command of King Penda" were fair skinned, light haired and blue eyed ; but excepting in the coloring pigment they seem to have been very much the same. The fascination of all the narratives which come to us from central South Africa consists in their giving us an insight into the condition of Britain when Christianity was first preached to the English. The South African Blue Books are often surprisingly like a latter day version of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle or Bede's "Ecclesiastical History." It is as if we had the seventh century suddenly resuscitated, in order that it might be photographed by the camera of the nineteenth century civilization.

THE FORCES AT THE FRONT.

Whether or not the present crisis in South Africa results in war or it is once more tided over, the situation is intensely interesting. Of all the savage rulers of our day there is none who stands forth so picturesquely nude as the King of the Matabeles. He has all the greatness, as well as all the grossness, of the savage. And yet savage though he is, we never forget for a moment that he is a man, and a very human man, and human in nothing so much as being at the mercy of circumstances over which he is supposed to have supreme control. If the present strained relations between the two races on the Mashonaland frontier should result in war, it is almost certain that the result will have been brought about not by the will of Lobengula, but by the obligations to which sovereigns, even in Africa, are subject : that of deferring to public opinion, at least to that section of their subjects who are articulate enough to make themselves felt. Lobengula is old and wise, his fighting men are young and *unwise*, under the full sway of the hereditary instinct which leads them to regard the shedding of blood as the law of their being. In this, however, civilization very much resembles savagery. Across an imaginary frontier line, drawn between the land of Ophir and the land of Matabele, stand confronting each other at this moment the foremost fighting men of the two races, each impatient for the word to attack. The men at the front are of different colors, different nations and different religions ; one naked, wielding shield and assegai, the

other clothed in all the panoply of the most advanced civilization. They are alike, however, in longing for the signal for action, and bitterly resent the restraint of the central power.

THE CONTROLLERS AT THE CENTRE.

In his kraal at Bulawayo sits Lobengula, chafing in his heart alike at the folly of the white intruders and the headstrong impatience of his warriors, surrounded by indunas and taking counsel with his witch doctors as to the spells which should be cast and the magic which should be used to prevent the catastrophe which might overwhelm the Matabele kingdom in ruin. England's Lobengula, the Marquis of Ripon, in the Colonial Office, surrounded by his indunas, casts no spells and weaves no incantations, but he is troubled at heart, and consults from time to time the printed sheet on which are woven the spells of the journalists, who may be regarded as the witch doctors and wizards of our more advanced civilization. He holds back with a strong hand the dogs of war, who are straining at the leash in Africa. We may depend upon it that if Lord Ripon and Lobengula could have their way there will be no war ; but the masters of the situation are at the front, and not at the capitals, and the fateful word, if it is spoken, will not fall from the lips of Lord Ripon, but from those of Cecil Rhodes ; and on the Matabele side some rash induna may not unlikely afford the big white chief an opportunity of taking the law into his own hands. Possibly, however, the dispute may be decided, not by diplomacy, but by nature. If the rains come down earlier than November both sides will have a month's respite, and the crisis may pass without bloodshed.

THE ORIGIN OF THE MATABELE.

During the period of suspense which is so hateful to eager spirits on both sides, we may, with advantage, take a glance at the central figure of this strange drama. Lobengula, the son of Moselekatse, as he used to be called in all the earlier missionary books from which we gain our first information of this region, or Umzilizgazi, as later and more correct information has led us to describe him, is a Zulu. His father more than sixty years since revolted against Tchaka, the founder of the Zulu kingdom. Leaving Natal, where Tchaka brooked no rival, he settled at first in the Transvaal, but being pressed by the advancing Boers he crossed the Limpopo and settled in Matabeleland. There, in the heart of sub-tropical Africa, in a pleasant and well-watered land abounding in great game and free from the tsetse fly, he established a Matabele counterpart to the original Zulu kingdom. The Matabele are as much Zulus as the Americans are English. They are practically identi-

cal in race, in manners, in language, and in their social and military organization. Lobengula is but a more remote Cetewayo. He himself objects to be called a Matabele, always asserting that he and his men are Zulus. The analogy between the split in the English-speaking race and the two branches of the Zulu kingdom is closer than would at first sight appear. The Zulus of Zululand have kept their blood purer than the emigrants who trecked westward under Moselekatse. The men who formed the impi which destroyed the British army at Isandhlwana, and who were subsequently broken up at Ulundi, were men of purer blood than the men who are gathering on the Matabele frontier to-day. Lobengula's impi are only partially made up of the pure-blooded Zulu and very largely of other native races. Many of them have been captured as boys in the predatory raids of the Matabele, and been taught as the Turkish Janissaries to have no other country than that of their victors and no other religion but war.

THE MATABELE POLITY.

The organization of the Matabele, however, is entirely Zulu. The authority of Lobengula is absolute; he is lord and master of everything and everyone in his territory. His word is law, his frown is death. About three hundred thousand men, women and children call him lord, and among them, and not less among his neighbors on the frontiers, his authority is maintained by means of some ten to twenty thousand fighting men, who form the standing army, and whose chiefs or indunas form a military hierarchy by which the government of the country is carried on. The King in Matabeleland both reigns and governs, but he reigns and governs subject to one condition—he must keep his fighting machine in good order and in good humor. Fighting machines can only be kept in order by being allowed to fight, and hence the annual forays which enable the Matabele warriors to keep their hands in and allow the younger warriors who are coming on to whet their spears and prove their manhood by slaying their fellow-creatures. It is only another form of the principle which prevails in all savage tribes, especially among the head-hunters of Borneo, where a young man is not allowed to marry unless he has cut off the head of at least one fellow-man.

A SOUTH AFRICAN G. O. M.

There is considerable analogy between Lobengula's position in Matabeleland and Mr. Gladstone's in the House of Commons. As long as Mr. Gladstone can hold together his composite majority he can do anything he pleases. In Matabeleland Lobengula is no less absolute, and is under no less inexorable conditions. The various impis are so many Gladstonian items, but for the most part are quite as obedient, but they must have something thrown to them to destroy. Therein he must have a strong fellow-feeling for Mr. Gladstone. The Liberal Party has been kept going for the last sixty years by being perpetually on the war path. At one time it was the Corn Laws, at another an Unreformed Parliament, then it was a re-

stricted franchise; again it was the Irish Church and the Irish landlords, and so long as the machine could be kept chawing up adversaries and abuses it was in a good temper. Of late years, however, its very success and the progress of civilization in the Conservative ranks has limited the area in which the Liberals can go forth to war, and the narrower the district in which they can make their forays, the more difficult becomes the task of their leader.

A HELPFUL ANALOGY.

Just so it is with Lobengula. When he ascended the throne he could send his impis north, south, east, and west, slaying and to slay, without any human being to say him nay. To-day Khamma's country cuts him off from the south and southwest, the Transvaal Republic offers an impassable barrier to the south and southeast, while only within the last few years a hedge of steel has been run along his eastern frontier, cutting off the whole of Mashonaland right up to the Zambezi field, the field of his operations. It is therefore not surprising that in his circumscribed area the Matabele feels that it will soon be impossible for government to be carried on, at any rate on the old principles.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE PHOTOGRAPHER.

But a truce to analogies, which, although they may appear fanciful, may nevertheless enable the reader to form some idea of the politics of Matabeleland. Now let us look at Lobengula himself, that Bismarck of the Blacks, as Mr. De Waal called him. Lobengula has been often described, but seldom photographed. The portrait which accompanies this sketch was brought from Matabeleland by a recent traveler, who, however, preserves a prudent silence as to how he got it. Efforts have been frequently made to photograph him, but he has always refused. He said he did not like to be shot at with the camera, and he told Mr. Maund that it would never do for him to be photographed, as his people would believe that part of his soul had been taken away with the picture. On one occasion, however, after being in an unwonted good humor, he promised a sitting to Dr. Melledew, but evaded the fulfilment of his pledge by getting up early in the morning and disappearing into space. The doctor followed him for miles, but when he overtook his Majesty the wily old man declared that it was quite impossible, as no king should ever be photographed except in all the paraphernalia of royalty, and as the royal toggery was at the capital the doctor had to return without the coveted negative.

LOBENGULA AS HE IS.

Word-pictures, however, enable us to form a tolerably clear conception of Lobengula. He is now an enormously fat old man of sixty years of age. His height is not more than five feet eleven inches, but owing to his excessive stoutness he seems to be shorter than he is in reality. The descriptions of him recall a passage in Judges, which describes how Eglon, the king of Moab, a very fat man, met his death by the dagger of Ehud. When Lobengula sits upon his biscuit-box receiving his visitors, he rests his hands upon

his thighs, which are almost covered by the protuberant paunch. Notwithstanding his corpulence, he is according to all observers, not an undignified monarch. He used to wear breeches and a dirty coat, but he has long since reverted to the more picturesque

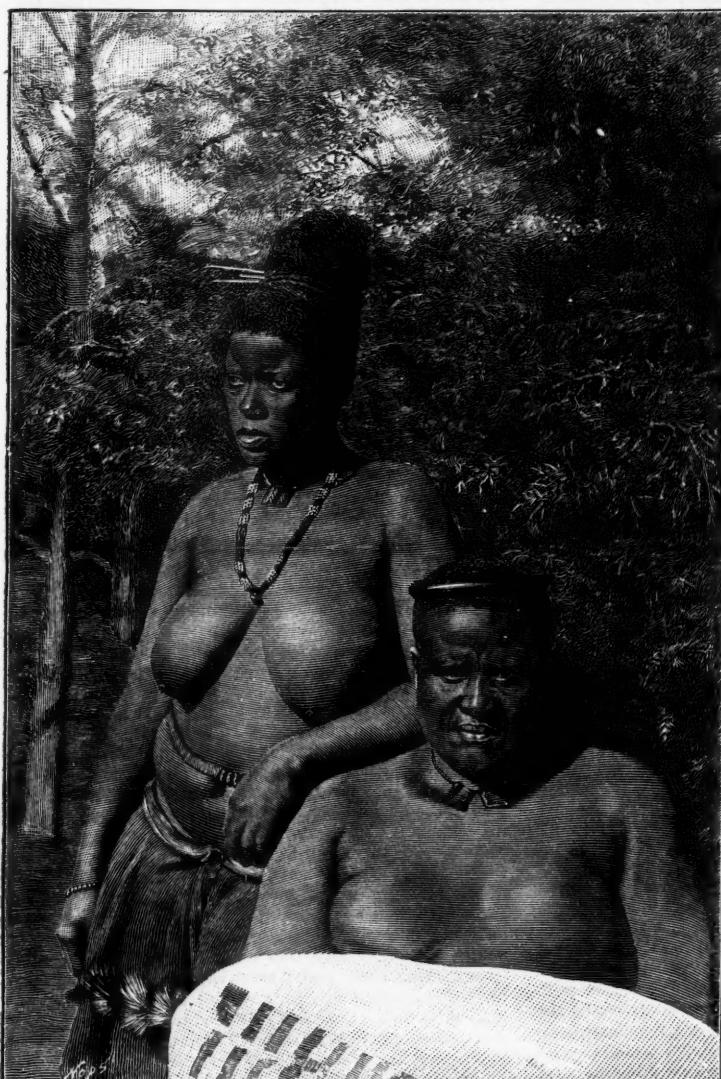
which was in his younger days, for he is now too fat and gouty for that exercise—he was dressed in monkey skins and black ostrich feathers.

HIS APPEARANCE.

By far the most vivid picture of life at Bulawayo is given by Mr. Thompson, of Natal, who, together with Mr. Maguire, succeeded in negotiating the concession which brought the British South African Company into being. Mr. Garrett interviewed Mr. Thompson when he was preparing his admirable series of letters "In Afrakander Land," and Mr. Thompson subsequently wrote a further account of the King and his Court in a number of "Greater Britain." After stating that Lobengula was a man who would never be forgotten if once seen, and that he weighs about twenty stone, or 300 pounds, Mr. Thompson proceeds to say that he walks as he has never seen any other man walk, moving his elephantine limbs one after the other, seeming as if he were planting them forever, rolling his shoulders from side to side, and looking round in a way that is dreadful to see. He has bulging bloodshot eyes, not due to any special ferocity on the part of their owner, but to the smoke in the winter time, which brings about a disorder of the eyes which constantly requires medical treatment.

A ROYAL RECEPTION.

The visitor, however, does not usually see Lobengula walking; he is generally seated on a biscuit-box or chair in the midst of his goats, or lying on skins in his house. Presentation to Lobengula, although less ceremonious than a presentation to Queen Victoria, is much more disagreeable. If you visit him in his house you



LOBENGULA AND HIS FAVORITE WIFE.

costume of his own people. When in full dress he wears a broad-brimmed black felt hat with a bunch of monkey skins round his waist and a sword by his side. Sometimes he variegates this by twisting some blue calico round his shoulders. When he danced—

have to crawl on your hands and knees through a small aperture in the front of his hut as if you were a bee entering a beehive. The ordinary place of reception, however, is in the center of the kraal, where the king administers justice with his

indunas round him. In that case the visitor has to sit in the broiling sun until the business in hand is disposed of. As there are no trees, the only shade possible is afforded by the meat-rack, on which the beef is suspended, and which is the centre of the attentions of millions of flies. If, however, his majesty accords his visitor a confidential interview, he receives him in what is called the buck-kraal; an enclosure into which the goats and sheep are driven at night-time.

Mr. Thompson says :

On one side of the buck kraal there is a stage or platform made of rough hewn logs. Every morning the flesh of four bullocks, the quantity required daily for the royal household, is placed on this stage. As may be well imagined, the constant dropping of blood from the meat on to the ground has collected millions of ants on that particular spot. While holding a conference, or granting an interview, the King is very fond of sitting on an old condensed-milk box and leaning against one of the posts of this stage. Lobengula is perfectly impervious to the attacks of the myriads of ants; but the unfortunate white man who has the honor of conversing with the King does not enjoy the same immunity.

Another ordeal through which the visitor has to pass is the risk of ruining his digestion by eating immense quantities of beef, and drinking gallons of beer.

White visitors, when paying their respects to the court of Lobengula, are expected to eat three plates full of grilled beef, and to drink three cans of beer, each holding about a gallon. As one plate of beef or can of beer is finished another follows. Frequently, when his sable majesty's back was turned, I used to get the little slave boys who hang about the court to assist me, but he caught me at this on one occasion and reproved me, so that I had to resist the temptation in future. All he said was, "Do you think I cannot feed my own dogs?" but that was quite sufficient, coming from the source it did.

A PICTURE OF THE KING IN HIS KRAAL.

The author of "Matabeleland and the Victoria Falls," gives a very bright picture of the scene in the King's kraal when he is receiving visitors. He says the scene with the King sitting on his biscuit-box would make a picture :

The setting sun; the dark green trees beyond the kraal and the green walls of the newly-erected kraal; the yellow beehive-like huts; the yellowish trodden grass in the space; the herds of goats and sheep, with lambs and kids, and pack of dogs, crowding round the King's wagon; the group of natives, some all but naked, some adorned with feathers, some with a single article of European dress, as a hat, crouching on their haunches, forming the court of the black King; tusks of ivory lying about. To complete the picture, a white trader or two should be introduced, not above crouching before his sable majesty, who sits there in his broad-brimmed black felt hat, pipe in mouth (a small briar-root, worth perhaps 2d at home).

THE KING AS LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

As to the king's character there is a disagreement of opinion, but all agree that he conscientiously devotes himself to the government of his kingdom, according to his lights. In Matabeleland we have personal government in its simplest form. The king sits

in person, like the Kadi under the palm tree, administering justice. A writer says :

If a stranger approaches he will probably find Lobengula, with six of his indunas, administering justice. Cases are brought from all parts of the country and are formally argued and judicially decided. The indunas act as counsel for the parties and take technical points with an ingenuity which would do credit to a British Queen's Counsel, and discuss and debate the case with great eagerness. Indeed, in many ways the Matabele litigation is similar to our own; for although the indunas fiercely urge the claims of a client while the case lasts, their differences disappear the moment the King's decision is given. During the pendency of a case, moreover, the indunas keep religiously away from the parties concerned and their friends; but as soon as the case is over they approach the successful or defeated party as if there had been no dispute.

HIS EXCUSE FOR KILLING.

An anonymous writer in South Africa, writing of Lobengula, says :

His features are aquiline, but very coarse and sensual, and in repose they exhibit great craft and cruelty. But his smile quite changes the character of his face, so childlike and sweet is its expression. His natural disposition is not cruel; but the continued exercise of almost unlimited power over the lives of others has grafted in it a love of bloodshed. The annals of his domestic policy are written in lines as bloody as are those of his foreign conquests—brothers, sisters, nephews, nieces, friends, have all fallen before his ruthless hand.

In the same sense writes Mr. Maund, author of "North of the Orange River:"

King Lobengula is by no means so black as he is painted (I mean in character). I must differ from those who say he is "deadly cruel." We must not judge him by our standard. He has to rule a turbulent people, who do not know the value of life. Speaking one day to me of killing, he said: "You see, you white men have prisons, and can lock a man up safely. I have not. What am I to do? When a man would not listen to orders, I used to have his ears cut off as being useless; but whatever their punishment they frequently repeated the offense. Now I warn them—and then a knobkerried man never repeats his offense." This, for a savage, was fairly logical. It may appear to us cruel; but remember how short a time it is since we hanged for sheep-stealing, and certainly the savage execution with the knobkerrie is not so revolting, and is less painful than a civilized execution refined with electricity. A blow on the back of the head, and all is over. I have now paid him three long visits at a very trying time, and I must say that throughout he has behaved splendidly to the white men. I only judge him by his acts. Constantly he used to send me oxen and sheep, keeping me supplied with them for months.

THE MOST HARD-WORKED MAN IN THE LAND.

There is no good reason to believe that he is more indifferent to the infliction of torture and death than the men in the midst of whom he lives and was brought up. Like the Emperor of Russia, he had no ambition to occupy the throne; he accepted the position philosophically, but in the opinion of Mr. Maund, he would much rather be a farmer than a king. The first born Kuruman disappeared, and hence in Mata-

beleland, as in Russia, the second son came to the throne. As King of the Matabele, he is one of the largest stock owners in the world, as his whole kingdom may be said to be his ranch. A writer in *South Africa* says :

The King is one of the most intelligent men in his nation. His memory is prodigious, and, when he chooses to exert it, he has great tact and natural politeness. He has social qualities, too, and likes a good chat. He often unbends with his courtiers; but they are ever on the *qui vive* to say only what they know will please, and are careful never to contradict him. The duties of the King are no sinecure. He is the most hard-worked man in the nation. From morning till night he is hearing reports from all parts of his dominions, arranging the settlement of difficult law cases, judging criminals, and transacting farm business. He is a farmer on a gigantic scale, for he has the control and management of all the nation's cattle. He is the centre from which everything radiates, and to which all things converge in Matabeleland. The destruction of an impi, or the death of a calf at some cattle-post, are alike reported to him with minutest details.

A KING'S DIET.

Lobengula smokes constantly, smoking great quantities of Boer tobacco. In fact, he may be said to live on beef, beer and tobacco. Mr. Johnson gives the following account of his diet :

In the early morning, if the weather be cold, he takes a pannikin of black coffee, well-sugared. Between this and about eleven o'clock he may have a few drinks of beer. At eleven he has breakfast, which consists of grilled or steamed beef, with beer afterwards to wash it down. Occasionally he may have a small dish of mashed pumpkin or beans, or some other vegetable, placed before him. He has similar courses for dinner about three P.M.—that is, if he wants any dinner—and supper at seven P.M. Before breakfast he washes his hands and face, using soap, in a basin which is brought to him by one of his slaves. After his ablutions another slave brings forward the meat, which is heaped on a large wooden ashet, which the slave holds, kneeling, in front of his royal master till he has finished. He picks out the dainty bits and throws the remainder either to his dogs or slaves. He uses a knife, and his fingers usually serve the purpose of a fork, although I have seen him use the latter instrument occasionally. After feeding, instead of wiping his greasy fingers with a table napkin, he rubs them over his bare arms and legs. Lobengula does not require a tonic to assist his appetite. To his meat he seldom uses salt, the gall of the animal, which is poured on the meat when put into the pot, serving that purpose. It is also supposed to make the meat tender.

Although he drinks quantities of beer, he takes no spirits, and all the champagne which is given him he hands over to his wives, of whom he has comparatively few. He is said to take four new wives every year, but in reality he has only ten.

THE KING'S SISTER NINI.

Matabele women are by no means uncomely in their youth. The tendency to *embonpoint* is a very noticeable feature in the Matabela female. To be in the fashion you must be fat, and when kings and queens set the example it is only natural that subjects should follow suit. In the early days of the reign the king's sister Nini was the real queen of Matabeleland. The

following description of her appearance at a great state function may be regarded as describing the Matabele conception of female beauty :

Suddenly the royal sister appeared and presented a most singular, not to say magnificent appearance. It was something like the appearance of the *prima donna* at the



A MATABELE PRINCESS.

opera, or the leading spirit in some gorgeous pantomime. She is very stout and tremendously *embonpoint*, and her skin is of a coppery hue. She wore no dress and the only covering above her waist was a number of gilded chains, some encircling her, some pendent. Round her arms were massive brazen bracelets. A blue and white Free Mason's apron appeared in front, and looked strangely anomalous there, though really not unbecoming. From her waist also there hung down behind a number of brilliant-colored woolen neck wraps, red being the predominant color. Under the apron was a sort of short black skirt, covering the thighs, made of wrought ox hide. Her legs and feet were bare, but round her ankles were the circlets of bells worn by the women to make a noise when they dance. Her head dress was decidedly pretty—a small bouquet of artificial flowers in front and amongst the hair, standing in all directions, feathers of bee-eaters' tails. A small circular ornament, fashioned out of red clay, was on the back of her head. She put herself in posture for the dance, but did not move very much or energetically whilst keeping time; she suffered too much from adiposity. She held one of the large oval black and white ox-hide shields surrounded by a jackal's tail, such as are carried by the warriors.

A SUDDEN AND BLOODY END.

Nini for a long time ruled the roost in Matabeleland and got rid of her enemies by bringing accusations of witchcraft against them. However, at last she overstepped the mark, and in jealousy of one of her sisters-in-law she brought an accusation of witchcraft against her. Unfortunately for Nini, Lobengula was very much in love with his wife, and it did not take much to persuade him that if there was witchcraft the witch was no other than Nini herself, thereupon the days of Nini were brought to a sudden and bloody end. The wives breathed freely again when they heard their terrible sister-in-law was no more. Mothers-in-law in Matabeleland are not allowed to enter the houses of their daughters' husbands, and if they accidentally meet him in the streets they must look another way. In the butchery by which Lobengula maintains his authority he by no means spares his relatives. Shortly before Mr. W. Montague Kerr visited Bulawayo, Lobengula had put to death his uncle Usiquiana and destroyed his kraal numbering forty people in all.

THE CURSE OF WITCHCRAFT.

It is impossible to form any estimate of the character or rule of Lobengula without taking some account of his exploits in witchcraft. It is only on reading of the way in which witchcraft is practiced in savage tribes that we begin to understand the reason for the interdict which is placed on it in the Levitical Books.

Khama Khama, stern old Puritan that he is, has peremptorily put down witchcraft in the whole of his dominions, for witchcraft in these countries is by no means a harmless table-rapping or an invocation of spirits good or bad. It is a system of terrorism which cuts up by the roots the very rudimentary beginnings of civilization and religious liberty. To accuse your enemy of being a witch, or of practicing witchcraft, is a simple and well-understood formula for compassing his death. Evidence is not required of the guilt, neither is the accused party allowed to rebut the accusation brought against him. Treachery, no matter how hideous, murder, no matter how foul, is held to be excused by the simple allegation that the victims had been practicing witchcraft. Witchcraft, like charity, covereth a multitude of sins. The practice of witchcraft, however, is a much more serious thing than the mere bringing of false accusations against innocent men.

LOBENGULA AS WIZARD.

Lobengula is no fool, but one of the shrewdest men in all savagery. He is hard worked, but he always finds time for his incantations. Every day, no matter how much he may have drunk the night before with his wives, he is always up before sunrise to inspect his cattle and flocks with the vigilant punctuality of a Scotch shepherd. Having done this he retires to his sanctum and practices magic. Mr. Johnson says:

Here he cooks devil's broth, which is made out of crocodile livers, hippopotamus fat, snakes' skins, birds' beaks, fat frogs' toes and several other things. While

the steam of this infernal compound ascends he is supposed to petition the gods for what he may most desire.

One of the most solemn functions of the King as a magician is the making of rain, in which he is an adept. Mr. Johnson seems to think that all his rain-making is only a clever make-believe of a weather-wise student of meteorology, but this is somewhat doubtful.

A ROYAL RAINMAKER.

Mr. Johnson gives one or two stories as illustrating the kind of exploit by which the King obtains his reputation:

The King has the reputation of being a remarkably good hand at making a thunderstorm, and in this he gives way to no man. I remember one day in June—the one month in the whole year in which you least expect rain—some natives had brought a large python into camp, and were singing some of their rain songs. It is sudden death to any native in Matabeleland who, if he sees a python, does not by some means or other manage to secure it and bring it in alive. The King took possession of the reptile, and said he must go and make rain. I laughed at this, and said I did not think he could do so, to which the King replied, "You will see." The python was skinned alive, its liver taken out and cooked, and the usual rainmaking rites performed. Curiously enough, just before sundown the sky clouded over, and soon afterward one of the heaviest thunderstorms I had ever seen broke over the place. Next morning the King asked me if a white man could make a thunderstorm like that? I said, "No, King; if we could get you down amongst the farmers in the Karoo we could guarantee you a fortune."

He gives us his own explanation of the mystery that Lobengula knew from the fact that the wind had veered round and had blown for three days from the west, which is an almost sure sign that there will be rain on the fourth day. That, however, does not explain the coincidence of the discovery of the python; without it there would have been no attempt at rain-making that time. Besides, Lobengula frequently tries to make rain when drought is persistent, and presents of cattle are brought in and whole kraals of suspected subjects are killed. Evidently the doctrine that there is an Achan in the camp when things go wrong is a very favorite one with the Matabele. The belief in witchcraft influences the whole of Matabele life. The king's wooden platter, for instance, is never washed out for fear of witchcraft, with the result that there is a thick cake of fat about an inch deep. The king is perpetually traveling about, lest he should become the victim of malignant spells of malevolent magicians. When the army goes to war it is doctored, and the custom of smelling out is in full force. There is a strong belief in Matabeleland that there is but one witchcraft, and Lobengula is its prophet.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN MATABELELAND.

Christianity never seems to have been able to make much impression upon the natives. This is not because of persecution, because the missionaries seem to have been very well received. Mr. Mackenzie's account of the first preaching of Christianity before Moselekatsi is very interesting:

The missionaries were able to commence preaching to

the Matebele. The first services were held in the large cattle pen of the town, and were attended by great numbers of the soldiers. Moselekatz was also present and showed his knowledge of Sechuana and the doctrines of the Word of God, as previously taught him by Mr. Moffat, by occasionally interrupting the interpreter and helping him with the right word. As every utterance of Moselekatz is applauded, these corrections were received with the usual demonstrations, every soldier present shouting out "Great King!" etc., in the middle of the sermon. The chief also considered himself bound once or twice to express his dissent from the doctrines which were proclaimed. For instance, when one of the missionaries, some time after their arrival in the country, was preaching concerning the accessibility of God, he said that all might repair to him in prayer, the poor people as well as the greatest kings, and that God would hear the one as soon as the other. "That's a lie!" interjected Moselekatz, who did not like thus publicly to be ranked with the poor and the abject. The missionary was immediately interrupted by the shouts of applause which greeted the emendation of the chief. As he found, however, that his disapprobation did not alter the preaching, and that in every discourse there was a good deal which was unpleasant for him to hear, the Matabele chief did what people in somewhat similar circumstances do in England and elsewhere, he gave up attending the public worship. (Pp. 317, 318).

After the missionaries left, the Matabele continued to hold their meetings, not from any religious feeling, but simply from pure spirit of imitation. Moselekatz ordered his Prime Minister to deliver the discourse. It seems to have been done in serious earnest, the performers being as free from any desire to scoff at Christianity as they were from any belief in its tenets. The white man's service was in their eyes equivalent to their own dances, which they religiously performed, and evidently thought it was well to keep up the custom when once established. After a while the unmeaningness of it all seemed to come home to them, and they dropped it.

THE MATABELE AND THE WHITES.

The great dance of the Matabele takes place at the time of the new moon in February, and is a very imposing spectacle. During this dance Lobengula has been frequently appealed to to sanction an attack upon the white men. This he has hitherto parried very adroitly.

Whatever vices Lobengula may have, all agree that he has been faithful to the white men in good report and in ill. In this he was a true son of his father Moselekatz, who on one occasion thus addressed his subjects: "These are the masters of the world. Don't you take notice how they sleep in the open country alone and unprotected, and are not afraid? They are in my country one day; they pass on to the towns of other chiefs; they go fearlessly, for they bear no malice and are the friends of all. And when the great men in the white man's country send traders for my ivory do you think they give me beautiful things in exchange because they could not take the ivory by force? They could come and take it by force, and all my cattle also. And yet look at them! They are humble and quiet and easily pleased. The

English are the friends of Moselekatz, and they are the masters of the world."

THE OPENING UP OF MATABELELAND.

Lobengula was much troubled by the reverses which the English experienced in the Transvaal war. The Boers he knew and disliked; the Portuguese he knew and despised. It was not until Sir Charles Warren's expedition that the English began to press upon Matabeleland. No sooner was the question of opening up the mines of the land of Ophir decided on



A GOLD-DIGGER'S HUT.

than concession hunter after concession hunter insisted that Lobengula should give them the right of digging for minerals. He refused to give any permission, and in this he adhered to his father's policy. Mr. Mackenzie tells us:

As soon as the discovery of gold was announced in the south an ambassador from the Transvaal government visited Moselekatz to obtain authority over the gold field in behalf of the Transvaal government. But the old chief would not yield. "Your people may come in and take away this stone (quartz) as they may take away ivory in their wagons. They may load up as much as they please of it, but on no account are they to bring with them a Dutch woman, a cow, a ewe or she-goat, because the permission is to carry away stones, not to build houses and towns in my country. (P. 353).

LOBENGULA'S LETTER TO THE QUEEN.

Besieged as he was by concession hunters, threatened by the Boers and Portuguese, Lobengula one day said to Mr. Maund, who was seeking a concession on the ground then occupied by the Portuguese, to take two of his indunas to see whether the White Queen was living, "for they tell me," he said, "that the White Queen no longer exists, and that is why the

white men come here and bother me. I want you to take them with you to see whether the White Queen is living." Mr. Maund hesitated at first, but the next day he thought it would be well to accede to the King's request, and in a couple of days Mr. Maund with two old Matabele started for Cape Town.

The following is the text of Lobengula's letter to Her Majesty:

Lobengula desires to know that there is a Queen. Some of the people who come into this land tell him there is a Queen, some of them tell him there is not.

Lobengula can only find out the truth by sending eyes to see whether there is a Queen.

The indunas are his eyes.

Lobengula desires, if there is a Queen, to ask her to advise and help him, as he is much troubled by white men who come into his country and ask to dig gold.

There is no one with him upon whom he can trust, and he asks that the Queen will send some one from herself.

THE INDUNAS.

One of the emissaries was Babjaan, an old man of seventy-five and a relative of the King's, whose life he had saved at the great battle at the commencement of his reign. The other man was Umsheti, a small, gouty, bad-tempered fellow of sixty-five, who had elephantiasis in one leg, and a weak heart. Lobengula paid all expenses. They started naked, but by the time they reached Cape Town Mr. Maund had succeeded in dressing them, but on their way back they undressed and entered their native land in the same condition of nudity in which they had left it. The mission was carried out in Lobengula's usual simple and direct method of dealing with things. He could trust these two indunas, therefore he would send them right across the sea to the presence of the White Queen herself to verify the fact of her existence and to obtain her advice at first hand. To secure obedience to his mandate he told the indunas that if they came back without having seen the queen they would be killed at once.

IN VINO VERITAS.

It is unnecessary to follow their journey down the country, and of the difficulties which red tape placed in the way of their having an interview with Her Majesty. All difficulties, however, were overcome, and the mission was a remarkable success. Lobengula could not bring himself to believe their report, so again bringing his native cunning to his aid he verified the reports from regions lying far beyond the borderland of the Matabele country by the expedient of making the envoys drunk night after night and interviewing them separately. As their statements agreed, he came to the conclusion that they must be speaking the truth. It is a thousand pities that no shorthand writer was present to take down the report of these two aged indunas. It more than any other document would have enabled us to understand the difficulty which the savage has in understanding civilized things. The indunas began at the beginning and went through the whole of their travels surrounded by a listening throng of wondering chiefs.

WHAT THE INDUNAS SAID OF THE SEA.

They found their first difficulty in trying to make the King understand what the sea was. He had never seen the sea, so they told him that it was like the blue vault of heaven at noon, and that the waves rushed on the shore as the impis of the King charged at a review. If the sea was as the firmament above, the steamer or floating kraal was the sun in the heavens, while all round was blue water. They explained the motion of the ship by the statement that the great iron kraal was pushed through the water from behind by the engine. This puzzled Lobengula; he said he could not understand how an iron kraal could float upon the water, and concluded that it must have supports from the bottom, "and you may depend," he added, "that it was by these supports that the kraal was pushed along." His idea evidently was that the kraal walked through the water, its legs being concealed by the waves. This naturally appeared to him wonderful. "Truly," he said, "these white men are sons of the sea." But sometimes, said the indunas, the blue sea was overcast, and the sea was full like a river in the rainy season. Then the floors and the roofs of the kraal rocked until the white men danced—a picturesque reminiscence of the Bay of Biscay. On their way they passed the Portuguese gate, as they called Lisbon. This, too, was a great trouble to Lobengula, for how could the great White Queen allow Portugal to be between her and Africa?

THE WHITE ANTS OF LONDON.

But the wonders of the voyage were nothing to the wonders which they saw in England. London, as usual with savages, impressed them more than anything else:

London they described as the place all white men must come from; people, people everywhere, all in a hurry, serious of faces, and always busy like the white ants. There was not room for any one above ground in this great kraal, for they could see men and horses moving in a stage below, just as they live in houses built one above the other (this referring to Holborn Viaduct). The fire carriages, too (locomotives), like those between Kimberley and Cape Town, have to burrow in the earth under the streets for fear of being stopped by the crowd.

THE QUEEN'S STOREHOUSE.

They were greatly impressed also by the Bank of England, which they call the "Queen's storehouse." They described how they had been allowed to lift bags of gold, and how it made their hearts sad to see so much gold that they could not put into their pockets. They told how they visited the bullion room, where there were great piles of ingots, some of which were heavier than Babjaan could lift with all his strength; nor did they omit to remark that the Queen's storekeeper took no notice of their hint that in their country, when any distinguished visitor was received by their King, he usually gave the largest beast in the herd to the stranger. "But," said Lobengula, "the ingots of gold were in stone?" "No," said Babjaan, "they were all ready to be cut into money." "Then," said Lobengula, "why, if the

great Queen has so much gold, do her people seek for more?" Then answered the indunas, "It is because the Queen makes her subjects pay so much gold, that they have to go all over the world seeking it, in order that they may pay their tribute!"—an ingenious explanation, which completely satisfied Lobengula, and led to his pegging out forty reef and two alluvial gold claims in Mashonaland.

THE KRAL OF THE WHITE QUEEN.

Then they described Windsor, and said how they had seen the great White Queen, whom it was easy to recognize from her manner and bearing. They told how the Queen's soldiers were clothed in iron, and on either side of the approach to the Queen's castle so motionless did they stand that the indunas believed that they were stuffed, until one of them saw their eyes moving. The White Queen was the greatest woman they ever saw, but the most beautiful was Lady Randolph Churchill. They were taken to the Zoological Gardens, where they somewhat resented not being allowed to poke the lions with their umbrellas; also the Alhambra, where they found the dancing even more to their taste than that with which they were familiar in Matabeleland. Madame Tussaud's delighted them, for all the kings and queens that were shown them they believed represented monarchs who had been conquered by the great White Queen, Cetewayo bringing up the rear. But always they came back to London.

THEIR IMPRESSION OF ENGLAND.

It was like the ocean, they said. A man might walk and walk and never get to the end of the houses, nor did they ever get over their marvel at the number of Englishmen. If every Englishman was killed at the Cape, for every drop of blood from their bodies a fresh man would spring up, they told their King. They described the manœuvres they saw at Aldershot, and repeated over and over again their first outburst of enthusiasm over the horses so big and so strong, and the discipline of the men. After describing the sham fight, old Babjaan would address the indunas, and told them :

Never talk of fighting the white man again, aough! They rise up line after line, always firing. Their little boys, the sons of headmen, all learn to fight like men (referring to Eton boys). Their generals correct all faults; they won't pass a man who is out of time as they dance in line coming from the fight (the march past).

THE WITCHCRAFT OF THE TELEPHONE.

But the thing which completely astounded them was the telephone. They could conceive—though with difficulty—that it was possible for English witchcraft to make a machine which could talk English even when those who talked were a mile from each other, but they could not understand the witchcraft which enabled the English to make the telephone speak Matabele. But that it did they could swear. They had been separated, and at the distance of a mile apart Babjaan had talked to Umsheti by means of this magic, and the machine spoke as pure Matabele

as if it had been made in Africa. Another experience of theirs did not turn out so well. They were breakfasted by the Aborigines Protection Society, where they were received, they said, by many white-haired indunas, whose influence with the government they somewhat exaggerated.

The immediate result of that mission was that, whether owing to the caution of Lord Knutsford and the counsel of the Aborigines Protection Society, Lobengula believed that the great White Queen and the English public opinion were hostile to the granting of the concession to the Chartered Company, and there and then he slew his Prime Minister Lofcha, who had advocated the granting of the concession, and some seventy of his companions.

CAPTAIN FERGUSON'S MISSION.

It was then decided to send a guardsman envoy out with presents. The chief aim of this mission was to undo as far as possible the mischief made by Lord Knutsford's hint that he should not give away all his land to the first comer. There is a difference of opinion as to the impression produced by the uniform of the guards which Captain Ferguson wore; some said it did good because it proved to Lobengula that his indunas had not lied when they stated that the Queen clothed her soldiers in iron; others assert that it made a bad impression upon the king because he thought it cowardly for a soldier to hide himself behind an iron breastplate, instead of meeting his enemy as a brave man should without sheltering himself behind anything.

THE ROAD TO MASHONALAND.

After signing the concession which brought the South African Company into existence, Lobengula got somewhat alarmed. He had given Dr. Jameson permission to take the pioneers through to Mashonaland. When the time for the occupation came he fought shy, and declared that there was only one road to Mashonaland, and that lay through his country. Dr. Jameson had not only his consent to the cutting of a road to Mashonaland, but also promises to send men to clear the route. When pressed to perform his promises he drew back. Mr. Selous in his new book says :

When Mr. Doyle reminded him of his promises to Dr. Jameson, he avoided any discussion of that question, and only said, "There is only one road to Mashonaland, and that goes through my country and past Bulawayo;" and he further said : "If Rhodes wants to send his men round my country, let him send them by sea to beyond the Sabi River." At last he said to Mr. Doyle, "Rhodes has sent me many emissaries, and amongst them Dr. Jameson, whom I like, and whom I am told is Rhodes' mouth; but I am Lobengula, and I want to see the big white chief himself; I am tired of talking with Rhodes' messengers and the bearers of his words: their stories don't all agree."—("Travels and Adventures in Africa," p. 359).

It was impossible for Rhodes to come, and they then saw that they had nothing but hostility to expect from Lobengula, and the pioneers marched along the Selous road prepared and expecting to be attacked at any moment.

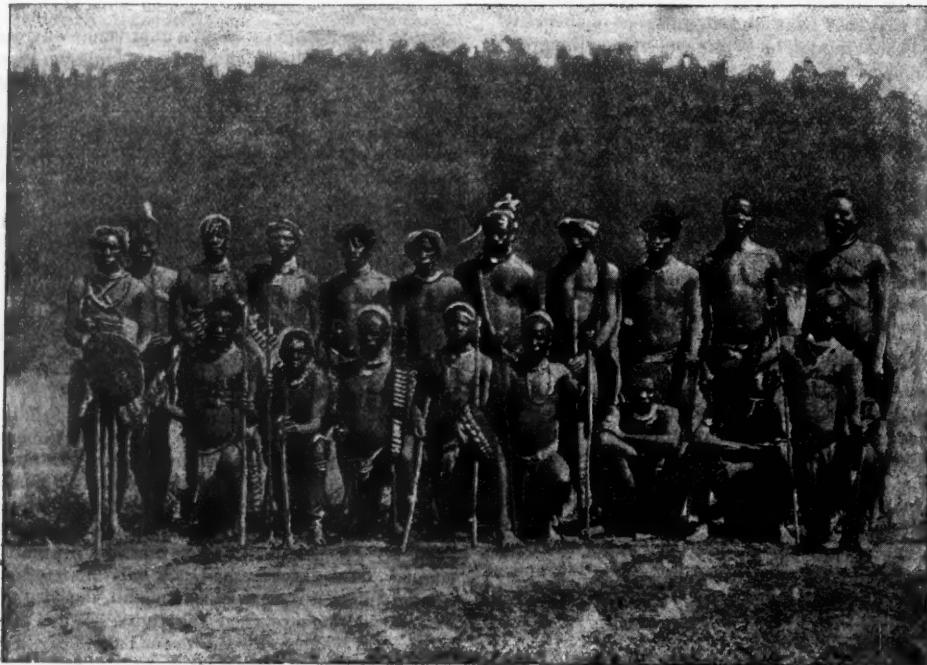
LOBENGULA AND THE PIONEERS.

The whole country was full of preparations for war, and more than one message was sent by Lobengula which might have deterred less resolute men than those at the head of the expedition. Mr. Selous speaks very frankly on this point :

Personally, Lobengula probably never wanted to fight, though it is the most absolute nonsense to talk of his ever having been friendly to the expedition. But he had a very difficult part to play, and it is wonderful that he managed to restrain his people as he did.

We cut the road to Mashonaland in defiance of them, and our advance would most certainly have been resisted but for two circumstances. The first was the fact that

the old man to disadvantage, with one characteristic exception. On the whole he plays rather a dignified part. The exception is the report dated July 5, 1892, announcing that the King had had the Regent and the Regent's brother killed, and that their sons, wives and children were all being killed, their dogs were also killed, but all the cattle and slaves were captured. They were accused of witchcraft. The Regent was strangled, and his brother was shot, and the King had given orders to clean out the whole family. He had also sent an impi to kill his brother Molhaplini. The Regent was, in the interpreter's opinion, the best and the least harmful man in the country, but he was powerless against the accusation of witchcraft. The



A GROUP OF MATABELE WARRIORS.

during the progress of the expedition a well-equipped force of five hundred mounted men of the Bechuanaland Border Police were encamped on the southwestern border of Matabeleland ; and the second, that after the expedition crossed the Tuli, and until it reached the plateau of Mashonaland, Lobengula and his people never knew where we were.—("Travel and Adventure in Southeast Africa," p. 381.)

When the English had established themselves in the country and the forts were built it was too late, and Lobengula made the best of a bad bargain.

AFTER THE SETTLEMENT OF MASHONALAND.

The last two years things have gone pretty smoothly, nor have there been any serious complaints on either side. The last published Blue Book does not show

execution of the Regent, however, was one of those internal affairs which must be judged in the light of the conditions in Africa.

THE CUTTING OF THE TELEGRAPH.

The present trouble seems to have arisen over the cutting of the telegraph wires of the company. Some five hundred yards of wire were cut and carried off. The thieves belonged to a chief named Goomala, who lived on the frontier line. Instead of giving the culprits up the chief paid the fine in cattle, and then at once sent word to Lobengula that the English had seized the King's cattle. This seems to have upset Lobengula altogether. Mr. Colenbrander, the interpreter resident, wrote on May 10 that the King was

very angry about the seizure of the cattle. Mr. Colenbrander had stated during the previous month that the King was much disturbed that people should be allowed to come into Matabeleland for trading and otherwise from the east without first getting his permission. He said what was perfectly true, that worse dangers might arise if white people were allowed to wander about in his districts without his knowledge.

THE BRITISH AGENT'S WARNING.

Mr. Colenbrander was evidently impressed with the sincerity of the King. He writes that he is sure the King is trying to pull straight, and that Dr. Jameson should help him all he could. Some traders who had come into the country without the King's permission had been robbed. As soon as Lobengula heard of it, although they had entered his country without his permission, he used all his authority to secure their goods, and succeeded. Mr. Colenbrander concluded his letter by the following significant sentence: "Prevention is better than cure; and in my humble opinion it is better to avoid any open rupture, unless the British South African Company are fully prepared, which I very much doubt." After the seizure of the cattle, Mr. Colenbrander writes, "I have written to Drs. Harris and Jameson to be more careful about the seizures, as these matters may not always be taken so coolly by the King." The King sent a message to these officials, asking them to be more careful, and also asking them the pertinent question whether it was right to punish natives without being positively sure that they were the real offenders.

LOBENGULA'S REMONSTRANCE.

Nothing could be more sensible and dignified than the old King's letter :

May 13, 1893.

My Friend : Your people, the people of the company, have taken from my servant, Setausé, my cattle which he was herding.

The cattle were taken from the young men who were herding them, and who came and reported the matter to the men.

Upon the men going to see and ask why this was done they were told that the telegraph wire had been cut, and that my cattle were taken and would be kept until the people who had cut the wire were found and given up.

My people said they had not cut the wire and knew nothing of it, and asked to be shown the place where it had taken place. Instead of your people doing this they bound and took away some of my men.

I now ask you why you allow your people to do these things.

The King professed to be satisfied with Dr. Harris' explanation, and expressed a hope that the cattle would be returned to his people at Tuli.

WHY THE IMPI WAS SENT.

Lobengula's conduct seems to have been extremely correct. As soon as he received the complaint that the telegraph wires had been cut and stolen by natives on his side of the frontier, after first protesting against his cattle being stolen to punish the offenders whom he repudiated, he dispatched immediately a large impi to destroy and punish the thieves. Telegraph-

ing from Bulawayo, Colenbrander warned Captain Lindy not to be scared, as the expedition was not against the whites, but intended to punish the recent wire-cutters as well as some of the Mashonas who had stolen some of his cattle. The impi, however, having received instructions, carried them out with small regard to the more or less imaginary frontier line which had been drawn between Mashonaland and Matabeleland. In the eyes of all the Matabele, Mashonaland is part and parcel of Matabeleland, and if the South African Company is there it is by virtue of a concession by Lobengula, and that it in no way prevented the King sending his impi into Mashonaland to punish any of the Mashonas who may have stolen his cattle. This, although natural, is not a very workable arrangement. The only method by which the two jurisdictions can be worked side by side is for Lobengula and Dr. Jameson to agree as to a frontier line. The British troops disregarded this in the first instance when they levied a fine upon Goomala's men on the Matabele side of the frontier, and it is not surprising that the Matabele chased the Mashonas right into the town of Victoria. The Mashonas, as usual, were killed like rabbits and their cattle driven off. Some of them, however, took refuge under the British flag.

THE SCARE AT VICTORIA.

The indunas demanded their surrender, which was promptly and energetically refused. Thereupon the Matabele took up a position which menaced the security of Fort Victoria. Then, as Dr. Jameson telegraphed, "the Victoria people had the jumps." Volunteers were called out, rifles distributed, and some four hundred men gathered together at Port Victoria. All business was at a standstill, and every one watched for the threatened attack. They were given notice to disperse within an hour's time. At the expiration of the hour they were still hanging about, whereupon Captain Lindy with fifty-four mounted men rode out of Fort Victoria amid a whirling storm of cheers. They dispersed the impi and pursued them for nine miles killing both the indunas and others. This was a very melancholy response to Lobengula's attempt to punish the cutters of the telegraph wire. Colenbrander repeatedly wrote to say that Lobengula knew it was a serious thing cutting and carrying away the telegraph wire, as it was the white man's mouth. Naturally Lobengula was very indignant at the impi dispatched to punish the wire-cutters.

LOBENGULA'S PROTEST.

The following three telegrams set forth Lobengula's view of the case, with a native eloquence which leaves nothing to be desired :

July 20.—I shall return no cattle or compensate anybody for either cattle captured by my impi or damage done to property until such time that Rhodes returns to me all the captives, their wives and children, cattle, goats and sheep which were given protection to by the Victoria people, and had I known at the time when I dispatched my impi in the direction of Victoria what I know now, I would have ordered them to capture and loot all they could lay their hands on belonging to the whites, to compensate myself for the people and their property which were withheld from me.

July 27.—My own messengers have arrived, and they tell me that the captured cattle you complain of as belonging to the company have been duly returned, but you did not tell me that you had a lot of the Amaholi cattle hiding with you, together with their owners; and that when my indunas claimed them from Captain Lindy, he refused to give up either cattle or men, and told my induna that the Amaholis and their cattle did not belong to me any longer, and then turned his cannon on to my people. Are the Amaholis then yours, including their cattle; did you then send them to come and steal my cattle? Captain Lindy said you had bought them for money; where then did you place the cash? Who did you give it to? Let my cattle be delivered to my people peacefully. I wish you to let me know at once. I thought you came to dig gold, but it seems that you have come not only to dig gold but to rob me of my people and country as well; remember that you are like a child playing with edged tools. Tell Captain Lindy he is like some of my own young men; he has no holes in his ears, and cannot or will not hear; he is young, and all he thinks about is a row, but you had better caution him carefully or he will cause trouble, serious trouble, between us.

I have received your wire—you accuse me wrongfully. I only sent my impi to recover some of my stolen cattle and to punish the Amaswini that your people complained to me about as constantly cutting your telegraph wires; but it would seem now to me that the white people stole my cattle, for white people know very well that the Amaswini had stolen some of my cattle, for I had written to tell Dr. Jameson; so what have you got to say now? You said before that you would not punish my Amahole, but now that I send to punish them for you for harm done to your telegraph wires you resent it—my impi on its way back. What goods have my impi stolen and destroyed, and how many cattle have they captured? You only say that my impi has done all this as an excuse for firing on them. I am not aware that a boundary exists between Dr. Jameson and myself; who gave him the boundary lines? Let him come forward and show me the man that pointed out to him these boundaries; I know nothing whatever about them, and you, Mr. Moffat, you know very well that the white people have done this thing on purpose. This is not right—my people only came to punish the Amahole for stealing my cattle and cutting your wires; do you think I would deliberately go and seize cattle from you? No, that would not be right.

On the same day Colenbrander and Dawson left Bulawayo, the King saying that it would be as well if they were away, as the hearts of his people were sore. So far it is difficult for one at a distance reading these dispatches not to feel that Lobengula had the right on his side.

THE BRITISH OPINION ON THE SPOT.

It is, however, well to recognize the opinion of the British at the front, and this has been expressed with no uncertain sound by a public meeting of the inhabitants of Fort Victoria. They held a meeting on July 21 and drew up three resolutions, which are summarized as follows:

1. Absolute necessity of immediate settlement of the question.
2. Utter want of faith in word of Lobengula, or his power to keep it, with reasons.
3. Result of these yearly raids, paralyzing all business, mining, agricultural or transport, with evidence of the present condition of affairs, loss of means of subsistence, £4,000 per month would have been spent in mining and

other salaries, now *nil*, in farming; loss of stock and burning of crops already experienced on nearly every farm; the natives in the employ of the farmers have been killed by the Matabele, and in many cases cold-blooded murders in their presence; emphatically know that these raids have been and will be of yearly occurrence during the dry or working season; beyond this, fear of their wives and children being murdered, many Dutch in laager here, with their families, stock, seeds and farming implements, determined to return unless matter promptly settled; seriousness of interruption to road of entry, post oxen stolen and boys in charge killed; so that unsafe to travel by transport or post; necessity of accumulating in centres, so leaving property, merchandise, etc., to be looted.

THE SITUATION IN SEPTEMBER.

When Colenbrander left Bulawayo it was equivalent to the departure of an ambassador immediately before the outbreak of war. Lobengula was very furious, or pretended to be so, when the news came of the way in which he had been treated. Colenbrander, who has always been pacific and inclined to rely upon the friendly sentiment of Lobengula, says bluntly, in a dispatch received August 27, that under the circumstances there is no future security for Europeans. Lobengula publicly declared that he would send an impi for the Mashona, their servants and their families who had taken protection under the British flag, and would take them away by force if we refused to surrender them. He abused the impi because it did not retaliate on the English, although he had previously told it to do nothing. He refused to send for the cattle which had been sent him, and he also refused the monthly payment made to him by the British South African Company. He had thus broken as far as he could with the whites. He had sent messengers at once to bring back the impi that was on its way to attack the Barotzi. When these return it will add 6,000 men to his available forces, or one-third of his total army. Sir Henry Loch, in his estimate of the situation, says that he thinks Lobengula dreads attack, and that he will paralyze industry in Mashonaland by placing a large impi within striking distance of Victoria. Mr. Rhodes reckons that by this time he will have a thousand armed and mounted men at Forts Victoria and Salisbury, and he is not at all likely to allow an impi to remain long within striking distance of Mashonaland. The situation, therefore, is very strained. The British Government has forbidden any aggressive movement; but, of course, if the impi could be induced to take the aggressive, Mr. Rhodes, would have a free hand. There is therefore reason to hope that Mr. Rhodes, who has made no secret of his belief that all men, even Matabeles, can be squared, may succeed in squaring Lobengula this time. The present crisis is the 'most severe test through which he has had to pass for some time, and every one must hope that he will emerge from it triumphantly. A victory would be a disaster only second to a defeat. What Mr. Rhodes has to do is to keep the peace and avail himself of Lobengula's friendly disposition in order to prevent the war party rendering the situation impossible.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE BUSINESS OF LITERATURE.

IN the October *Scribner's* Mr. Howells makes a wholly delightful essay under the title "The Man of Letters as a Man of Business." The novelist begins and ends by reiterating his favorite thesis that the artist, and of all artists the man of letters, should not make a business of his art. In Mr. Howells' Utopia, when social equality will be the watchword, the artist shall give the creations of his soul to the world without dickering, and all his brother men will see that a body shall be kept for his soul.

Aside from theories, and as to the condition present with us, our novelist shows that whereas the most successful man of letters is paid one hundred dollars per thousand words, which can be written in a day, still, there are days and days; and even an author very little troubled by conscientious scruples as to the character of his work will scarcely be able to earn the tenth of the yearly sum indicated by these figures. If he were to depend, as he once did, on his books, his case would be far worse, but nowadays his bread—with its more elaborate accessories—comes to the successful literary artist through the magazine. It pays well, and aside from articles and short stories, novels earn far more in the serial form than when reprinted.

ARE AUTHORS' WAGES FALLING OFF?

"I doubt, indeed, whether the earnings of literary men are absolutely as great as they were earlier in the century, in any of the English-speaking countries; relatively they are nothing like as great. Scott had forty thousand dollars for 'Woodstock,' which was not a very large novel, and was by no means one of his best; and forty thousand dollars had at least the purchasing powers of sixty thousand then. Moore had three thousand guineas for 'Lalla Rookh,' but what publisher would be rash enough to pay twenty-five thousand dollars for the masterpiece of a minor poet now? The book, except in very rare instances, makes nothing like the return to the author that the magazine makes, and there are but two or three authors who find their account in that form of publication. Those who do, those who sell the most widely in book form, are often not at all desired by editors; with difficulty they get a serial accepted by any principal magazine. On the other hand, there are authors whose books, compared with those of the popular favorites, do not sell, and yet they are eagerly sought for by editors; they are paid the highest prices and nothing they can offer is refused.

GIVE THE EDITOR HIS DUE.

"At present the magazines—we have no longer any reviews—form the most direct approach to that part of our reading public which likes the highest things in literary art. Their readers, if we may judge from

the quality of the literature they get, are more refined than the book readers in our community; and their taste has no doubt been cultivated by that of the disciplined and experienced editors. So far as I have known these they are men of aesthetic conscience and of generous sympathy. They have their preferences in the different kinds, and they have their theory of what kind will be most acceptable to their readers; but they exercise their selective function with the wish to give them the best things they can. I do not know one of them—and it has been my good fortune to know them nearly all—who would print a wholly inferior thing for the sake of an inferior class of readers, though they may sometimes decline a good thing because for one reason or another they believe it would not be liked. Still, even this does not often happen; they would rather chance the good thing they doubted of than underrate their readers' judgment.

"New writers often suppose themselves rejected because they are unknown; but the unknown man of force and quality is of all others the man whom the editor welcomes to his page. He knows that there is always a danger that the reigning favorite may fail to please; that at any rate, in the order of things, he is passing away, and that if the magazine is not to pass away with the men who have made it, there must be a constant infusion of fresh life. Few editors are such fools and knaves as to let their personal feeling disable their judgment, and the young writer who gets his manuscript back may be sure that it is not because the editor dislikes him, for some reason or no reason. Above all he can trust me that his contribution has not been passed unread, or has failed of the examination it merits. Editors are not men of infallible judgment, but they do use their judgment, and it is usually good.

THE SCOPE OF THE SYNDICATE.

"I do not think the syndicate began with serials, and I do not think it is likely to end with them. It has rather worked the vein of interviews, personal adventure, popular science, useful information, travel, sketches and short stories. Still it has placed a good many serial stories, and at pretty good prices, but not generally so good as those the magazines pay the better sort of writers; for the worse sort it has offered perhaps the best market they have had out of book form. By the newspapers, the syndicate conceives, and perhaps justly, that something sensational is desired; yet all the serial stories it has placed cannot be called sensational. It has enlarged the field of *belles-lettres*, certainly, but not permanently, I think, in the case of the artistic novel. As yet the women, who form the largest if not the only cultivated class among us, have not taken very cordially to the Sun-

day edition, except for its social gossip ; they certainly do not go to it for their fiction, and its fiction is mainly of the inferior sort with which boys and men beguile their leisure.

"In fact, the newspapers prefer to remain newspapers, at least in quality if not in form ; and I heard a story the other day from a charming young writer of his experience with them, which may have some instruction for the magazines that less wisely aim to become newspapers. He said that when he carried his work to the editors they struck out what he thought the best of it, because it was what they called magaziny ; not contemptuously, but with an instinctive sense of what their readers wanted of them, and did not want. It was apparent that they did not want literary art, or even the appearance of it ; they wanted their effects primary ; they wanted their emotions raw, or at least *saignantes* from the joint of fact, and not prepared by the fancy or the taste."

WHAT IS THE ARTIST'S PLACE IN OUR SOCIETY ?

"In so far as the artist is a man of the world, he is the less an artist, and if he fashions himself upon fashion, he deforms his art.

"Yet he has to be somewhere, poor fellow, and I think that he will do well to regard himself as in a transition state. He is really of the masses, but they do not know it, and what is worse, they do not know him ; as yet the common people do not hear him gladly or hear him at all. The prospect is not brilliant for any artist now living, but perhaps the artist of the future will see in the flesh the accomplishment of that human equality of which the instinct has been divinely planted in the human soul."

THE WEST AND LITERARY CRITICISM.

THE leading article in the *Dial* for November is a forcible and sensible criticism of the attitude taken by too many Easterners toward the literary activity of the West. Aside from the frequent tone of condescension from the New England end of the United States, there is an especial tendency, the *Dial* writer thinks, to judge the whole West as to its literary results by the standard of its literary freaks. This is born of the same feeling that exists toward American literature in England, and which has made Poe and Whitman and Harte receive the tremendous applause they have enjoyed on the other side of the Atlantic. Things peculiarly Western are looked for as the outcome of the Western literary activity, rather than things bearing the imprint of the universal attributes of great art.

"When an Eastern writer undertakes to discuss the literary activity of the West, he almost invariably falls into the error of the foreign critic, and singles out as noteworthy and typical the writers whose work evinces some sort of eccentricity. It may be badly written, it may be grotesque, it may be vulgar—it frequently has all three of these characteristics,—but it is original, it is piquant, it satisfies the unholy yearning for the new thing. Some composer of dia-

lect doggerel, cheaply pathetic or sentimental, gains the ear of the public ; his work has nothing more than novelty to recommend it, but the advent of a new poet is heralded, and we are told by Eastern critics that the literary West has at last found a voice. Some strong-lunged but untrained product of the prairies recounts the monotonous routine of life on the farm or in the country town, and is straightway hailed as the apostle of the newest and consequently the best realism. Some professional buffoon strikes a new note of bad taste in the columns of the local newspaper, and the admiring East holds him up as the exemplar of the coming humor. Some public lecturer, sure of the adulation of his little coterie of followers, estimates or interprets the literature of the world in accordance with whatever vagaries occupy his unregulated fancy, and the surprising announcement is made that a great creative critic has arisen in our midst.

THE WEST NOT NECESSARILY OBTRUSIVE.

"Skilled in the arts of self-advertisement, these men are quick to enlarge the foothold thus gained ; their reputations grow like snowballs ; they come to take themselves as seriously as they are taken by others ; and the people of real culture and refinement, whose numbers are so rapidly increasing in the West, have to endure the humiliation of being represented, in the minds of a large proportion of their fellow-countrymen, by men who are neither cultured nor refined. In the meanwhile, hundreds of men and women throughout the West are engaged in producing literary work too excellent to be obtrusive, work that conforms to the recognized standards of all serious writing, work that scorns to be effective at the cost of style and moderation and good taste."

NO EAST AND WEST IN LITERATURE.

"We do not claim that this work is as yet very great in amount, or that much of it deserves very high praise ; but we do claim that it is respectable both in quality and quantity, and that both of these facts are to a considerable extent ignored by Eastern writers. We expect that the West will make a large contribution to American literature during the coming ten or twenty years ; and if ever sane criticism is needed, it is at such a time. But the criticism we get tends to discourage honest workmanship and to encourage what is extravagant and meretricious. Above all, it is time to have done with the notion, forced upon us with wearisome iteration by certain writers, both Eastern and Western, that the West is now developing, or ever will develop, a distinctive literature of its own. The West and the East are peopled by the same sort of men and women, and their work, when it deserves the name of literature at all, has, and will have, the characteristics common to all good writing in the English language. The distinction between East and West will never be other than an artificial one ; even now, many of the best writers of either section came to it from the other."

Literary Emancipation of the South and West.

Mr. Hamlin Garland comes forth in the *Forum* with an article entitled "Literary Emancipation of the West." Mr. Garland contends that from the South and West and not from the East will come the true American literature, that New York and Boston are too near London and Paris to be American, and that these seaboard American cities are not in touch with the West and South and are losing touch with the people. "Shall our literature be a literature of the East, in mode if not in subject," he asks, "or shall it be national? Is it to be only so large as the conception of New York and Boston critics, or shall it be as big and broad and democratic as the best thought of the whole nation? Is every work of art of every Western or Southern man or woman to be submitted with timid air to a jury that represents only a section of American society, a section which is really nearer the Old World than the New? Or shall the writing be addressed to the whole nation? Editors and critics are human. They are likely at best to be biased by their section and their adherents. As a matter of fact, there are groups of people all over the interior America, in towns and cities, who have not only all the substantial requirements of the Eastern readers, but a broader and more intimate knowledge of American life. The culture represented by these people is not alone based upon knowledge of dead forms of art, but it includes living issues of art. The number of these people increases year by year. They stand for ideas and conditions of the future, and from them artists are rising filled with courage and moved by convictions of their allegiance to truth. These people demand something more than smooth conventional work. They realize the tendency of young authors not to write as they really feel, but as they think the editors of the great magazines of the East would have them write. They realize the danger which lies in putting into the hands of a few men, no matter how fine they may be, the directing power of American literature."

A SCHOOL OF DEMOCRATIC CULTURE.

FOR a thoroughgoing endeavor to train young men and young women for the actual life which common people lead, and to give them an artistic, scientific and practical apprehension of its meaning and possibilities, few, if any, schools will compare with the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, which Mr. J. R. Campbell describes in the *Century* this month. It is quite impossible to follow him through all the ramifications, new and old, of schooling which he traces. A few illustrations will suffice. When the homeliest of home duties are based on science, are studied and practiced as an art, the method pursued in less humble branches of work can be readily imagined.

THE SCIENCE AND THE ART OF DRESS.

"The department of domestic art gives morning, afternoon and evening instruction in sewing, dress-making, millinery and physical culture to over twelve hundred students. Without any precedent in this

country—it might almost be said in the world. . . . Besides instruction in methods and manipulation, the courses are designed to cultivate the pupil's taste. She is constantly led to consider the style of the making and coloring of hats and dresses from an artistic and hygienic standpoint. The instruction is broadened also by talks given in the class-room on the history and manufacture of materials and textiles used, and upon colors and form. Physical culture is essential in teaching the principles of artistic dress, since a well-proportioned body is necessary to symmetry of effect in dress. There is, therefore, a course in calisthenics, which students are encouraged to take. A course in drawing is given under the direction of the department of industrial and fine arts, beginning with pencil practice, and including study of drapery, drawing of waists and gowns, practice in use of color, problems of design, and study of the human form.

THE THEORY OF COOKERY AND LAUNDRY.

"These cases of food products, and of the chemical constituents of food; the charts showing what the food must supply to the human body; the models of different cuts of meat—all these facilities of instruction are only a hint of what is attempted in the kitchens, lecture-rooms and laboratories. . . . In a word, it is the training of women in the sciences underlying the right administration of the house, and in the arts based upon those sciences.

"Here is the normal class in domestic science. It is a liberal course which they are pursuing, including German, the physical sciences, biology, psychology, household economics, and applied chemistry. All instruction is by lectures, quiz, and laboratory practice. Besides these as theory they are given practice in cookery and in laundry work."

BLACKBOARD JOURNALISM.

The daily newspaper of this institute, which is read immediately after morning prayers, is not a bad idea.

"Blackboards stretching around three sides of the assembly room are filled each morning with important news, each editor being answerable for the news he places upon his blackboard. Maps and pictures are drawn to illustrate important events. Biographies are accompanied by portraits. The exercise lasts only twenty minutes, and doubtless has its value not only in keeping teachers and students up to date, but in its educative discipline. Other exercises of the school, intended to be supplementary to the study of civics and a training in practical politics, are campaign speaking, caucus, joint session of House and Senate, balloting and registration. In literature, language, and science the laboratory method is employed.

BEAUTIFYING THE HOME.

"In addition to the general institute exhibit above referred to, there is an alcove showing the work of the women pupils and graduates. . . . Almost every piece of work here is in some way connected with the idea of home. Woman's true emancipation, it would seem, does not take her from her mission as the maker and glorifier of home."

Though only five years old the institute numbers nearly four thousand students. It has sent forth thirteen hundred and twenty women workers in professional and industrial spheres. It will shortly be transferred to a more commodious and beautiful building, its founder having constructed the present edifice in such a style as to admit of being turned into a factory if the school failed.

THE WOMEN OF TO-DAY.

THE EARL OF MEATH, Catherine Selden, Cyrus Edson and Bertha Monroe Rickoff contribute to the *North American Review* for October a series of articles on the subject "The Women of To-day."

Women in the London County Council.

The Earl of Meath fixes upon the Woman's Exhibit at Chicago as marking the beginning of an epoch in the history of the social and political rise of woman. A previous important date, particularly with reference to the women of Britain, was the election of the late Lady Sandhurst and Miss Cobden to the London County Council in 1888. The former's seat was successfully contested, but the decision of the law courts against her brought the issue of rights into parliament, where the cause now rests, championed by Mr. Channing and indorsed by Mr. Gladstone. For some months before the decision of the courts adversely to woman's eligibility to places in the County Council was announced, the women elected participated regularly in the work of that body. "As a colleague of the ladies," Lord Meath says, "I can personally bear witness to the ability with which they performed their duties, to the energy which they displayed in their prosecution, and to the valuable service to the public they rendered on many an occasion. The council itself was so confident of the advantages to be derived from the co-operation of women in its labors, that, not satisfied with the presence of the two ladies elected by the people, it deliberately added a third by conferring in February, 1889, by a vote of 58 to 22, the aldermanic honor upon Miss Cons.

"The members of the London County Council are not singular in their desire to see women admitted to posts of responsibility in connection with the local government of the country, as out of the 86 public meetings held to discuss this subject, in only two has a vote been carried against the ladies. The bill which the House of Lords has been asked to read a second time is the outcome of the resolution of the London County Council, and a petition in favor of the measure was signed by 77 of its members."

"I am sufficiently patriotic," the writer says in closing, "to hope that the honor of first admitting women to local councils may rest with the land of my birth, the land 'where freedom slowly broadens down from precedent to precedent.'"

The Tyranny of the Kitchen.

"The American house is a scene of heterogeneous and persistent industry," says Miss Selden, "and it

taxes to the utmost the powers of those whose task it is to direct it." The difficulty, in the main, is due to the instability of hired service. There is no scarcity of women laborers. Factories, stores and restaurants have no trouble in securing them, but domestic service is not looked upon with favor and few women will enter it. The dislike is deep rooted, and it is a waste of energy to try to overcome it. "The sensible thing to do as a palliative, therefore, is to devise some plan of housekeeping which, so far from conflicting with this prejudice, will, on the contrary, make it easy to secure the much-needed aid of those who entertain it. There are many self-respecting, capable girls who are willing to work faithfully and well under the roof of an institution who would not for a moment submit themselves to the control of a mistress in a private house."

Miss Selden's plan is "to found establishments of the nature of club houses, from which wholesome and well-cooked food could be distributed. Thirty families might just as well have their dinners cooked in one kitchen by two or three cooks, as in thirty kitchens by thirty cooks. With our present system of labor it is hard to conceive anything more unsatisfactory, expensive and troublesome than the multiplied task of feeding small numbers.

"The men who belong to club houses give as one of the excuses of their membership the diminished cost of living, the excellence of the food and the greater degree of comfort that is secured. It is frequently urged, however, that food cooked in large quantities is insipid, and without its distinctive flavor; but such is not the case in first-class restaurants, and even if it were so, dishes prepared in the ordinary kitchens are not of such exquisite flavor or of such uniform excellence as to justify this criticism. But the membership of the family club should not be so large as to interfere with the gratification of individual taste. One of the chief functions of its Executive Committee should be to see that no element which goes to give a home-like character to the institution is neglected. In other words, what we want to do is to combine the conveniences and organization of commercial life with the privacy of home and the independence of the individual." "Such club houses," Miss Selden believes, "would afford ample opportunities for intelligent women of all grades to find useful employment."

American Life and Physical Deterioration.

Dr. Cyrus Edson, the New York Commissioner of Health, finds signs of physical deterioration in American women, and attributes it boldly to an unwise adjustment of the system of education, which puts what is really the most strenuous work of the entire course of study upon girls when between the ages of ten and seventeen. The natural reserve of strength, or stamina, is exhausted early, and woman is left with little power to endure the sufferings of maturing life. Dr. Edson deplores the system that brings such consequences. In it he sees the chief cause of the marked decrease of the birth-rate in the United States recorded in the census of 1890, and accounts it

an evil threatening the continuance of the race. "The most marked advance made by humanity in the last twenty years has been in the enfranchisement of American women. It is natural that the pendulum should swing as far one way as it swung the other, and that in their greater freedom, especially of the mind, the women should go to excess. Just as for centuries their minds were sacrificed to their bodies by the will of others, so now by their own will they are sacrificing their bodies to their minds. This will remedy itself in time. It is impossible that the women of America should not see to what end causes at work are now tending."

Women and the World.

Bertha Monroe Rickoff declares that the end of the social evolution now so distinctly in progress will be "that all women become self-supporting. That many are 'self-supporting' from necessity it is needless to say; but woman's work as a necessity can never win for it its rightful place, as woman's work for the fulfillment of her destiny must eventually do. If remunerative work become a recognized form of education for woman, it must become a social factor." Miss Rickoff thinks the present disapproving attitude of society toward the working woman not without reason, because woman accepts subordinate positions and "deprives her work of dignity by refusing to regard it as permanent as long as she may hope to escape from it by marriage."

"The household need not be less cared for because she is self-supporting, for a business or professional training will rather give her a more thoughtful direction for her energies, and she will learn the money value of system and concentration. Her household will be dominated by the spirit of an enlightened woman. If educated women engaged in work worthy of their capacity, by this influx of energy the hours which a business or a profession demands of a man would be decreased, and he would be afforded opportunity to share in the influence over his children."

BETTERING THE LOT OF WORKING WOMEN.

MISS EMILIE A. HOLYOAKE, secretary of the Women's Trade Union League, reviews in the *Humanitarian* the present "Industrial Position of Women." Her general conclusion is that "the event which will most surely hasten the improvement in workshop and factory life is the appointment of women inspectors."

With reference to the condition of working women in England Miss Holyoake says: "It is to be hoped that, now we have women factory inspectors, we shall never in the future need to approach a Home Secretary with such grievances as reached Mr. Asquith's ears recently from workers in factories. Many of the complaints were in written documents, handed in unread, that they might not offend the ears of those present. Hundreds of women suffered daily from a state of things admitted to be too bad to be

openly discussed; women are allowed by society to live under these conditions, but not to speak of them."

THE GOSPEL OF COOKERY.

Happily there are brighter stories to tell—of the care of employers and others for women at work: "The great disadvantage to women employed in factories and workshops is that they acquire no domestic tastes. . . . Young girls in factories need this deficiency in their education remedied, and it is to some extent being counteracted by the teaching of cooking in board schools.

"The Honor Club for Working Girls, in Fitzroy Square (founded by Miss Honor Brooke) has this end in view. It gives working girls a place of meeting, and creates sociability among them, with opportunities of learning cooking and other useful arts; the special feature of the cooking is that it is such as would be required in a workman's home, and with only such utensils as would be found in a poor man's house.

"Colonel Ackroyd, of Ackroydon, near Huddersfield, set an example by building large rooms where the women could cook their food, and ladies at first went down to superintend the meals. Messrs. Cope, the cigar makers of Liverpool, also gave their employees the advantage of large well-lighted work rooms, fitted with separate tables for workers. At this factory a woman was employed to teach the girls cooking, and fifty were taught at a time. . . . This fact caused the girls employed there to get married so readily that Mr. Cope stated it was a disadvantage to him.

FLOWERS, PICTURES AND AFTERNOON TEA.

"Another example of workshops where the usual monotony is broken, and the girls have opportunity of having flowers around them, and pictures for the eye to rest on, in place of bare walls, is the Co-operative Wholesale Society's Boot and Shoe Works, in Leicester."

"The Ship," a workshop built by Messrs. Longman & Co. on Saffron Hill, is also mentioned: "Afternoon tea is arranged for there, and the women and girls troop into a spacious dining room, at the sound of a gong. At midday, dinner is cooked for the employees—some clubbing together for a small joint, and others having separate dishes. Besides the comfort of a large dining room with comfortable seats, there is a great advantage that the work rooms are being replenished with fresh air."

THE story of the Amazon of Nice—Catarina Segurana—whose valor saved, in 1543, the citadel of her native town from the all but victorious Turks, is vividly retold in the *Leisure Hour*. The modern advance of woman seems to call for the construction of a calendar of heroines, from which our growing girlhood might claim old precedent for new ambitions. In such a calendar, the fifteenth of August—the day of her great achievement—may well be set apart to the memory of this brawny fisherman's daughter.

A LATTER-DAY UTOPIA.

The Socialist Colony of Topolobampo

NOT this time in Nowhere, but in Mexico, on the Pacific Coast, at the head of the harbor of Topolobampo. There a colony of Americans have settled and for nearly seven years now have been trying to convert the dream of thoroughgoing Socialism into accomplished fact. The story of the experiment is told by Mr. C. M. Harger in *Frank Leslie's Monthly*. The leading promoters were Edward Howland and his sister Marie,—both from New Jersey, students at the Guise "Social Palace" in France,—and a railway surveyor named A. K. Owen. They formed a company with 100,000 ten-dollar shares of stock, each share representing a lot in the site of the city yet to be, and took over a quarter-million acres at the spot named above,—a location "alike removed from conflicting legislation and the temptations of surrounding communities of other tastes and practices."

SOCIALISM REALIZED.

"The company holds all the real estate in perpetuity, selling to its settlers only the right of occupancy. Shares cannot be sold by members except back to the company itself. Officers are elected by vote of stockholders as in any corporation, and all members are to have dealings only with the State. Company scrip, or credits issued for services on the public buildings, canals, etc., forms the currency of the colony, and is exchangeable for shares in the company or their equivalent—perpetual leases of blocks of ground.

A CITY WITHOUT A CHURCH.

"The essential feature of it all is that everything shall be pooled and the affairs of all managed by chosen officers, as are the affairs of a corporation, and that each shall receive according to his labors and his investment.

"In the original plan even minor details of life were managed by statute. Physicians and lawyers employed on salaries, use of tobacco discouraged, liquors and wines purchased only at the storehouse of the company and exclusively for family use, churches and secret societies forbidden, but freedom of worship allowed among individuals and families, co-operation in cooking, apartment houses and governmental journalism were among the items of the code of regulations. More liberal provisions have since been found advisable. The colonists have been allowed to formulate their own rules in the forum of probably the purest democracy now on earth.

ROUGHING IT.

"Fifteen thousand shares having been disposed of, from New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan and States further west, about four hundred colonists in 1886 first made the long journey to the location of what they hoped to see a model commonwealth. They took with them all their worldly possessions and began life anew.

"They had to rough it badly. They arrived at the

end of a long drought, and only by hardest labor could they extract subsistence from soil, and river, and sea. The rainy season drenched their ill-roofed homes, and caused the death of one settler.

DESERTERS AND RECRUITS.

"But many had gone to the colony who should not have done so. . . . About half the party returned home discouraged and disheartened. The remainder stayed by the venture, and for three years, their numbers being increased only by occasional little groups, they worked toward their ideal state.

"In the fall of 1890 over two hundred more went to the front, and since then the colony has been swelled, until now five hundred are on the ground, with arrangements made for at least two considerable parties to be added during 1893. It is somewhat remarkable that the proportion of women and children is so large, the men being scarcely more than forty per cent. of the colony's strength. There has never been a recurrence of the severities of the first year's experience, but the struggle has, nevertheless, been a constant one.

"A recently-established system of irrigation has ensured the raising of crops.

THREE DOLLARS A DAY FOR EVERY WORKER.

"Throughout the colony's experience the central idea under which it was organized has not been forgotten. Co-operation has ruled. Every pound of grain or fruit raised has been turned into a common fund, presided over by a director. Each laborer—man, woman or child—working on the ditch, on the ranch, or on the truck farm of La Logia, a four-hundred-acre tract near the river, has received payment in company scrip, three 'credits,' or three dollars a day. The scrip is receivable for material from the company's store-house, which has, by means of the farm's produce, the sale of stock to Northern investors and contributions from friends, usually been fairly well filled. From the nature of the case many credits represented work not immediately productive, and could not be at once cashed; but he who labored has been, at least, fed; and for him who did not there was promised no place.

THE SOCIALIST SUNDAY.

"A school with half a hundred bright-eyed lads and lasses, in charge of a teacher who receives the same wages as the laborers on the farm or ditch cares for the rising generation. Sunday is a day of recreation and relaxation. Regularly on Saturday nights there is a ball in the large company headquarters in the centre of the camp. . . . On Sunday afternoons the people gather, and one of the leaders reads from the lectures of scientists and philosophers, after which comes a general discussion—this usually taking the form of the consideration of ethical subjects.

"Practically, there has been only the leadership of brains, all working together as seemed best, and no serious personal disputes have arisen. Co-operation has governed in small things as well as in great. Details from the ranks have done the cooking in the large headquarters building where the unmarried men live.

The families live by themselves, and marriages receive the sanction of the director and are then an accomplished fact. The various trades and professions are, of course, not all represented, but such as are possible are found. It can be imagined that there is frequent loneliness, especially among the women. The lack of religious feeling, the endless grind for material things, the years of demand for hopefulness upon the spirit of each colonist, have been productive of discouragement for many.

"Already a number of English capitalists with socialistic ideas are looking with favor on the experiment, and lend their wealth and influence to its advancement."

A REAL "ISLE OF THE BLEST."

"**A**N Arcadian Island" with a population of "about four hundred simple Christians" is pleasantly described by Adelia Gates in the *Leisure Hour*:

"This isle of the blest is one of the Lipari group, lying to the south of Italy, and between it and Sicily; and it is known to the world as Panaria. Within its borders there is neither doctor nor dentist; yet its inhabitants live to a good old age, and keep their teeth well. There is no lawyer, and no prison; yet there are no disputes over boundary lines, no quarrels between debtor and creditor, and no theft. There is no liquor seller, nor tobacconist, nor tea merchant; and yet the people are not unsocial nor gloomy. There is no almshouse, and no beggar. . . . Each family wins from its own plot of ground enough grain, vegetables, oil and wine for home consumption, and of the two latter products sufficient is exported to procure from abroad the materials for their simple clothing, which the housewife makes up in complete independence of tailors. The sea yields them all their animal food, except perhaps a few chickens for great occasions, as a christening or a wedding. In the whole island there is no carriage road, and few there have ever seen a horse."

THE WORK OF A SINGLE PRIEST.

This idyllic state of affairs is largely due to the work of a single priest, a sort of Catholic Oberlin, a personal epitome of the Civic Church: "When he came to Panaria he found no port, no post, no school, no church, no anything but a verdant and fertile island, and a people, not savage nor bad, but utterly illiterate—*inalfabeti*, as the Italians say. He has remained there unto this day, devoting himself to their welfare as faithfully as Father Damien to his lepers, baptizing, marrying, burying, preaching, teaching, and growing old serenely in his consecrated service. Thanks to his untiring efforts Panaria has now a little port, postal communication with the mainland, a submarine telegraph to Sicily, a school, and a commodious church, where three hundred and sixty-five mornings of the year, and fifty-two afternoons, there is a service.

"All the public offices are united in one person. . . . Padre Michelangelo is . . . priest, mayor,

harbor master, postmaster, and master of the marine telegraph, aided in the last-named office, however, by his widowed niece."

If you would give alms at Panaria, there is no one to receive them.

CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURE.

How It Is Managed in France.

THE Agricultural Syndicates of France are the theme of a very instructive paper in the *Economic Journal* by Mr. H. W. Wolff. These syndicates were started "to stimulate private initiative."

Of the success generally of the *Syndicats Agricoles* Mr. Wolff says "there can be no doubt. Begun most modestly scarcely ten years ago by a handful of agriculturists brought into union by Professor Tanviray, of Blois, they have in little time overspread France, multiplying in all to the number of 1,300, with about 600,000 members, and doing an annual business at present of 100,000,000 francs, which promises to grow rapidly to higher figures. They are to be met with in almost every part of France.

"The Syndicates help the vine grower and the sugar-beet grower, the horse breeder and the market gardener, they lend a hand in the destruction of obnoxious insects, the embankment of watercourses, fumigation for keeping off the frost; they have even provided French agriculture with Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration, and insurance of laborers against accidents; and, above all things, they have, in M. Gatallier's apt words, wholly 'democratized' the use of artificial manures, insecticides, feeding stuffs, etc., placing what was formerly a luxury reserved for the rich within the easy reach of the poor, improving the quality, reducing the market price by from 20 to 30 per cent., and yet increasing the annual consumption from the paltry figure of 52,000,000 francs—barely more than 2,000,000 for all France—to 120,000,000 francs."

CONSTITUTION: RICH AND POOR CLASSED.

The effort to get rid of the middle has not, on the whole, succeeded. But—"If co-operative *selling* has proved a failure, co-operative *buying* has proved a grand success—indeed, coupled with co-operation in labor, the one success of the movement. That success is really all the more creditable, since the French law of 1884 does not deal over kindly with the syndicates. In France the syndicates must not trade on their own account. . . . The dealer . . . has to collect the money for the collective orders executed from every individual member separately."

The constitution of these associations, which were avowedly promoted in order to "suppress Socialism," varies considerably: "Most of the *Syndicats* have two classes of members—the rich, who take up heavy shares, must not borrow, and are bound to remain members for a definite time, five years or so, these are the *membres fondateurs*; and the poor, who take up smaller shares, are free to leave, and who may borrow, these are the *membres effectifs*. In one *Syndicat* I have found as many as four distinct orders of

members. . . . But it seems to me that the spirit of common interest and common action has been most strongly aroused in the *Syndicates* having only one class of members, all with equal rights and equal obligations, such as that of Auxerre, of which its secretary proudly boasts that 'we form a veritable little republic.' The members, of course, elect their officers and committee and council, but they elect them, as a rule, from out of the rich 'founder' class. Most of the services are given gratuitously."

THE SERVICES THEY HAVE RENDERED.

The co-operative purchase and use of machinery and implements, the provision in some districts of winter employment by means of domestic industries, banking and lending, arrangement of technical lectures, provision for analysis and field experiments, prizes for the best managed farms, and subsidies toward the introduction of improved machinery and the construction of liquid manure tanks are among other services rendered by the Syndicates.

GAMBLING IN FARM PRODUCE.

DEALING with the Agricultural problem, in the *Economic Journal*, Mr. W. E. Bear says that, "Perhaps the most striking fact which the new Royal Commission of England will have to consider is this—that what their predecessors in 1882 declared to be the principal cause of the depression that then existed cannot be considered a cause of the present distress. The seasons for the ten years following 1882, instead of being exceptionally bad, as those of the seventies were rightly declared, were, on the whole, exceptionally favorable. If the yield of all kinds of corn for the decade ending with 1892 could be accurately compared with the corresponding figures for the preceding decade, a great excess would be noticed. The existing crisis of depression cannot be attributed to a succession of bad seasons. There cannot be any question amongst those who understand the circumstances of agriculture that foreign competition is the principal cause of agricultural distress."

GAMBLING THE CAUSE OF DEPRESSION.

One great cause of the intensified depression of the last twelve or fifteen years is branded by Mr. Bear as "gambling in farm produce." "The most important features of the system may be briefly described as the forestalling of the crops by selling them before they are grown; the sale for future delivery of goods which the sellers do not possess and do not intend to deliver; an enormous amount of reselling without the transfer of the commodities; rampant speculation; a method of hedging, conducted after the professional betting man's plan of bookmaking; and the establishment of clearing houses in which a daily or weekly settlement of sums due on variations in prices is effected. This is known as the system of trading in 'options' or 'futures.' It has come into general use in America during the last twenty years, and for the last ten years at least it has completely controlled the market prices in that country. . . . During

the last five years the system has become common in Liverpool, and has made some progress in London. The American farmers, almost to a man, denounce it as injurious in the highest degree to their interests, and two Anti-Option bills have been introduced in the American Legislature to put an end to it. . . . Mr. Stevens, the editor of *Bradstreet's*, in an article in defense of the option system, states in effect that the sales of futures are nine times the total crop."

THE CAMEL AS A FREIGHT CARRIER.

IN the *Engineering Magazine* for October Mr. Edmund Mitchell, of the Australian Pastoralist's Association, claims for the camel an important part in the development of the remote and desert regions of Australia. "This last achievement," he says, "has been rendered possible solely by the use of camel transport, for there are no railways and no possibility of making railways pay through these vast unsettled tracts, and, furthermore, there are absolutely arid areas intervening across which bullock teams and horses cannot travel. The only means, therefore, by which supplies can be taken to the settlers and their wool produce brought to the ports of shipment is camel transportation.

"So far back as the 'sixties,' Sir Thomas Elder made the first experiment in the importation of camels. The venture proved only a qualified success, for heavy financial losses were incurred through a large proportion of the animals dying soon after their arrival, from a virulent form of mange. However, the survivors of the original herd introduced became thoroughly acclimatized, and have continued to do good work at and around Beltana Station, of which Sir Thomas is chief proprietor. Moreover, they have bred freely, and the young stock have shown themselves in every respect superior to their progenitors, thereby proving the suitability of the soil and climate for the camel race. This last fact, aided by a variety of circumstances, has caused renewed attention to the camel question during the past decade, and the importation of further drafts is now going on upon an extensive scale."

HOW THE CAMEL IS UTILIZED.

Mr. Mitchell criticises the recent American attempt to utilize the camel on the ground that the animals were turned loose to seek sustenance and breed as wild stock, whereas in other parts of the world they thrive and breed best when domesticated. "The camel is utilized in Australia for three distinct purposes—as a pack, draft, or riding animal. Most of them are used as pack carriers and a fair average load is 550 to 600 pounds, with which they can travel twenty-five miles a day for two months at a stretch. When the camel is used for draft purposes, he may be driven in a light vehicle in single or double harness. During the hot season, a considerable amount of work is done by the postal authorities in the northern regions of South Australia, mails being collected and delivered by camel buggy. The animals may also be yoked to a wagon in a team of eight or fewer, a high curved

pole and a modification of the horse collar being used in this case. The wheels are provided with broad tires, and in this way heavy machinery can be transported over the desert. The riding camel or dromedary is used by the police, and also by station managers when urgent messages have to be sent to the centers of civilization. These fleet animals will traverse over 100 miles per day for a week at a spell, and at an emergency have nearly doubled that record in a single period of twenty-four hours. An offender on horseback fleeing from the police has no chance against a constable mounted upon a dromedary. The transport of stores and wool to and from the stations is done mostly by pack camels, the compressed wool bales being made smaller than the usual size so as to permit of a full load being slung in two equal portions on each side of the beast.

"The wonderful capacity of the camels to go for long periods without water is a qualification which constitutes their main usefulness in the arid regions of Australia. When the foliage of the shrubs upon which it feeds is green and succulent, the camel appears never to drink. The herd may be driven to water, but only the females with suckling calves drink. When its provender gets parched and dry, of course the animal partakes of water, but it seldom drinks more than twice a week, though the fluid may be constantly accessible. In ordinary caravan work a spell of seven days without water, and also almost without food, is not a cause for wonder. The driver before starting sees that the hump from which the animal draws its reserves of food is in good condition. After two days or so out the camel is readily made to drink its fill, and in doing so stores away in the honey-combed lining of its stomach water enough for many days."

CHARACTER OF THE RUSSIAN PEASANT.

MR. FRED WHISHAW contributes to *Temple Bar* a vivid sketch of his observations of village life in Russia. He thus sums up the character of the moujik or Russian peasant: "Easily satisfied, indolent, self-indulgent, weak, he does not care to rise in the world. So long as he can exist and allow his wife and children to exist, and so long as he can obtain for cash or credit vodka enough to keep him going, he is content. He has no idea of any higher civilization, or of any sort of home comfort. For the rest he loves his 'little Father,' the Tsar; fears God in a superstitious sort of way, and the *Lieshui* (wood spirits) and other supernatural objects of his national folk-lore in a very real way; observes the church festivals with bibulous piety; attends church at Easter; tolerates his wife, and knows absolutely nothing of the affairs either of this world or of the next. But education is making great strides, and the younger generation is growing up with advantages to which its forefathers were strangers. Light is stealing gradually over the land. Would that it might chase away the drink demon! With the bodka evil reduced to moderate dimensions, there would be a chance even for rural Russia."

THE SETTLEMENT OF AFRICA.

IN the *Forum*, Dr. Carl Peters, who has negotiated for the German government several important treaties bringing under the control of that power a great part of Central Africa, writes on the "Prospects of Africa's Settlement by Whites." Considering the suitability of Africa for colonization, Dr. Peters points out that the characteristic phase of the geographical position of the country is that its largest portion is included in the tropical zone, that it nowhere passes the limits of the sub-tropical zone, and for this reason no such varied opportunities for settlement can be looked for as exist in the two great divisions of the Western Hemisphere. "The whole interior of Africa is filled with vast and elevated plateau formations which reach in descending terraces to the distant sea coast. These plateaus constitute the actual African steppes, upon which are placed sharply outlined mountain ranges and single mountain blocks. These elevations are the main sources of the big rivers of the continent, which in all instances run down from the high central plateaus to the ocean. The steppes are generally rather dry, and are composed mainly of bush and grass prairie, which change to trees at the river sides and moist soil only. While Central Africa has two regular seasons of rain, the moisture which falls in this manner is nowhere sufficient for even a basis of agriculture."

ONE-TENTH PART SUITABLE FOR AGRICULTURE.

It is estimated by Dr. Peters that at this time only about one-tenth of the continent may be called fit for agricultural uses. The most mountainous countries he thinks will prove excellent fields for white settlement, since they possess all the necessary conditions, healthy air, plenty of water and fertile soil. But these oases in the steppes must first be connected with the coast by railways before settlers in considerable numbers will occupy them. In the course of future development several millions of white men may perhaps settle in the most favorable parts of the continent, but a great part of it will belong perpetually to the black race, as it has belonged to that race for thousands of years. The organization of negro labor by white intelligence is the magic process which will open the Dark Continent to civilization.

"I do not believe," concludes Dr. Peters, "that the time will ever come when a thickly settled European population will live in the savannahs and among the mountains of Central Africa; but I do think that, in times not far remote, Africa will be honeycombed, at all points and places fit for them, with European settlements. I believe that these outposts of the white world will in future constitute the brain of the Dark Continent; that they will educate a part of the native population to profitable labor, and that Africa will then produce useful articles in great quantities, even if not to so large an extent as other continents, and will so perform its share in the development of human culture and civilization. To reach this aim, at least, must be the object of the pioneers who search

out the suitable territories, and, secondly, of all those who take a practical interest in the development of culture upon our planet, without regard to the nationality they own."

"SET THE POOR ON WORK."

The Unemployed in the Past.

THESE words are quoted from the famous Elizbethan act which required the authorities of the parish to take order for setting to work the children of poor parents, and also all persons having no means to maintain them, as well as to raise the necessary stock for these purposes by taxation of every inhabitant.

In a most valuable and timely article in the *Nineteenth Century* Professor Mavor gives a history in outline of the efforts made in England to realize the ideal so set forth. After suggesting several reasons for the slight use made of the act mentioned above—its lack of explicitness as to methods and extent of application—Professor Mavor gives a list of the more notable schemes mooted for the employment of the poor, from Sir Matthew Hale's to Robert Owen's.

THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Proceeding to recount the actual efforts made by parochial bodies in England he tells us: "In the third quarter of last century a definite movement in the direction of founding houses of industry extended, especially over the south of England. . . . [They] were, as a rule, founded by a number of parishes incorporated for the purpose. Whole families were admitted, able-bodied and impotent poor alike.

THE PARISH FARM.

"In addition to the houses of industry there were established from about 1777 onward a number of parish farms. These were ordinary farms which had become vacant and were taken by the parish, and by trustees acting on behalf of the parish, for the purpose of setting the poor to work.

"Where failures have occurred, and most of the farms resulted in failures, they may as a rule be traced to want of proper management rather than to any inherent defect in the system."

At Cranbrook, in Kent, the overseers in 1780 took a farm under trustees, and worked it by the paupers until 1834. The parish being then no longer legally authorized to continue the parish farm, the trustees kept it going at their own risk until they were turned out by a new landlord in 1858.

"The farm during that period of voluntary management accumulated a considerable amount of money. Donations were given by the trustees to the parish of Cranbrook, and even to extra-parochial objects. 'When they went out many circumstances occurred to their advantage,' and thus they found themselves in possession of a fund of £4,000. With this money they built a new vestry hall, paid off vestry debts and handed over the balance for investment for behoof of the parish."

"TOO MUCH TROUBLE."

Why, then, were the parish farm and house of industry not more extensively adopted? Simply because it cost too much trouble. The Poor Law Commissioners of 1834 assigned these reasons:

1. To afford relief gratuitously is less troublesome to the parochial authorities than to require work in return for it.

2. The collection of paupers in gangs had an injurious effect upon some of them.

3. Parish employment affords no direct profit to any individual. Under most other systems of relief the immediate employers of labor can throw on the parish a part of the wages of their laborers."

"The indolence of the parochial authorities" allowed the houses of industry to become mere almshouses where the young were "trained in idleness, ignorance and vice."

"While the house of industry was thus not highly developed, almost all the overseers in England organized some simple work with the view mainly of preventing paupers from being quite idle. As a rule the workhouse masters found it difficult to get work for the paupers to do. Needlework for the slop-shops was done in the workhouse, and work was done in it for various tradesmen.

"The new Poor law of 1834 practically abolished the system of 'setting the poor on work,' excepting as a test prior to relief."

From this historical survey Professor Mavor does not derive any optimistic conclusion as to the success of modern attempts in a like direction.

"The history of the parish farm shows that while it is costly and highly susceptible to the evils of bad management, it may be adapted to the needs of the beggar; but there is no evidence to show that the respectable artisan would be likely ever to enter it so long as the beggar is there."

In the Present.

Mr. Arnold White writes suggestively and caustically in the *Fortnightly Review* on the question of the unemployed. The one feature which will mark out this age from others that have preceded it is, he surmises, "the universal love and worship of comfort. To be comfortable is the dominant religion of the masses and the classes." This renders the problem more acute. "Bad harvests, cholera, the appreciation of gold, the uncertainty of trade, foreign immigration, the European outlook, Irish supremacy, dear milk, the degradation of the House of Commons, improvident marriages, and Mr. McKinley, combine to render the outlook for the coming winter—more especially if the cold be severe—a sombre and menacing prospect."

Hungry Londoners do not envy the rich their luxuries. "The abiding envy of the rich man by the poor is the certainty of food." Mr. White is not too sure of social stability. "When a hungry body contains an educated mind the result is revolution." His specific of emigration is once more to the fore. Mr. Rhodes, in return for the mother country crumpling

up the Matabele, might give so much irrigated land at the Cape for the unemployed of London.

LARGE SCHEMES.

"We might even buy tracts of land in a South American Republic, police it, and Anglicize the whole community. . . . A million of money sinks to the bottom in the shape of a single vessel. The nation does not feel the loss. A million spent on the unemployed at home and abroad could not all be sunk, and would, under skilled management, perceptibly increase the area of demand for British manufactures.

. . . There are desperate men amongst them to whom no change can be for the worse. For such people the offer of a task of labor on earth works, such as for two generations has been freely given to the Hindoo in famine times, is the least that can be expected.

A CIVIC CENTRE FOR CHARITIES.

"What society can do for the unemployed, then, is to emigrate the four per cent. of the fit among them; stop the immigration of 'chronic incurable paupers' from abroad; take the children out of what S. G. O. used to term the 'guilt gardens'; give relief works to the adults; restrict charities exclusively to the sick, aged and very young; encourage the growth of trade unionism; discourage improvident marriage, and entreat the Church to enjoin common sense as regards this subject upon her priests and deacons; and finally, remember that the work done by present charities could be done for one-third less cost by adopting a simple system of co-operation between agencies of character and standing existing within each parliamentary borough, and arranging for all gifts to that area being passed through one channel, and distributed among the agencies on a preconcerted system, made to avoid overlapping."

BRITISH FEDERATION OF LABOR.

MR. CLEM EDWARDS, in the *Economic Journal*, continues his valuable history of Labor Federations. "The first effective effort to form a labor federation of any magnitude in England" was that made in 1830, when the "National Association for the Protection of Labor" was brought into existence. This association appears to have embraced no fewer than 150 separate unions. This was superseded by the "Grand National Consolidated Trades Union," which collapsed in 1836. In 1845 the "National Association of United Trades" was formed, after a period of depressed vitality was revived in 1851, only to fall through in 1861. In 1865 the "United Kingdom Alliance of Organized Trades" was born, only to die two years later, its treasurer being implicated in the notorious trade outrages at Sheffield. Other attempts at making British labor "solid" have been discussed by the Trades Union Congress, but without organized result. Federation has not gone further than local trades councils, or than national or international organization of particular and kindred trades. "An interesting proposal, which appears to be growing in favor, was recently sub-

mitted by Mr. Joliffe to the Bristol Trades Council regarding the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress. He proposed that the committee should form a federal link between trades councils. He suggested that it should be endowed with executive powers, and that it should have a clearly defined relationship to the trades councils and trades unions of the country. Dissatisfied with the present loose connection between the Parliamentary Committee and the unions, several prominent trade unionists have taken up Mr. Joliffe's idea, with a view to giving practical effect to it."

AMONG THE GERMAN TRAMPS.

THE October *Century* begins with an article by Josiah Flynt on "Life Among German Tramps," of which wandering fraternity there are about 100,000 members. Mr. Flynt who had previously made a study at first hand of the American tramp, equipped himself with old clothes and lived for two years in the midst of these German beggars. He found them much better dressed and cared for than the new world variety, but far less generous among themselves. They have a dialect much more complete than our tramps, too, and they are known by the very German title of Chausseegrabentapezirern. Instead of the freight car, they use, when not walking, the fourth-class railway train. By tipping the porters of flat houses, and by private information from the omniscient keepers of their peculiar inns, these "sturdy beggars" learn to know where they can certainly get food and money from sentimentally generous citizens.

"I think the usual wage for diligent begging is between one mark fifty and four marks, in addition to the three meals. Of course there are a few who are much more successful. One fellow at the Herberge, for instance, who had been in England and could speak English quite well, claimed that he begged forty marks in one week last winter from the Americans in Dresden. Another vagrant told a story of a man he had met in South Germany on the road with two hundred marks in his pocket, which he had collected in two weeks in Munich. It is a great amusement for the tramp off duty to figure out the possibilities of his calling, and to illustrate the same with stories. There was one beggar in the room who even kept an account of his income and expenses. I saw the record for March, and found that his gains had been ninety-three marks and a few pfennigs, not including the meals which he had had in various kitchens where the servants were friendly. I must say right here, however, that such success is found only in cities. For I sampled the charity of the country time after time, and it is worth a bare living only, or as Carl was wont to say, 'one can't get fat on it.'"

THE VICTIMS.

"In regard to the public, on which the German tramp lives and thrives, it is only necessary to say that it is even more inanely generous than its counterpart in the United States. With all its groans under

taxes, military and otherwise, it nevertheless takes upon itself voluntarily the burden of the voluntary vagrant—the man who will not work. This is the more surprising when one recollects that the entire theoretical treatment of beggars in Germany is founded on the supposition that each one is a *bona fide* seeker of labor. The community practically says to the culprit: You can make use of our Verpflegungs-Stationen, where you can work for your lodging and meals, and have also a half-day to search for work, if you can identify yourself as a seeker of labor. We not only offer this, but also attempt to guarantee you, through the efforts of our philanthropists, a casual refuge in Die Herberge zur Heimath, while you are out of work. And if, through untoward circumstances or through your own carelessness and weakness, you have fallen so low that the Stationen and the Heimath cannot take you in because your identification papers are irregular, and you appear more of a vagabond than an unfortunate laborer, we then invite you into the Labor Colonies, founded also by our philanthropists, where you can remain until you have earned good clothes and a respectable name. But if we catch you begging, we will punish you as a vagrant; consequently you would do better to make use of all the privileges we offer, and thus break no laws. This is the theory, and I consider it a good one. But the man who will not work passes through these institutions as freely as the man who will, owing to the lack of determined discrimination on the part of the officers, and the desperate cleverness of the offenders."

THE GERMAN POLICE.

TO the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of the 1st of September M. Ruffalowich contributes an interesting account of the German police and of crime in Berlin. Since the year 1742 immense powers have lain in the hands of the Berlin police, though its present organization was only planned and regulated in 1822. The President of Police is practically the Prefect of Berlin as well and represents the State in his dealings with each subdivision of the town, having really complete control of all that concerns the health and well-being of the population. Even the Berlin Municipality is under the direct supervision of the President of Police.

HIS LOT NOT A HARD ONE.

The German policeman cannot complain of his lot, for he is only expected to work during the day. After ten P.M. Berlin is confided to a number of individuals who are called "Watchers of the Night." These men wear a special uniform and carry a whistle and a sword; they come on duty at ten P.M., and walk about their district till five or six A.M. Berlin is manned by three thousand five hundred policemen entirely drawn from the ranks of non-commissioned officers, who must have spent at least nine years in the army before they are eligible for a post in the police force. The policemen live on excellent terms with the townspeople, and are both liked and re-

spected. Berlin is divided into eighty-two police districts, each officered by a Lieutenant of Police, who has under him two sergeants, two telegraphists, two messengers, twelve policemen and two detectives, the latter carrying revolvers.

THIEVES AND PICKPOCKETS.

It is impossible, remarks M. Ruffalowich, to give exact statistics of the number of thieves, murderers and criminal loafers who make any great town their centre. Germany seems to boast of a proud pre-eminence both in the number and intelligence of her thieves; but it is rare indeed that a burglary is complicated by a murder. The thieves of Berlin are thoroughly organized. At the beginning of the century there existed in the province of Posnina a whole Jewish population, who lived exclusively by breaking the eighth commandment, and educated their children to do the same. Their greatest prosperity was between the years 1820 to 1830, for towards the middle of the century most of them found it convenient to distribute themselves in the various towns of Prussia. In Berlin some of these Posnianians found kindred spirits, but gradually the Jewish element disappeared, and the Berlin criminal of to-day is nearly always either Protestant or Catholic; yet strangely enough the trace of the old influence remains in the thieves' slang, which is largely composed of Hebrew words.

The pickpockets of Berlin (*Torf-druckers*) are celebrated all over the world. They find their happy hunting ground in great crowds, in theatres or circuses and in railway stations. Their victims are generally strangers or provincials. To the apostles of the craft is given the task of dealing with the pockets of drunkards or those who fall asleep on benches. Women make the best shop thieves, and the Berlin female pickpocket has an ingenious series of little hooks fastened under her gown, on which she is able to hang the various treasures she collects on her way. Another interesting category are the criminal locksmiths; but they are beaten hollow, says M. Ruffalowich, by their English brethren, who occasionally condescend to give a benefit performance in Berlin. Thus, the great robbery which took place at the house of Paasch, the banker, was executed by a gang of London thieves.

HOW CRIMINALS ARE TRACKED.

The capital of Prussia is also a great centre for the coining of false money; and some ten clever groups of bank-note forgers and coiners are arrested every year. The German police, like that of Paris, makes great use of what may be styled criminal detectives—spies, who for a consideration are willing to sell their comrades; they are paid according to the value of their work, but are never cited in public as witnesses against their comrades. Seventeen years ago the photographic album system was commenced, and in 1890 the album consisted of thirteen volumes, of which three were devoted to the portraits of international criminals; in addition to this collec-

tion the autographs of all those who pass through the prisons are given, and when possible a list is kept of each prisoner's aliases, nicknames, birthmarks, scars, etc. In the last ten years over one thousand criminals were tracked down by this system ; but up to the present time no attempt has been made to introduce the anthropometric method, said to be so successful in France. M. Ruffalowich notes one curious fact—namely, that the Berlin police have an organ, edited by themselves, containing matter only interesting to the force, and an up-to-date list of all home and foreign personages who are "wanted."

THE MOUNTED POLICE OF CANADA.

SCRIBNER'S for October opens with an article on the Northwestern mounted police of Canada, magnificently illustrated by Frederic Remington. This body is described by the writer, J. G. A. Creighton, as one of the most exceptional bravery, perseverance and hardihood, which qualities they have shown to a pre-eminent degree in their management of the unruly Indian tribes of the Northwest. The company was organized in 1873, consisting then of only 300 men. Mr. Creighton gives some graphic accounts of the cool and yet audacious work of these soldiers. After the Custer massacre the police were especially busy.

"The coolness and pluck of the police during that critical period was amazing. Their confidence in themselves is curiously evidenced by a report from the officer in command at Wood Mountain, recommending that at least 50 men should be stationed there, as there were about 5,000 Sioux camped in the vicinity ! On one occasion an attempt by the Sioux warriors to rescue by force one of their number who had been arrested was faced and stopped by 28 troopers. Such exploits were frequent in 1877. Inspector Walsh, with Dr. Kittson, a guide, and 15 constables, charged down at daybreak one morning on a war camp of 200 Assiniboines, who, after ill-using and firing at some Salteaux, camped near by, had threatened to serve the police in the same way if they came. Surrounding the war body erected in the center of the camp, he arrested and took away the head chief, Crow's Dance, and 19 of the principal warriors. Then assembling the remainder of the chiefs in council, he warned them of the results of setting the law at defiance and ordered them to let the Salteaux go in peace."

ARRESTING INFURIATED INDIANS.

"On one occasion a settler struck an Indian, whose comrades, some 500 in all, not understanding how such an insult could be atoned for by a fine, promptly proceeded to destroy the settler's property. Getting worked up into wild excitement, they soon began firing indiscriminately, and threatened to take the lives of all white men. Colonel Irvine and his Adjutant, Captain Cotton, happened to be near by. Though unarmed they rode straight into the infuriated band. Rifles were leveled at them from all sides, but their coolness told, and the Indians sullenly

obeyed the order to disperse. Incidents like this, however, could be told of every officer who has served in the Mounted Police, nor have the rank and file been behind their officers in daring and firmness. It was then, as it is now, an every-day matter of duty for a single constable to enter an Indian camp and make an arrest. Momentary indecision, or the display of temper, would have often meant not only failure, but certain death."

A CURIOUSLY COMPOSED RANK AND FILE.

"The rank and file are not surpassed by any picked corps in any service. A recruit must be between twenty-two and forty-five years old, of good character, able to read and write English or French, active, well-built, and of sound constitution. He is also supposed to be able to ride, and a man who knows something of horses is preferred, but these two requirements are broadly interpreted. The physique is very fine, the average of the whole thousand being five feet nine and a half inches in height and thirty-eight and a half inches round the chest. There has always been an unusual proportion of men of good family and education. Lots of the young Englishmen who come out to try their hand at farming in Manitoba, or ranching in Alberta, eventually drift into the police, as do also many well-connected young Canadians. Farmers' sons from Ontario, clerks tired of city life and poor prospects, immigrants who have not found their El Dorado, waifs and strays from everywhere and of every calling, are to be found in the ranks. The roll call would show many defaulters if no man answered to any name but his own. There was, and still may be, at least one Lord in the force ; several of the men are entitled to more than the plain regimental number as a handle to their names, and many are university graduates. In these days of short service discharged soldiers are glad to take the Queen's shilling again, so that medals won in England's continual little wars at the other end of the world are not unusual, and not a few officers who have borne Her Majesty's commission now serve as simple troopers. In the adventurous infancy of the force these elements were even more numerous than nowadays, and many an odd *rencontre* has occurred between men who had last met at the mess table of some crack regiment, in a swell London club, or an English country house."

THE *Medical Magazine* for September, which is principally educational, and offers many suggestions for the employment of the fifth year recently added to the British medical curriculum, declares that for the medical aspirant to a career in Her Majesty's service "three things are obligatory. In the first place he must be a gentleman by birth and education. Next, he should have a real liking and respect for his profession. And, lastly, he ought to steel his heart against wedlock." The editor indorses Mr. Eric Erichsen's plea for the federation of the London hospitals for clinical purposes, for lack of which students are driven to Vienna and elsewhere.

CIVILIZATION ON THE BRINK OF RUIN.

MR. GREENWOOD, in *Macmillan's*, after drawing harrowing pictures of "The Great War"—which is expected to devastate Europe—gives a hint how even yet the doom may be averted. He begins by recalling the "universal apprehension" of the imminence of a war which, when it does come, will "whelm all Europe."

ARMAGEDDON—AND AFTER.

"The sudden and extraordinary development of science, which supplies ever new and ever more terrible engines of destruction, has by no means reached finality; yet as it is, a nation may be at peace this week, complacently viewing a sky without a cloud on the horizon, and three months hence be a burning waste; though not, perhaps, till the victor has spent money in tens of millions and lives in scores of thousands."

And after "a war meant on all hands to be determinate, the example of forcing an enormous indemnity which Germany set in 1871 will be bettered to the full extent of draining the conquered country dry. . . . It is evident that a well calculated scheme of indemnity is not only capable of draining off through decent and business-like channels the utmost amount of spoil, but of becoming a good substitute for the ancient but now impracticable custom of enslavement. . . . The great war of universal prophecy will be waged by groups of nations, so that groups of nations may be crushed almost irretrievably. . . . Other civilizations . . . mostly perished by fire and sword; and though many pretty things may be said of our own civilization, nothing can be said with greater truth than that it seems to be taking the utmost pains to provide its own destruction in that way precisely."

THE SIGNAL TO BEGIN.

The dread of risking so terrible a catastrophe might preserve peace for a time—until "any one of two or three Powers that could be named found itself the sole possessor of some precious gift of science in the shape of a singularly swift and deadly engine of war;" or "when one of the two alliances has forged its last gun with its last available shilling and its accumulation of armaments can go no further."

Another difficulty threatens in the competition for trade between the nations, spurred on by the new discontent of the masses: "It is not unlikely that a general sense of all this deepens the fear that the Great War, when it comes, will be sweepingly disastrous; first fire and sword, and then, perhaps, the Red Spectre, of which it is possible to regard the Commune in Paris, when France lay in agony under the Prussian boot, as a sort of a prophecy."

RUSSIA AS AVERTER OF ARMAGEDDON.

Mr. Greenwood now turns to the bright side. He says that "The inevitability of the Great War is less clear to me than to most." The first ground of this confidence is supplied—strangely enough—by the

growing ascendancy of Russia! "Partly from geographical extent and conditions, partly from a certain capability of self-support, partly from the very barbarism or half-barbarism of the country, the risks of the dreaded war are nothing like so great for Russia as for the other European Powers. It is this that gives her so commanding a position, and one that she is likely to retain and improve upon."

The present strain of preparation seems likely to wear out Italy first, and then the German Powers. This will be Russia's opportunity. "By careful management, continuance of the waiting game, long maintenance of an attitude of sullen hostility, with occasional 'movements on the frontier,' Russia may bring" the Alliance to choose between the enormous perils of a precautionary war and common action against a non-Continental foe.

"A general European war is not more readily conceivable than a new Continental compact which shall put off the war, or reduce it to dimensions which imagination need not start at, by making common spoil of the outlying possessions of England. Coalitions with this view have actually been proposed within a very recent period, and only abandoned through the occurrence of accidental circumstances."

This is cold comfort truly, but it is happily not the whole of Mr. Greenwood's gospel.

HOW BRITAIN MAY SAVE CIVILIZATION.

"It is not as if Britain could choose no policy divergent of the course of events. I cannot but think that if the rulers of this country were truly wise and patriotic the chiefs of parties would meet on purely neutral ground of national defense to settle what course of action should be prepared for Great Britain in either event: that is to say, in case the Continental Powers should drift more rapidly into the long-dreaded war, or in case the ascendancy of Russia should menace England with a coalition to stave off the war. Two things accomplished . . . and the whole aspect of affairs would change immediately. One is to remove the conviction that England's friendship has become worthless to all intents and purposes (the tale which is now being told in Siam), and the other to shatter the belief that her fighting days are over. That done the Great War would be postponed indefinitely; for England herself would be, or could be, at the head of a coalition dictatorial of peace, and a peace in which, of course, her own domination would remain secure."

Mr. Greenwood does not indicate how these two ends are to be obtained. Nor does he specify the other parties in the proposed coalition. He concludes by lamenting "Britain's present political condition." If that is to be permanent he confesses to despair both of the British Empire and the civilization of which that Empire is the chief "prop and stay." If it be, as he believes, only accidental and separable, "the people of this island still have it in their hands to rescue their splendid Empire from premature destruction, and at the same time to put Armageddon far out of the prospect."

"BRITANNIC CONFEDERATION."

A Scheme for Initiating It.

M R. ARTHUR S. WHITE, editor of a series of essays by eminent authors on "Britannic Confederation," describes in the *Asiatic Quarterly* the initial steps which in his view should be taken toward the unification of Greater Britain. He recognizes the growth of Federation sentiment at home and in the colonies. He admits that a *Zollverein* is at present impossible, "owing to the immature development of the colonies," but declares that a *Kriegsverein* is not only immediately practicable, but is needed. Since the Home Government will not urgently, and the colonies cannot, take the initiative, he suggests that the governing body of the Imperial Institute should become the "accredited agency," with the object of promoting "an inviolable political union between the mother country and the self-governing colonies." Sub-agencies should be formed by this body in the colonies.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE CONFERENCE.

"A conference shall be summoned by the Imperial Institute, at the instance of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The delegates shall be the representatives on the governing body, who shall be aided by specialists. A programme shall be drawn up by a special committee and submitted to the conference. This programme, after receiving the sanction of the conference, shall be submitted to the Home Government and the colonial legislatures for acceptance in principle.

"Our vast Indian Empire is and must remain, in the strictest sense, an Imperial dependency. As such, its representatives on any colonial council or at any conference must be the representatives of the Crown of India."

Mr. White submits a draft "programme likely to receive general support." Its chief unitive features are these: "The Imperial army and navy shall be exclusively responsible, as at present, for the safety and protection of the Empire, with the loyal co-operation of the colonies. The colonies shall provide harbor and coast defenses at their own expense, to insure safety against surprise by a hostile Power, such forces to be regarded as a volunteer arm of the Imperial services. Garrisons of Imperial troops shall be maintained, as now, at the chief strategical outposts of the Empire, at the expense of the Home Government; but the colonies shall increase their volunteer establishments for exclusive use in their respective colonies, to be placed in time of war under the command of the Home Government.

A COLONIAL COUNCIL.

"A colonial council shall be formed, consisting of Her Majesty's colonial and Indian advisers and the Agents-General of the Colonies, whose duty it shall be to watch British colonial interests, and to promote and maintain inter-relations between the mother country, India and the colonies.

"The Imperial Government shall guarantee, sub-

sidize or otherwise assist trans-oceanic communications, the laying of cables and postal facilities between the mother country, India and the colonies. Armed cruisers, or mail boats convertible as such, shall be maintained on the chief highways of British commerce by subsidies from the Home Government conjointly with the colony or colonies most interested.

A COMMERCIAL BUREAU FOR THE EMPIRE.

"A commercial bureau shall be formed within the Imperial Institute to gather and disseminate information concerning trade and commerce—British, Indian, colonial and foreign—and to promote in every way closer and more advantageous commercial relations between the mother country, India and the colonies. This commercial bureau shall have its headquarters, or at least a branch, in the city of London, together with agencies in every colony and in India.

COMMON DEFENSE FUND.

"The colonies shall contribute a fixed annual sum of money to a common fund for the defense of the Empire. The contracting parties shall formally recognize the obligation to uphold and maintain the unity of the Empire as at present constituted."

THE "EXPANSION" OF THE UNITED STATES.

I S the American Republic to take after the mother country and go in for a naval empire? That is practically the question which the projected annexation of the Hawaiian Islands has forced to the front. Mr. A. T. Mahan's answer in the *Atlantic Monthly* is in effect affirmative. He is distressed at the lack of broad national policy which the Hawaiian discussion has revealed. He is especially apprehensive of irresolution with regard to the interests of his country at the Central American Isthmus:

"So long as the United States jealously resents all foreign interference in the Isthmus, and at the same time takes no steps to formulate a policy or develop a strength that can give shape and force to her own pretensions, just so long will the absolute control over any probable contingency of the future rest with Great Britain, by virtue of her naval positions, her naval power, and her omnipresent capital.

A FORWARD POLICY.

"If, on the other hand, we determine that our interest and dignity require that our rights should depend upon the will of no other state, but upon our own power to enforce them, we must gird ourselves to admit that freedom of interoceanic transit depends upon predominance in a maritime region—the Caribbean Sea—through which pass all the approaches to the Isthmus. Control of a maritime region is insured primarily by a navy; secondarily, by positions, suitably chosen and spaced one from the other, upon which as bases the navy rests, and from which it can exert its strength. At present the positions of the Caribbean are occupied by foreign powers, nor may we, however disposed to acquisition, obtain them by

means other than righteous; but a distinct advance will have been made when public opinion is convinced that we need them, and should not exert our utmost ingenuity to dodge them when flung at our head."

Count the Cost.

Quite another view is upheld in *Harper's* by Mr. Carl Schurz, who administers a cold douche of caution to the enthusiasts of the "Manifest Destiny" school:

"The new 'manifest destiny' precept means, in point of principle, not merely the incorporation in the United States of territory contiguous to our borders, but rather the acquisition of such territory, far and near, as may be useful in enlarging our commercial advantages, and in securing to our navy facilities desirable for the operations of a great naval power."

Remember what the "expansion" of a republic means: "Let us admit, for argument's sake, that there is something dazzling in the conception of a great republic embracing the whole continent and adjacent islands, and that the tropical part of it would open many tempting fields for American enterprise; let us suppose—a violent supposition, to be sure—that we could get all these countries without trouble or cost. But will it not be well to look beyond? If we receive those countries as States of this Union, as we eventually shall have to do in case we annex them, we shall also have to admit the people inhabiting them as our fellow-citizens on a footing of equality.

DEMOCRACY AND THE TROPICS.

"It is a matter of universal experience that democratic institutions have never on a large scale prospered in tropical latitudes. The so-called republics existing under the tropical sun constantly vibrate between anarchy and despotism.

"Only Europeans belonging to the so-called Latin races have ever in large masses become domesticated in tropical America. . . . That Spanish-Indian mixture is evidently far more apt to flourish there than people of the Germanic stock, and will under climatic influences so congenial to it remain the prevailing element and the assimilating force.

THE GNAT AND THE CAMEL.

"Imagine now fifteen or twenty, or even more, States inhabited by a people so utterly different from ours in origin, in customs and habits, in traditions, language, morals, impulses, ways of thinking—in almost everything that constitutes social and political life—and these people remaining under the climatic influences which in a great measure have made them what they are, and render an essential change of their character impossible—imagine a large number of such States to form part of this Union, and through dozen of Senators and scores of Representatives in Congress, and millions of votes in our Presidential elections, to participate in making our laws, in filling the executive places of our government, and in impressing themselves upon the spirit of our political life. The mere statement of the case is sufficient to show

that the incorporation of the American tropics in our national system would essentially transform the constituency of our government, and be fraught with incalculable dangers to the vitality of our democratic institutions. Many of our fellow-citizens are greatly disturbed by the immigration into this country of a few hundred thousand Italians, Slavs and Hungarians. . . . It was a happy intuition which suggested to Mr. Seward that the policy of annexation would transfer the capital of the United States to the city of Mexico, for after the annexation of the American tropics there would certainly be an abundance of Mexican politics in that capital."

Yet these immigrants will soon be Americanized. What, then, of the introduction of a score or more whole States of Spanish-Indians who will never be Americanized?

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE BERING SEA AWARD.

A WRITER in *Blackwood* reviews the history of "The United States in International Law" in spirit not very friendly to us.

He says: "More than any other nation in the world, the United States accepts the law of nations as an integral part of the law of the land. . . . In effect the Americans look, or profess to look, on international law as a system of morals, from which the positive laws and prescribed usages of nations must not be separated. . . . This being the state of things, it is remarkable that the United States public men should be found through their whole history urging points of view regarding the law of nations which all other nations had rejected, and putting forward claims based on grounds too remote for serious consideration."

An explanation is found in the statement that the conduct of the Senate, with whom lies the control of foreign policy, "is ultimately determined, not by considerations of national honor and international law, but by the consideration of party necessity."

He does not "predict finality for the decision" on the Bering Sea question: "The whole subject of these regulations, the general effect of which is more favorable to the American seal fisheries than any one could have imagined in view of the total failure of every point of international law on which the American case rested, will need and will probably receive consideration. . . . This award may be finally accepted without protest; but if so, it will be, not because it is quite in accord with the rules of international law, but because of British magnanimity."

A compliment to Canadian statesmanship should be noted: "The British case, presumably prepared in great part, if not altogether, under the control of or in person by the members of the Canadian Ministry . . . is prepared in a manner calculated to excite a feeling of satisfaction that the public service of the colonies and of the Empire can still command the use of very extraordinary ability for very insignificant rewards."

THE SILVER DEBATE OF 1890.

THE debate over the Silver bill of 1890 is reviewed by Mr. Robert F. Hoxie in the *Journal of Political Economy*. Mr. Hoxie asserts that the silver advocates, in contempt of the well-known Gresham law, which most of them admitted to be universally operative, attempted to fortify their position by proof that under free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1 we could receive no excessive amount of silver. They contended that the production of the mines was barely enough to meet necessities; that no idle silver was hoarded anywhere; that no silver will ever return from the East; that Europe has no desire to part with her silver and that with the mint ratio here at 16 to 1 while that of France is 15½ to 1, European governments can send no silver here except at a considerable loss.

ARGUMENTS PRO AND CON.

Senator Sherman's reply to the free coinage men who held that "more dollars" meant more comfort to the laborer was: "A dollar to the laborer means so much food, clothing and rent. If you cheapen the dollar it will buy less of these. You may say they will get more dollars for their labor, but all experience shows that labor and land are the last to feel change in monetary standards, and the same resistance will be made to an advance of wages on the silver standard as on the gold standard, and when the advance is won it will be found that the purchasing power of the new dollar is less than the old."

"Throughout the debate," says Mr. Hoxie, "the advocates of free coinage were doggedly persistent in their efforts to force upon Congress an unequivocal discussion upon this question and the consideration of an unequivocal bill. They assumed a distinctively aggressive attitude, boldly advocating free coinage of silver from the standpoint of the inflationists, the debtor and the silver miner, and vociferously denouncing all (the government officials not excepted), who were not in sympathy with their ideas."

"The attitude of the opponents of free coinage, on the other hand, was in marked contrast. They admitted in general that true bimetallism was possible, that great evils had arisen from the demonetization of silver, and that something must be done at once to relieve the country from distress arising out of currency contraction. The main issue was avoided, and the endeavor made to confine the discussion to compromise measures which should be forced through Congress with as little discussion of the main topic as possible. Thus their attitude in general was conciliatory and concessive."

"Senator Sherman introduced and advocated Section 6 of the Sherman law in order to add immediately to the circulation. The report of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures on House bill 5,381 contained the following passage:

"The outlawry of silver by Germany, the acts of France and the other governments of the Latin Union, the results of our own legislation, the gradual retirement of the national bank circulation, our rapidly increasing population, the unparalleled

growth of trade and commerce, the important industry of silver production, the depressed condition of agriculture, all demand some immediate and judicious legislation. The requirement is imperative. No people can prosper without a liberal supply of money, and that nation prospers most which has the *largest* circulation of the best. This, in a great measure, accounts for the character and weakness of the silver debate."

A POLITICAL MEASURE.

To show the political nature of the Sherman bill and the partisan manner in which it was forced through the House, Mr. Hoxie quotes from a speech of Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, a member of the dominant party: "It is pure politics, gentlemen, that is all there is about it. We Republicans want to come back and we do not want you (to, the Democratic side) to come back here in the majority, because, on the whole, you must excuse us for thinking we are better fellows than you are. That is human nature; that is all there is in this silver bill—pure politics. . . . Being a Republican, and voting politically, I am for the bill."

HAS GOLD APPRECIATED?

HERE are two articles in the magazines this month on the subject discussed by Mr. E. B. Howell in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS of last month, "Has Gold Appreciated?"

It Depends on the Standard of Measurement.

Professor Simon Newcomb, in the *Journal of Political Economy*, concedes that if commodities are taken as the standard of measurement silver has remained during the past twenty years nearly invariable in value, and that gold has appreciated. In other words, the quantity of silver in a dollar, or sixty cents, will now buy as much in the wholesale market as a dollar would twenty years ago. If, however, human labor is taken as the standard, if we admit that a day's labor of the average man is really worth to him just the same as it was to his father, then it will be found, he believes, that even the gold dollar has depreciated. From the point of view of equity Professor Newcomb is inclined to think that the view based on human labor as the standard is the sounder. The fall in prices he attributes wholly to improvements in production and transportation, with which the currency has had nothing to do, and therefore holds that this cheapening should not be charged to the currency in any way.

GOLD THE ONLY EQUITABLE STANDARD.

He says: "It seems to me the result for the past thirty years would be in favor of the invariability of the gold rather than of the silver dollar. No housekeeper will, I believe, admit that the cost of living, measured in gold, is less now than it was twenty-five years ago. It is true that articles are cheaper just in proportion as machinery and manufacture on a large scale has made them so; but when we come to the details of housekeeping we find that these improve-

ments have done less toward cheapening it than might at first sight be supposed. It is very curious to notice that there is generally no cheapening in those operations of production which depend on labor alone, and not on machinery. This fact emphasizes the other fact, that more gold dollars have to be paid for labor now than ever before. I am ready to be corrected by statistics of retail prices if I am wrong; but speaking from my own experience it does not appear to me that the retail prices of the necessities of life are, in the general average, much less than they were twenty-five years ago. Hides may be cheaper, but shoes made to order cost as much as they ever did. Tailor-made clothes cost more than they did. Wheat is cheaper, but I do not find that a loaf of bread is. Butter, milk, and everything that is purchased in the market, costs as much, if not more, than it did forty years ago. I am not aware of any fall in the price of beef or mutton per pound. A bale of cotton costs less, and I believe it to be true that a laundered shirt may be purchased much cheaper now than it formerly could; but this is to be attributed to the fact that, thirty years ago, the production of cotton was cut down by our civil war. The woodwork for a house has cheapened, in consequence of being largely produced by machinery; yet so small an item is this in the cost of a building that the total cost of a house has not appreciably diminished. I think, in fact, that the building of a house costs decidedly more than it did thirty years ago. The wages of domestic servants have become much higher, which shows that this useful class earns a gold dollar by much less labor than it used to. The same is true of the physician, the dentist, and almost every one on whom we call for professional services. Books which are not copyrighted, and which are produced in large quantities, are much cheaper; but I do not think the price of new copyright books has materially diminished. Striking a general average, I think the public impression that the cost of living has constantly advanced since the times of our fathers is well founded."

Professor Newcombe's conclusion, in short, is "that the doctrine so widely and industriously disseminated that our standard gold dollar has increased in value during the past twenty years will not stand examination when test by an equitable standard, and that, as a matter of fact, it has rather depreciated. If so, silver has depreciated in a still higher ratio, so that gold and not silver should be looked upon as the only equitable standard."

Hon. David A. Wells' View.

In the *Forum*, Hon. David A. Wells, under the title the "Downfall of Certain Financial Fallacies," names as the first of these fallacies the appreciation of gold. He does not question that there has been during the last twenty years a great and universal decline in the prices of a great variety of commodities. In fact, he says, there has not been anything like it in the world's previous experience. He admits furthermore that this remarkable decline in the price of commodities has

been, to a great extent, contemporaneous with a great decline in the market value of silver. On the other hand, he declares that it cannot be proved that this fall in the price of commodities has not been due to the decreased cost of production and distribution, or to changes in supply and demand occasioned by wholly fortuitous circumstances.

"If," he says, "the appreciation of gold has been the cause of the decline of prices under consideration, the inference is irresistible that everything for sale or exchangeable for money ought to have experienced its influence and that something of correspondence, as respects time and degree in resulting price movements would have been recognized, but nothing of the kind has happened. The decline in prices, although extensive, has fallen far short of embracing all commodities and has not been manifested simultaneously. It has been mainly confined to those commodities whose production and distribution have been cheapened by new inventions and discoveries. Dividing such commodities into classes, it has been largest in those like the mining and smelting and working of metals in which new discoveries and inventions have been most numerous and successful. On the other hand, all that class of products which are exclusively or largely the result of handicrafts; which are not capable of rapid multiplication, or do not admit of increased economy in production, have as a rule exhibited no tendency to decline in price, but rather the reverse.

LABOR AS THE STANDARD.

"And then in respect to the one thing that is everywhere purchased and sold for money to a greater extent than any other—namely, labor, there can be no question that its price *measured in gold* has increased in a marked degree everywhere in the civilized world during the last quarter of a century. Had the purchasing power of gold increased during this period, a given amount would have bought more labor and a fall in wages would have been inevitable. And if wages under such circumstances have risen, the cheapening of commodities could not have been due to a scarcity of gold. Measured by the price of labor, therefore, gold has unquestionably depreciated; and can anybody suggest a better measure for testing the issue?

"There is, furthermore, no foundation for the assertion that there has been anything like a simultaneous decline in prices due to the appreciation of gold; and no one can name any two commodities whose price experiences during the period of decline have harmonized either in respect to time or degree. The prices of some staple commodities fell rapidly after the alleged demonetization of silver in 1873; while the prices of others, although subjected to the same gold-scarcity influence, exhibited for a long time comparatively little or no disturbance; and such results are exactly what might have been expected from, and can be explained by, conditions of supply and demand, which vary constantly with time, place, and circumstance."

TWO SOUTHERNERS ON LYNCHINGS.

A NOTE of pessimism, of fearful warning is dominant in both of the papers printed in the October *Forum* on the subject of the negro and the recent awful crimes and lynchings in the South. Bishop Atticus G. Haygood, of Georgia, discusses the lynching horrors from the standpoint of a Southern religious leader having all the ante-bellum kindliness for the inferior race. He admits over and over again that lynching is a crime against society, against God and man.

A SOUTHERN CONDEMNATION OF LYNCHING.

"Lynching breaks the law, defies it, despises it, puts it to open shame. Punishment by government, according to law, represents the judgment of God; punishment by lynching is vengeance. Legal punishment educates men into respect for law; lynching educates them into contempt for law. Lynching does more to put down law than any criminal it takes in hand; lynching kills a man; the lyncher kills the law that protects life; lynching is anarchy. If a government is so weak or bad that it cannot, or will not, enforce the law, the remedy is not lynching; it is revolution. If one private citizen has no moral or civil right to put a man to death, a hundred banded together have not the right."

The unspeakable crime for which negroes are tortured, is, Bishop Haygood proves, clearly on an increase. Three hundred fearful instances he thinks a small estimate of their number during the last six months.

But admitting, as every man must, all the direct horror and indirect danger of these lawless arraignments before an avenging mob, he asks us to pause in judging the mob that burnt the negro at Paris, and consider the provocation.

THE AVENGERS NOT A CRUEL PEOPLE.

"Our behavior in the South toward the negro has not been ideally perfect; we might have done better in many things. But I am sure that Southern white people have borne themselves, under trials never known before in history, as well as any people in the world could have borne themselves. In truth, they have done better with and by the negro than any other white people, lacking their training, could have done. It is absolutely certain that in their ordinary dealings with the negro, the Southern white people are kinder to him and more patient than any other people who come into relations with him. Cruelty of disposition does not explain the torture of the demon men burned to death for assaulting helpless women and tender little girls. The Southern people are not cruel and never were. They are kind-hearted people; good to one another and to all men. They are kind to dumb brutes. Whatever may be true or false about them, they were never cruel-hearted people. They were kind to the negroes when they were slaves, they are kind to them now."

MOB INSANITY.

"I was asked to explain the burning of these negroes, not the killing of them. I give frankly my

opinion: the people who burned them were for the time insane. In no other way can the general character of these people and their dealings with these victims of their fierce indignation be accounted for. Take the Paris case. That negro should have been arrested by the sheriff; he should have been duly committed to jail; he should have had a fair trial before a regular court and jury; if convicted, he should have been punished according to law by the officer whose business it is to enforce verdicts and sentences. It was illegal and morally wrong to lynch him by simply hanging or shooting. In organized society, lynching is not only anarchy; it is an anachronism. It is so much of the Dark Ages surviving in modern and civilized life. It was horrible to torture the guilty wretch; the burning was an act of insanity. But had the dismembered form of his victim been the dishonored body of my baby, I might also have gone into an insanity that might have ended never."

Bishop Haygood adds, in summing up the fearful provocation of the whites, the thought that the South has always been peculiarly jealous of its women.

"A single word questioning the purity of Southern women has cost many a man his life. Hardly any Southern jury will convict him who slays in defense of any woman whose natural protector he is. If a man is shot dead in the streets for insulting an honorable woman, his slayer will hardly spend a night in prison."

The only remedy, in Bishop Haygood's judgment, for a state of affairs which will allow these awful scenes is a thorough and systematic education of the Southern negroes. He thinks the better educated among them are almost never implicated in these crimes and that this is the one hope for preventing the further increase of enormities.

Are the Negroes too Free?

Mr. Charles H. Smith, in the companion article, agrees with Bishop Haygood as to the momentous issue at hand, calling it the great "national question," "more vital than silver or gold or the tariff," but he takes a different view of the remedy to be employed. He thinks the negro is born with a basal tendency to certain forms of immorality, especially in the matter of petty theft—almost universal and shameless in the colored servants—and he believes that in many cases they have been overeducated in proportion to the place they are going to fill in life.

THE ABSENCE OF ETHICAL TRAINING.

"It was believed by Northern philanthropists and by many Southern statesmen and law-makers that education would change and better the status of the negro and not only make him fit to be a citizen, but elevate him morally and socially. Much money has been expended in this direction, and for a while his progress seemed to be satisfactory so far as his ability to learn the rudiments was concerned, for he certainly has mental capacity beyond what was expected. But education does not assure good citizenship. Education without moral training has proved to be a curse instead of a blessing. The duties that

appertain to good citizenship, such as honesty, truth, chastity, industry and respect for the Sabbath, are not taught in the schools.

A LITTLE LEARNING FOR ONCE A GOOD THING.

"That 'a little learning is a dangerous thing' is not true in the common acceptation of its meaning. A little education is all that the negro needs. The excess has proved his ruin. Let him learn the rudiments, to read and to write and to cipher, and be made to mix that knowledge with some useful labor. As it is, negroes are advanced to higher mathematics and composition, and they become the 'dudes' and the vagabonds of the town. They dress finely at somebody else's expense, and both males and females have become lazy and insolent. They have ceased to show proper respect to the white people, and they will not work for them, so long as they can avoid it. The alienation is going on, widening, deepening and intensifying. The white man is losing his sympathy and the negro his feeling of dependence. Too much education and too little work are the prime cause of this growing antipathy. With the whites there are some reasons for a higher education, for the professions and the trades are open to them, but all these are closed to the negro. His only resource is manual labor, and the education that he is receiving unfit him for this."

Mr. Smith gives evidence that the friction between the races is constantly increasing, and is not unapprehensive of race war.

THE CABINET MINISTER'S VADE MECUM.

A RICH piece of political satire is contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* by Mr. Auberon Herbert, under the title of "A Cabinet Minister's Vade Mecum." While it is aimed especially at the British Parliament it is not difficult to imagine that Mr. Auberon is striking at our own legislative body. What he calls the "thirteen commandments of the new dispensation" are thus enumerated :

"If you wish to pass a great measure that profoundly alters, for good or for evil, the relations of the parts of a great country, first make yourself master of the following necessities :

"1. Keep the measure carefully veiled—something after the fashion of a presentation picture or a bust of the Mayor subscribed for by the Corporation—so as to make it impossible, until the actual fight begins, for the nation to understand it, criticise it, test it, detect weak places, or pass an intelligent judgment upon it. This, perhaps, may be expressed in other words : whenever convenient from a strategical point of view, put a hood over the eyes of the nation, treat them as a negligible quantity, and don't for a moment indulge their fancy that they take any real part in passing great measures. That work is exclusively the private business of the professional fighters.

"2. When there is a specially difficult and complicated point, (a) call upon either the newspapers, or the House, or your own party in the House, to be good enough to settle the matter for you ; (b) leave it

for your successor—whatever he may be—to deal with ; (c) use such language in your measure that nobody can exactly say what is meant or not meant.

"3. Be ready to alter vital arrangements at twenty-four hours' notice, and to expect all those concerned to alter their profound convictions in the same number of hours. It will be found of the highest importance in modern politics to practice the manœuvre of revolution on your own mental axis, so that whenever necessary the dogma of yesterday may by instantaneous process be expelled in favor of the dogma of to-day. Celerity of movement in this manœuvre is of the highest importance, as it is not desirable that the public should realize what is taking place.

"4. In order to facilitate No. 3 aim at bringing the discipline of the party to such a high point that they take their official exercise in the official lobby without experiencing any inconvenient desires to exercise other functions except the crural muscles. No Member of Parliament can be of real service to his party if these special muscles are not in good order. Grouse shooting is recommended in the recess by way of useful training.

"5. Always assume official infallibility, and, therefore—except when it may be necessary to avoid a catastrophe as regards the division list—disregard all views of your opponents, and all those varied lights which are thrown from different minds when a subject is frankly and widely discussed apart from political partisanship by an intelligent public.

"6. Be prepared to assert that days and hours are of infinite importance in the life of a nation ; that, if discussion is not brought to an end, Ministers will refuse to be responsible for the continued existence of the nation : and therefore it is far safer for the nation to exist in ill arranged fragments than to make rash attempts—at the expense of days and hours—to give order and coherence to the parts.

"7. If you are aware that some special portions of your work are of defective workmanship, strict silence on the part of your own followers, and free use of the closure on the plea of saving time, are the orthodox and approved as well as the most simple methods of treatment.

"8. It is no use being squeamish in such matters, and if you establish a machinery for stopping discussion, you may as well employ it to preventing voting as well as speaking on amendments.

"9. To put it quite plainly, use any kind of gag or guillotine that is most efficient. A political opponent is but a kind of vermin to be got rid of on easiest terms, and the parliamentary machine must be constructed so as to deal effectually with vermin at short notice. A majority has to govern, and there's the end of it.

"10. When you are engaged in passing what is perhaps the biggest measure of the century, you must be careful not to let the nation judge it frankly on its own merits. It must be sugared by putting by its side certain dainty morsels that you consider toothsome for various important sections. The way to

pass those great measures on which your party depends is to put the sections in good humor, and to let them understand that their own bit of cake depends upon the big loaf being eaten. Sugaring the sections is the secret of success in modern politics.

"11. When you hold in trust the interests of two nations, you must boldly sell the interests of the one nation at any point where by selling them you thus command the support of the other nation for yourself. In such cases look upon nations but as sections in a nation, and treat in same manner. A clear head and boldness in buying and selling will indicate the best method to be followed.

"12. If there is a weak class possessed of property whose influence and support count for little or nothing, they can be usefully treated as vote-material for strengthening your position as regards other more valuable classes of supporters.

"13. If by any chance you have given pledges or expressed opinions, or have been betrayed into denunciations which conflict with the course which you are now taking, you must explain that truth in political matters must not be confused with truth in other every-day matters; that in politics it is strictly relative; that a thing which is true from the Opposition benches is not necessarily true from the Government benches; that a truth employed to pass a measure at a particular time ceases to be a truth after the measure is passed; and that it is mere moral pedantry to suppose that political truths have an objective reality, as they clearly depend upon the condition of mind at any given moment of certain classes of voters, especially those classes which happen to hold the balance of power in their hands. Political principles are of the highest importance and utility, so long as they are confined to their one proper purpose, as rhetorical decorations. They are of great value during a debate, to which they give considerable force and dignity, but should not receive attention after the close of debate."

A new definition of the State as we know it appears in this article; it is the Voting Crowd. This is not the only phrase given here which is likely to become famous.

THE French in London, according to Mrs. Brewer in the *Sunday at Home*, number thirty thousand. French-speaking people, including Swiss and Belgians, reach a total of from sixty thousand to seventy thousand. The largest resident French population is of the middle class, which resides in and about Bayswater, and of the artisan class, which occupies Fitzroy Square. Soho Square, formerly the seat of the colony, is now the chief resort of Anarchists and atheists of all countries. Mrs. Brewer emphatically contradicts the statement that the French colony is made up of the refuse of the mother country. On the contrary, "Young Frenchmen engaged in London banks and in large houses of business are, as a rule, teachers in the French Sunday schools and regular attendants at church."

HOW THE BRITISH POST OFFICE GREW.

IN the *Economic Journal*, Mr. A. M. Ogilvie gives a sketch of the origin and development of the English postal system:

"It was not until the reign of Henry I that the business of government required the regular employment of persons for the conveyance of letters. Under Edward III fixed stations were established, at which the Royal *Nuncii* could change horses. Henry VIII appointed Brian Tuke to be the first 'master of the posts,' chiefly to supervise these change-houses. Edward VI and Elizabeth spent large sums in making the system efficient, but it was only when the requirements of the royal messengers had been satisfied that private messengers could get horses, and at an almost prohibitive charge of 20d. for every stage of seven miles. The royal messengers carried no private letters, except by favor."

A post to the Continent, started by Flemish trades in England early in the sixteenth century, and in 1558 the office of the "master of the strangers' post," was combined with the mastership of the royal posts. "This double service was the nucleus of the English post office. The two universities of Oxford and Cambridge early in the seventeenth century, or perhaps even earlier, established posts to other parts of the country for the use of their members, but these services, unlike the corresponding services of the University of Paris, never became parts of the national system."

THE FIRST POSTAGE RATES.

Thomas Witherings, postmaster to Charles I, opened the royal posts to the public. "The first postage rates were as follows: For a single letter, *i. e.*, a letter on a single sheet of paper, 2d. for distances of 80 miles, or less. For 140 miles, or less, 4d. For any longer distance in England, 6d.; and to Scotland, 8d. For double letters these charges were doubled. . . . It is often said that it was never intended in the establishment of the post office that it should yield a profit. This may be true of an ideal post office, but it certainly is not an historical fact. Since 1650 there has not been a year when the government, with the full sanction of Parliament, has not used the postal service as a source of revenue, and very often it has been administered solely for this purpose."

PENNY POST IN LONDON IN 1682.

"Until the close of the reign of Charles II posts were from town to town and not from one part of a town to another. Letters might be sent by post to places a few miles away, but there was no local service even in London. The want of such a service was felt as the suburbs grew. In 1682 William Docwra took over a private business of collecting and delivering letters and small parcels in London and Westminster and the nearer suburbs, established by a man named Murray a few years before. He opened new offices, and delivered letters and parcels up to 1 lb. in weight and £10 in value for one penny each in

London and Westminster, and for two pence each within a distance of ten miles." This system was suppressed as illegal, but taken over and made a branch of the post office, with Docwra as comptroller. In 1709 an attempt by Charles Dovey to set up a halfpenny post was also suppressed.

FROM POST RIDER TO MAIL COACH.

"The next great event in post office history occurred in 1784, when the use of coaches for the conveyance of mails was begun on the suggestion of John Palmer, who was strongly supported in his proposals by Pitt. The change was made not so much for speed as for security. The mails had increased very much in bulk, and were often more than the post riders, who up to that time had been employed, could properly carry on horseback."

In 1839 came the great reforms of Rowland Hill. The same year the money order system was adopted. In 1870 the telegraph system followed. Despite the enormous increase in business, "the balance paid into the exchequer is much less in proportion to the gross revenue than before the penny post began. In 1839 the cost of management was equal to 35 per cent. of the receipts. In 1873 it had risen to 72 per cent., and for 1892 it was about 80 per cent.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS AT CHICAGO.

IN the *Educational Review* M. Gabriel Compayré, the distinguished French educator, gives his impressions of the recent Educational Congress at Chicago :

"One of the most striking characteristics of the congress," he says, "was the important part taken in it by women. In France, unhappily, we are not yet accustomed to see the feminine element play a rôle so important in public discussions; and I shall not fail, on my return to Europe, to cite, as a model for the women of France to follow, the example set by their American sisters. The women were everywhere: in the audience, where they dominated by their number, attentive and thoughtful; upon the stage, where their elegant toilettes contrasted agreeably with the black costumes of the men, bringing by their presence to the grave discussions I know not what of charm and of grace. And among the feminine members of the congress there were not only instructresses, professors of every degree from every corner of the United States, who came at the call of professional duty, but there were also women of the world, who desired to testify to the interest that educational topics awakened in their minds. Though the United States has presented the first example, yet this has been made possible only by the change in Europe, where women are now engaged more and more in educational work and are invited to express publicly their sentiments and their ideas upon education, in which they excel by reason of their tenderness and sympathy for children—qualities in which they have an incontestable superiority over men."

PESSIMISM AS A RELIGION.

D R. C. H. PEARSON, whose recent work on "National Life and Character" has established his reputation for broad and philosophical, if somewhat sombre, views of modern tendencies, occupies the opening page of the *Fortnightly* with an investigation into the causes of pessimism.

He says: "There is said to be a strain of pessimism noticeable in the writings of the last few years. Sometimes it takes the form of despondency as to the future of humanity at large or of a particular people. Sometimes it rather seems to indicate perplexity over some great moral problem. Now and again it is a regret over some system of faith that has disappeared, and which, it would seem, cannot be replaced."

The writers adduced in support of this opening statement are Mr. Greg, M. Renan, Matthew Arnold, M. Paradol and the poet Clough. Carlyle's pessimism may be explained by his early surroundings and constitutional ailments: "Calvinism trains strong men, but can hardly be said to predispose to cheerfulness." Yet Shelley's ill health, home troubles, disgust with existing society, did not repress his buoyant and hopeful temperament. "We must look beyond the individual."

After alluding to the social forecasts of Mr. Morris, Mr. Bellamy and M. Tschernischeffski, Dr. Pearson says: "It is only natural that the framers of these ideals and their disciples should be among the most energetic and the most sanguine of men. They have made their heaven such as they would wish it to be, and they believe it to be so nearly within reach that it only remains for them to order their ascension robes."

THE SOCIAL PARADISE A PERSONAL INFERNO.

"There are many, however, whom the prospect will impress very differently. To these it will seem that the best part of the Socialistic programme—the elimination of crime and poverty from the world—is never likely to be adequately carried out. . . . While, however, the great gains are problematical, certain great losses are inevitable. The new society, with its admirable bureaucracy, comprehending really all ranks, with its industrial drill, with its houses designed by a State architect, and built more or less with monotonous uniformity, with its dreary round of amusements and unvarying civic costumes, will be the very apotheosis of luxurious commonplace. Everything that has made the old world—parliamentary life, military service, public meetings to urge some great change, travel, and commercial adventure is to be eliminated. . . . In our world the man can at least take his own line in life, and educate himself by contact with the best of his fellow-men, or give himself up to thought and study in isolation. In the new world he is to be passed through the same educational mill as his fellows till he is twenty-one, and then to serve in the industrial army either for life, or, by Mr. Bellamy's more ingenious programme, till he is forty-five. Then, shaped as he is by civic influences, he is to be set free

to cultivate what individuality may be left to him. Is it wonderful if men who regard our best in the present day as sadly imperfect are appalled at the prospect of such a Paradise as we are offered?"

THE FATALISM OF HEREDITY.

The freedom which State Socialism would repress in the community, physiology with its doctrine of heredity would combat in the individual: "Fifty years ago a man's chance of extricating himself from family failings seemed an extremely fair one. . . . But we see more clearly than we did that everything which has once been in the race endures as a permanent influence modifying it, and that family types are apt to remain scarcely alterable for generations. Even if a particular man can flatter himself with reason that he has escaped or conquered a vicious tendency, he knows he is doomed to see it reappear in his children. Now the fatalism of science in this direction seems to be of a more hopeless kind than the old theological doctrine of predestination to life eternal or death eternal. In Calvinism the doomed man does not know his fate."

After dwelling on this gloomy prospect, Dr. Pearson mercifully reverts to the other side. "Science has not said its last word yet upon this question of heredity. Even history can assure us that the cumulative transmission of qualities does not always or necessarily work for evil. . . . We can point to no particular epoch of regeneration, but we see that at the end of a few centuries there has been enormous change for the better in [certain] particulars. . . . We may accept the doctrine of heredity in its extremest form, and yet believe that its apparent consequences are perpetually eluded, as new combinations of race are formed or as training and environment determine life."

SCIENCE CANNOT STAY THE SOUL.

"In astronomy, in mechanical science, and in chemistry the progress has been magnificent and the general tone of men of science accordingly is hopeful and jubilant. . . . But the sadness, if it show itself, will not be because there has been any notable failure in the achievements contemplated. Knowledge will give us all it promises, for the foundations of the great work have been laid and what remains is only to carry up the walls heaven high. Yet it is conceivable that when man has subdued the forces of nature to his will, and is 'ransacking the infinite seas of knowledge and figuring that knowledge in aesthetic forms eternally new and bright,' there will still be a sinking at the heart, because that which stimulates the brain cannot of itself stay the soul."

Dr. Pearson acknowledges the phenomenal expansion and progress of the English race. But India? Egypt? Home Rule?—each of these appears with an interrogation point. France with its decline in population offers him a more mournful prospect: "Now, it is the habit of Englishmen to ascribe this particular fact in the history of modern France to the enfeeblement of the people through immorality. Those who know France best do not, however, share this opinion, and

ascribe it to the higher standard of comfort which has become universal, and which leads men to marry late and to restrict their families. Unfortunately, the reason which is ethically more satisfactory is politically more alarming."

He grants that the Catholic revivals have succeeded up to a certain point, but says: "Will any sane man contend that they have been adequate? Of course, Clough may be explained away, but are the professed believers in a general way more hopeful? The best of them, as a rule, only invite us to abjure our virility, to renounce science and all its works, and to reconstitute a system, which has failed conclusively, upon slightly more reasonable lines. Pessimism is the highest attitude a religious mind can take up in the face of such teaching."

THE CRADLE OF EUROPEAN MONASTICISM.

THE island of St. Honorat is described by the Rev. Hugh Macmillan, D.D., in the *Thinker* as the cradle of European monasticism.

To the student of ecclesiastical history the little island of St. Honorat is one of the most impressive spots in Europe. Almost invisible on the map, it at one time occupied a most conspicuous position in the eyes of the world as one of its great historical sites. As a centre of intellectual and moral influence it had, as Montalembert truly says, a greater effect upon the progress of humanity than any famous isle of the Grecian Archipelago. . . . It may well be called the Iona of the South. It is a remarkable circumstance that two little insignificant islands, one in the far north, amid the dark clouds and mists of the wild Atlantic, and the other in the far south, under the brilliant blue sky, and laved by the bluer waters of the Mediterranean, should have formed the centres which drew to them, and from whence were dispersed, all the spiritual and intellectual forces of Christendom during its darkest ages."

THE LEPER-CHRIST.

Dr. Macmillan recalls two beautiful legends told of the saint (fl. A.D. 410) who gave his name to the island: "Meeting one day one of those wretched lepers, who . . . were as common in Europe in the early Christian centuries as they are now in Asia, he took him home to his own room, and began to anoint his terrible sores. Suddenly the dreadful mask of deformity fell off, and the scarred face burst out into overpowering radiance; and in the transfigured leper he beheld with inexpressible awe no other than the Lord Jesus Himself. When St. Honorat left his northern home he was accompanied by his sister, who was devotedly attached to him. . . . The strict rules of monastic life would not allow the presence of a woman within the precincts.

. . . The gentle and beautiful girl, who, at her baptism as a Christian received the name of Margaret . . . was consequently sent to reside in the neighboring isle of Lero, where she was completely separated from her brother. . . . By her entreaties she at last prevailed on him to promise to come and

see her once a year. 'Let me know,' she said, 'at what time I may look for your coming, for that season will be to me the only season of the year.' The saint replied that he would come when the almond trees were in blossom. Whereupon the legend says the forsaken Margaret assailed all the saints with her prayers and tears, until she got her wish, that the almond trees in her island should miraculously blossom once a month; and sending each month a branch with the significant flowers on it to her brother's retreat, he dutifully came to her at once, and her heart was thus made glad by the sight of her brother no less than twelve times every year."

THE RELIGION OF ZOROASTER.

THE *Asiatic Quarterly Review* contains a valuable analysis by General Forlong of the Pahlavi Texts, Part IV, which have been added to the "Sacred Books of the East" series. From this it appears that "we may reasonably accept the well-informed and studied conclusions of Avastan scholars, beginning with Professor Haug, that the prophet lived between the twentieth and eighteenth centuries B. C., and that his principal teachings—the *Avasta* or 'Laws' of Aūhar-Mazda—were embodied with *Zand* or 'Commentaries' about the seventeenth century B.C. when the Reformed Faith took effect under King Vishtap."

The Texts under review are a "popular summary" of these teachings, from an edition of date 880 B.C., about two generations before Amos, the Hebrew. They contain a "mass of weary platitudes" and wordy casuistry; but, "There is also here in abundance the highest ethical and wise teachings by writers of marked piety, goodness and genius: men who are keen and grievously moved by the sins and sorrows, worries and miseries of their fellows, and who are profoundly anxious to alleviate these and to lead all men into paths of holiness and peace, by the doing of justice, the love of mercy, righteousness, and truth; and as they add, 'looking always to and walking humbly before their God'—Aūhar-Mazda, no mean God-idea.

THE TRINITY OF RIGHTEOUSNESS.

"The texts continually and piously counsel us regarding 'the peace which follows the renunciation of sin.' . . . There is scarcely a conceivable situation of life, public or strictly private, from that of the king on his throne, the judge on the bench, the maiden or wife in her chamber, the herdsman and his dog on the hillside, which is not here dwelt upon by these laborious and experienced old writers; and the burden of their teaching is the *Ashem Vohu* or 'praise of righteousness,' as that which alone exalteth the individual and the nation. Righteousness alone maketh they say 'a perfect character . . . it alone is the perfection of religion,' and is summed up in the three words which ought to be ever on our lips and in our hearts—*Hūmat*, *Hūkht*, and *Hūvarst*, GOOD THOUGHTS, GOOD WORDS AND GOOD DEEDS.

SIN AND PUNISHMENT.

"If we would avoid sin let us begin inwardly by subduing evil thoughts, and outwardly by avoiding evil company, and all first promptings to sin. A-Niayda sees the heart and our hidden springs of action. . . . We are cautioned to 'beware of seductively assuming religion, coloring thought (*i. e.*, canting?), talking and reciting hypocritically of righteousness whilst adopting evil practices.'

"In hell, the souls stand so thickly about that they cannot see each other (elsewhere it is said to be 'the blackness of darkness'), and they all think they stand alone. Though there is weeping and wailing no voice is heard, but there are noxious smells, though it freezes, here, so different to our Gehenna."

THE COW RIOTS IN INDIA.

MR. G. W. LEITNER writes in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* to show that the slaughter of the cow, which is now setting Hindu and Moslem by the ears, is not required from the Moslem at his annual festival commemorative of Abraham's readiness to offer up Ishmael. The Koran only speaks of the substitution of "a noble victim," which the earliest commentators explained to mean "a ram." The feast is called in India Baqr-Id: "The Hindustani name for goat is 'Bakra,' but the 'K' is a 'Kef,' whereas the 'K' in the Arabic word 'Baqr' or 'Bakr' is a 'qaf,' but it makes all the difference to the peace of India if the 'Bakra-Id' is with a 'Kef' or a 'qaf.' If it be, as the vulgar calls it, and it is in general practice: 'a sacrifice of goats' or = 'Bakra-ka-Id' or even 'Bakra-Id,' the contention between Hindus and Muhammadans is at an end, but if, as mischief-makers have invented, 'Baqr-Id' is a festival of the *sacrifice of a cow*, then the *Pax Britannica* may at any moment give way to a universal rising among Hindus throughout India.

A SHEEP WOULD DO AS WELL.

"It is, therefore," continues Mr. Lietner, "the most elementary common sense and good feeling which would point out to the Muhammadans that the sacrifice of a cow is not enjoined by the text or tradition regarding the festival, but that, on the contrary, it is unusual, as it most certainly is seditious in India. In Turkey, Egypt, Syria and Persia, where a cow might be sacrificed without causing the least offense to any one, a sheep is preferred; why then should a cow be killed in India, where it is a most heinous crime in the eyes of the vast majority of the population, and when neither Scripture nor practice require it throughout the Muhammadan world?"

Dr. Leitner urges that British soldiers and officials should receive as little encouragement as possible in the consumption of beef. He adds: "I cannot understand why a country that has produced Cromwell's Ironsides should find it necessary to keep India with troops that have to be protected in any of their presumed gross appetites."

MARY MAGDALENE'S GRAVE.

A Visit to the Shrine of St. Baume.

THE *Nouvelle Revue* of September 15, is distinguished by several good articles, among which is a description of the St. Baume Pilgrimage in Provence, by M. Albalat. It is there, in a quaint little town situated not far from Marseilles, that Mary Magdalene is said to have spent the last thirty years of her life. Fifteen thousand pilgrims visit the spot annually, and under the old *régime* scarce a king of France but came humbly to the site, which is always carefully guarded by a number of Dominicans.

The legend runs that Mary Magdalene came from Judæa in a small boat, with Lazarus, Martha, the two Marys and Salome, bringing with them the body of St. Anne, the head of St. James the Less, and a few wee bones of the innocents massacred by King Herod. But from early ages this story has been disputed, and the Abbé Duchene, one of the most erudite writers on the early Christian saints and martyrs, considers that the relics of Mary Magdalene were probably sent from Constantinople about the seventh century. A Greek breviary, however, speaks of the saint as having died at Ephesus. The pilgrimages are to a kind of grotto, which is supposed by local tradition to have been the place where Mary Magdalene spent her old age. Be that as it may, it seems that there is no more older or more picturesque place of pilgrimage in Europe. In addition, there can be seen at St Baume a forest which has practically been kept intact since the days of old Gaul. The Dominicans' convent is practically the only inn in those parts, and every visitor had to put up with the severely plain accommodation provided by a monastic cell, and simple but clean food. The convent contains about one hundred beds; the lady visitors are served by nuns, the gentlemen by monks. The convent, which looks almost as ancient as the Grotto, is situated on the edge of a vast rocky chain of hills, and almost opposite the monastery, half way up the steep incline, is the famous grotto cut into the solid rock. There a wide platform is hewn out, partly occupied at present by a second convent.

THE GROTTO AND THE FOREST SURROUNDING IT.

The grotto is about twenty-five yards square, eight yards high, and to all intents and purposes a chapel. The principal altar is surmounted by a fine statue, representing Mary Magdalene praying. It is strange to stand on the spot, apart from the feeling connected with the great saint to whom it is dedicated, and to think of all those who have stood in the Grotto. During the year 1332 five kings journeyed there: Philip of Valois, King of France; Alphonse IV, King of Arragon; Hugh IV, King of Cyprus; John Luxembourg, King of Bohemia, and the redoubtable Robert of Provence. Nine Popes; Petrarch, it may be, with Laura; Louis XIV, accompanied by his mother Anne of Austria, are a few of the many distinguished personages to whom St. Baume was a familiar place.

But the forest seems to be even more remarkable than the Grotto. M. Albalat declares that some of

the oaks are over fourteen hundred years old. Eleven miles from St. Baume proper is St. Maximin, boasting of a great basilica built on the plains, and surrounded by an arid waste, which recalls Palestine and the country round Bethel. It was built at the end of the thirteenth century by Charles II of Anjou to contain the relic of St. Mary Magdalene. The choir contains ninety-four stalls, each surmounted by a sculptured medallion representing an incident in the life of Mary Magdalene. But though the church itself is remarkable, the crypt, supposed to contain all that remains of the saint, is far more curious. There will be found empty spaces for the relics of the saints who are said to have accompanied her from Judæa; the ashes are waiting re-discovery.

M. Albalat strongly advises all those who wish to see a picturesque and utterly unknown corner of Provence to visit St. Baume without further delay. The spot is reached by a side line from Rognac. The visitor alights at Sensiers, situated twelve miles from the Grotto and prehistoric forest.

EMMA SEILER, SCIENTIST AND MUSICIAN.

IN November, 1891, a marble relief-portrait of Emma Seiler was presented by her pupils and friends to the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia. Mr. J. G. Rosengarten, through whom the presentation was made, also presented to the society, on the part of her son, Dr. Carl Seiler, her laryngoscope, said to be the first ever used in America. Madame Seiler, moreover, was one of the six women thus far admitted to the American Philosophical Society, and this distinction she owed to her earnest and exhaustive study of acoustics and vocal physiology, which resulted in the two works by which she is best known—"The Voice in Singing" and "The Voice in Speaking." *Werner's Magazine* for September contains a sketch of the career of this famous scientist and musician, by Mr. F. S. Law.

EARLY LIFE.

Emma Diruff was born in 1821 at Wurtzburg. Her father was court physician, and she grew up in close companionship with the children of the royal family. At the age of twenty she was married to Dr. Seiler, and removed with him to Langenthal, near Berne. Several years later, on the loss of his fortune, Dr. Seiler opened a private asylum for the insane, which strongly claimed her sympathies and personal aid. These were still further enlisted by a famine which, in 1847, brought the price of provisions so high that many of the poor died from actual starvation. Deeply moved by such misery and want, and her own circumstances being greatly straitened, she not only begged money and food, but instituted industrial classes, so that her pupils should be enabled to support themselves from the product of their industry. They regarded her as their benefactress, and to this day her name is known and revered among the cottagers of Langenthal.

A STUDENT OF VOICE CULTURE.

"In 1851 her domestic misfortunes reached their climax, and she found herself obliged to leave Swit-

zerland, and support herself and her two children. She had always been interested in the voice, and she determined to fit herself for a teacher of singing. She therefore went to Dresden, and placed herself under an eminent instructor in singing, supporting herself by giving piano lessons. At the same time she studied the piano under Friedrich Wieck, the father of Madame Schumann. To her bitter disappointment she lost her voice while under instruction, and this led her to investigate the merits of the different methods of singing, in the hope that she might find some remedy for her loss. Puzzled and baffled by the contradictions and disagreements of the foremost teachers of singing, she came to the conclusion that scientific investigation alone could bring order out of the chaos, and she determined to make it her life-work to discover the correct principles of voice culture.

ASSISTANT TO PROFESSOR HELMHOLTZ.

"After a residence of three years in Dresden, she passed a year with her sister in Breslau, and thence went to Heidelberg, seeking aid from Professor Helmholtz, who was then preparing his great work, 'Sensations in Sound.' She studied with him the laws which form the basis of musical sound, and in return, through her phenomenally delicate ear, was able to give him great assistance in verifying his experiments. At his suggestion she used the laryngoscope, just invented (1856) by Garcia, to observe the physiological processes which occur in the larynx during the production of tone.

HER DISCOVERIES.

"The laryngoscope of those days was but a primitive instrument, but her patience and energy were so great that she persevered in her study until she was able to see clearly the action of the vocal chords throughout the entire extent of her voice. This was a work of years. She threw light on the much vexed question of registers, showing their limits and varying formation. Her unique discovery of the mechanism of headtones—the highest tones of the female voice—is an instance of her unflagging patience. She devoted herself to the study of the dissected larynx, and was rewarded by the discovery of two small cuneiform cartilages in the vocal ligaments which produce this peculiar action.

"UNWOMANLY" PURSUITS.

"Madame Seiler was, therefore, the pioneer in a field which many others have since explored. She was bent upon studying the dissected larynx, and through a medical student in Heidelberg she procured a throat, which they dissected and studied together. Owing to popular prejudice and to her friends' horror at such pursuits, this could only be done in secret and at night. For the same reason she published her first book anonymously, and not until it had challenged attention and achieved success did she avow its authorship. She used to tell with great glee of her brother, a physician, who came home one day with her book, praising it highly. His mother told

him that she knew the author, whereupon he asked eagerly, 'Who is it?' When she replied, 'Your sister Emma,' he could hardly believe her, and threw the book aside impatiently, remarking that his sister would be better employed in attending to her domestic duties than in writing scientific works.

A SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART.

"Among her friends in Heidelberg were the two Bunsens, statesman and chemist, and Kirchoff, professor of physics, who with Bunsen the chemist discovered the spectroscope. After living in Heidelberg nearly six years she removed to Leipzig for further study and to educate her children in music. Long before this she had regained her voice, and her studies in acoustics and physiology had given her the knowledge necessary to instruct without fear of injuring the voice. In 1866 she left Germany and came to America, and spent the rest of her life at Philadelphia. In 1867 she published 'The Voice in Singing,' and in 1873 'The Voice in Speaking.' In 1875, at last, she was enabled to found a school for the training of singers and teachers, but after a few years this proved too great a burden for a woman of her age, and in 1883 she sought rest and change in Europe. On her return she lived a retired life till her death in December, 1886. Her name, however, will stand for that of a woman who achieved something positive in science in the face of discouragements which might well daunt the most resolute spirit."

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

THE place of honor in Annie S. Swan's new magazine, *The Woman at Home*, is given to a sketch, with numerous portraits, of the Princess of Wales. The parts of it which will probably appeal most to the democratic sympathies of the modern woman are those which tell of the straitened circumstances in which Her Royal Highness was brought up. Looking back to the wedding time, the writer remarks: "In the papers of the period there was very little said of the Princess' early life; possibly it was not thought respectful to allude to the wife of the heir to the English throne having known what the stress of poverty meant in her youth. This bit of snobbishness might well have been done away with; if anything could have added to the heartiness of her reception, the consciousness that she had that personal knowledge of poverty which is the surest bond of brotherhood would have fastened her even more firmly to the majority of the hearts she had come to rule over. Judging from the simple manner in which she has brought up her daughters, the Princess herself is far too fine and noble a lady to have the slightest desire to ignore that period of her life when, rumor says, she and her sisters made their own dresses and trimmed their own bonnets.

FROM POVERTY TO ROYALTY.

"When the Princess was born, in 1844, her father was not in the direct succession to the crown of Denmark. Indeed, so far was he from close relationship

to the then king that he had to go back to common ancestry of them both in the fifteenth century.

"The Princess and her sisters were all educated at home, and seem to have led very quiet and retired lives. There is a rumor, which, however, we cannot vouch for, that during her childhood her father was so poor as to be compelled to earn money by giving drawing lessons in a little town in Germany. It is not at all unlikely to be true, for, with a very small income and a large family, Prince Christian may well have been reduced to such straits. His beautiful, amiable wife, whose quiet dignity was so much admired at her daughter's wedding, apparently has not been less loved by the simple, kindly people she has reigned over for having experienced the lot common to most of her subjects. With the recognition by the nation of the Prince's heirship to the throne, brighter, or at least easier times, must have come."

Cordial emphasis is laid on the affection which led the Prince and Princess of Wales to keep their children ever near them.

"There are those who speak of Prince George as having been a veritable pickle in those days. Very funny stories are told of his pranks, especially those played upon his grandmamma, of whom the young gentleman seems to have stood in no fear whatever, notwithstanding her august condition and titles."

THE TIRED SEWING GIRL.

Here is a pretty incident which will bear telling often: "Crossing the hall of Marlborough House late one afternoon just before Christmas the Princess saw a delicate-looking young girl standing there waiting. Noticing her tired expression and her modest demeanor the Princess asked her to sit down and inquired her business. She had brought some little garments for children, which the Princess had ordered to be made by the then new-fashioned sewing machine. The Princess took the girl, who was quite ignorant of who her conductor was, into her own room, examined the garments, and, praising the neatness of the work, asked who did them. The girl replied that she had made them. She had an invalid mother to support, and she hoped by becoming an expert and good worker on the new machines that she might be able to save enough from the shop, which took her away from home all day, to purchase a machine of her own, when she might be able to earn a little more than bare bread for her mother. The Princess rang the bell and ordered a basket to be brought with some wine, oranges and biscuits in it, asked the girl's address, and gave the basket to her to take home. On Christmas morning what was the girl's astonishment to receive a handsome new sewing machine with a paper attached to it bearing the words, 'A Christmas gift from Alexandra.'"

GIOSE CARDUCCI is introduced by Mary Hargrave to the readers of *Frank Leslie's Monthly* as "the greatest poet of educated New Italy." He is "essentially a lyric poet," and possessed of a "splendid classical style."

CHINESE ART.

THE brightest of all the articles in the *Contemporary Review* is one by Rev. W. A. Cornaby on "Chinese Art, an Index to the National Character." There is a piquant individuality about the writer's style which is as rare as it is refreshing. We quote a few sentences: "The straight line is an abomination to the Chinese. . . . They will always substitute a curve wherever possible, or they will torture it into a zigzag. . . . They think in curves and zigzags. To the Chinese mind the straight line is suggestive of death and demons. . . . The Egyptians, and after them the Greeks, idealized the straight line. The Chinese have idealized the curve and zigzag, notably in their national emblem, the dragon.

"Chinese art is sombre, where Japanese is volatile. The latter is a necessary overflow of high child spirits; the former is a somewhat pessimistic protest against the real. . . . The characteristic of Chinese art and literature may be expressed in the one word, euphemism.

"Idealistic dreamers and coarse Coolies, or combinations of the two in varying proportion, make up the Chinese nation. . . . The scholar and the Coolie alike are idealists, each in his own way. The ideal is not real, therefore the unreal is ideal, is the syllogism at the basis of Chinese art, religion and thought generally. . . . The high classical ideal in art and literature, then, is luminous mist."

"A NATION OF ARTISTS."

After pages of this glittering satire, Mr. Cornaby at last reveals his objective, which is, in plain English, the conduct of the Chinese officials before and after the riots. The mandarin, "unusually gay," "proceeds to draw up an idealized account of the doings of the rioters and of their provocation. Dr. Fell, well versed in anatomy, and a lover of exact definition, may exclaim at his leisure, 'All Chinamen are liars;' but we, for once euphemistic, do but affirm them to be a nation of artists, the principles of which art may not be tabulated too rigidly, nor arranged in cruelly straight columns."

In the closing paragraph the mask of satire is almost dropped in the strenuousness of the practical demand: "The lion (with apologies to the emblems of other countries) makes a spring—in a straight line, of course. The dragon is caught! Not so. With many an intricate curve it soars on high, far above the lion's head. Emboldened by this magnificent success, the anti-foreign schemers lay their trap, carefully concealed by imperial proclamations on tissue paper, torn in some places, but easily patched up with more tissue paper, on which is written an artistically softened account of the late riots. Meanwhile . . . as, not the dragon Emperor with his smooth promises, but a certain old dragon—of the existence of which it is now the turn of China to reassure the West—seems to be the master of mobs of ten thousand barbarians, yelling for the death of two peaceable men, there is a pressing need for the speedy importation of a little

real, straight moving justice into this land of curves and zigzags."

THE PROFESSIONAL BEAUTIES OF JAPAN.

THE *Californian Illustrated Magazine*, which has naturally, in view of its geographical position, taken a special interest in things Oriental, printed a pleasant account in its October issue of "The Professional Beauties of Japan," by Helen Gregory Flesher. This lady takes a middle ground between the detractors of the Japanese women and such boundless enthusiasts as Sir Edwin Arnold.

THE JAPANESE IDEAL.

"The Japanese ideal is strikingly different from ours. To the native eye, women of the Western world are very far from handsome. That golden-haired blonde loveliness that to us is the highest type of female beauty is not pleasing to the Japanese. They call those sunny locks red! Indeed, all hair save ebony black they so designate, and when we recall the fact that their artists always depict the devil with fair or red hair, we realize in what estimation they hold it!

"The rosy complexion of our blonde to them is florid and unhealthy looking, and the small waist, large bust and hips are positive deformities."

THE "GEISHA."

But the particular class which this writer describes are the beautiful women in the lower walks of life who form a professional cult known as *geishas*. These ladies are carefully trained to afford amusement to the rich and great, but are entirely distinct from actresses who appear on the public stage.

"Besides the *odori*, or posturing, they learn to play one of the native instruments, the samisen, the koto, etc., and to sing according to the Japanese method, which is exceedingly difficult and which most foreigners wish were impossible.

"But these are not the principal points in the training of a successful *geisha*. Soft looks, fascinating manners, sweet smiles, witty answers are part of her stock in trade. Her education begins at seven years of age, or just as soon as she can be taught the figures of the dances.

"A 'number one' *geisha* must be cultivated and well read besides being able to dance and sing. Gentlemen who are giving dinner parties or entertaining guests engage two or three or more *geishas* to come and amuse the company. They sing, dance and talk, play various little games with their hands and fingers, and tell stories—anything, in fact, which seems to interest and amuse their patrons.

"From time to time, some *geisha* becomes famous all over Japan for her beauty and brilliancy, and she is as much talked about as a celebrated actress is with us. Young men rave about her and commit all sorts of extravagances for her sake."

The manner and extent of the *geisha's* toilet is given with an elaboration that makes it seem hopeless for us to attempt to do justice to it.

ARE THE BURMESE SLOWLY DYING OUT?

A DELIGHTFUL article on a dolorous theme is that by Mr. G. H. Le Maistre in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*. In bright and vivid sentences he depicts "the gradual extinction of the Burmese race." The Burman is the prince of easy-going fellows. A prolific soil needs scant exertion to produce ample supply for all his wants, and most of the work that is necessary he makes his wife do for him. Had he been left undisturbed in his charming land he might have lasted for many a generation in genial idleness. But in this crowded world the Fates are not propitious to lazy men. The downfall of King Theebaw opened this luxurious paradise to more enterprising nations. Hard-working Hindus and Chinamen came in numbers. They began to develop the latent wealth of the soil. They were encouraged by the government, for their enterprise meant the repletion of its hungry treasury. The self-indulgent and lethargic Burman has no chance with such competitors. He sinks inevitably.

Worse still, the Burmese women whom he has ever treated as his slaves, and who have the Burmese disregard of cast or race distinction, prefer for husbands the kinder and wealthier foreigner. "Only time is required for the pure Burman to disappear altogether and for his place to be taken by a race in whose veins the blood of the Chinaman and of the native of India will mingle with his own."

Railways to both empires are in contemplation, but Mr. Le Maistre urges that from India and not from China will come the population which is demanded by the enormous natural wealth and thinly-peopled regions of Burmah.

A SIAMESE PAGEANT.

M R. DAVID KER supplies *Chambers' Journal* with a very vivid picture of the birthday celebration of the King of Siam. This is his account of the great procession: "Through the vast paved courtyard of the palace—above which its three successive roofs towered in one great blaze of green and gold—came, marching, to the music of a well-trained military band, a picked body of grenadiers in the uniform of the Siamese line—white frocks and sun helmets, and blue trousers with a white stripe down the side. Then followed the scarlet jackets, and red horsehair plumes, and fine black horses of the cavalry of the guard, succeeded by the foot guards in dark-blue coats, armed with English rifles. Behind these came the crew of the King's model yacht—about a score of bright young native sailor lads, who looked very smart and 'ship-shape' in their British man-of-war jackets. To them succeeded—as my English host observed with a grin—a regiment of genuine *infantry*—that is, several dozen tiny Siamese children, dressed as Highland soldiers—to our no small surprise—in the gay tartan of the Clan Stewart, which set off their solemn little brown faces very picturesquely.

"And now a fresh burst of music heralded the

arrival of the native grandees, carried by white-robed slaves in carved chairs of ivory or inlaid wood, under the shade of huge many-colored umbrellas, which reminded us of those that we had seen overshadowing the black royalties of West Africa. Then followed the King's brothers, beneath still larger umbrellas fringed with gold ; and finally—with a swarm of richly-dressed attendants before and around him, carrying bundles of rattans across the palms of their outstretched hands—appeared the King himself, a slim, rather good looking young man of thirty, accompanied by three of his children, among whom the four-year-old Crown Prince is conspicuous by the tiny crown of diamonds which encircles his little top-knot of fuzzy black hair. Altogether it was a famous show."

The King, on a subsequent occasion, catching sight of Mr. Ker and his wife, asked one of his courtiers who they were. "The latter answered—there being naturally no Siamese equivalent for 'newspaper correspondents'—that we were 'people who made marks on paper'—a not inapt definition of a good many authors of the present day."

SCHOPENHAUER.

IN the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for September 1 M. Valbert presents a striking picture of Schopenhauer, both as a man and a philosopher. His great fame does not seem to have come to him till he was about sixty years of age, when he became the fashion, succeeding Hegel, who at one time had a great vogue. To Frankfort, where Schopenhauer lived during his later life, strangers came from all parts of Europe to see him, and an audience with the Apostle of Pessimism was greatly prized. The ambition of his admirers was to sit next him at dinner at the *table d'hôte* of the "Englischer Hof," the inn where he took his meals ; and on his birthday he was as much feted as a young princess, receiving bouquets of flowers, addresses and tributes in prose and verse, in which some compared him to King Arthur of the Round Table, and others proclaimed him Emperor of German Philosophy. The first time that one of his devotees kissed his hand he uttered an exclamation of surprise, but we are told that he soon became accustomed to this style of homage, and it is recorded that on being informed that a certain country gentleman proposed to build a chapel in which to keep his portrait, the philosopher simply remarked : "This is the first building consecrated to me ; how many will there be in the year 2100?"

HAPPY WHEN MISERABLE.

Yet all his contemporaries agree in declaring that he was never happy excepting when he was miserable ; but though his disciples have sometimes declared that in order to carry out his own theories he ought to have committed suicide, Schopenhauer, says M. Valbert, was always exceedingly careful of himself, and so far from wishing to destroy his connection with this world was always wondering what he could do to preserve his life. He left Naples because of the smallpox, Verona because he heard that the tobacco was poisoned, and finally abandoned Berlin

to escape from the cholera ; for many years he never slept without a loaded pistol under his pillow, and he would never take lodgings higher than the first story for fear the place should catch fire ; while so great was his fear of drinking out of a contaminated glass that he used to carry about with him a small leather cup in his pocket. M. Valbert informs us significantly that his paternal grandmother was crazy, two of his uncles were lunatics, and his father had been extremely strange. The paternal Schopenhauer had a great affection for everything English, and made up his mind that his son should be born in London. With this object in view he brought his wife to England, but, as it was extremely cold and presumably foggy, he hurried her away to Dantzig, which, accordingly, was honored by the birth of the great German.

Schopenhauer greatly disliked women, whom he designated as "the animals whose ideas were short, but whose hair was long ;" another time he spoke of "that sex with the little waist, narrow shoulders and large hips," yet, continues the French writer, he had till the day of his death a pronounced liking for "that sex," and actually left a sum of money in his will to a Berlin actress. As an old man he became attached to a young French sculptress, Elizabeth Ney, who came to Frankfort and solicited the honor of taking his bust. They lodged in the same house, and used to take long walks together. "I could never have believed," wrote he to his disciple Lindner, "that there was in the whole world so charming a girl." Schopenhauer was very proud of his resemblance to Talleyrand, and liked to pose as being mysterious and incomprehensible to those who came from afar to listen to his conversation.

INDIAN SALT TAX AND CHOLERA.

THE salt monopoly in India, Mr. J. B. Pennington, writing in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, declares to be a greater evil than either opium or alcohol : "A large quantity of salt is even more necessary to life in India, both for men and cattle, than it is in Europe, and we have very good reason to suspect that the want of an abundant supply of salt may be one of the main predisposing causes of the virulence of cholera and cattle disease. It is, at any rate, a very significant fact that cholera is characterized by a deficiency of salt in the blood, and if it should turn out to be a fact that the want of unlimited salt is really a cause of mortality (as I firmly believe it will), the case for the prosecution is simple enough ; we destroy untold millions of the wealth of the people in order to gain an annual revenue of about eight millions X rupees."

Mr. Pennington strongly urges the value of salt as a preventive against cholera. For want of salt the blood of the people is impoverished, the cattle suffer, the soil is rendered less fertile. He demands the abolition of the tax, and "the dismissal of a whole army of preventive officials, whose lives are now spent in harassing the very poorest of their fellow-creatures." He advocates a poll-tax as its substitute.

TWO FRENCH POLITICAL ECONOMISTS.

THE oldest of the French economic reviews is the *Journal des Economistes*, founded in December, 1841. The present editor, M. de Molinari, who reviews the work of the Socialist Congress at Zürich in the September number of his magazine, is well known as a writer on political economy. He is also the author of "Religion," and "Précis d'Economie Politique et de Morale." The *Journal des Economistes* celebrated its fifty years' jubilee by publishing a complete index to its contents for the half century of its existence.

M. Benoit Malon.

The *Revue Socialiste* appears this month with a mourning border on its cover, for the career of its illustrious chief is over. M. Benoit Malon, who has been an invalid for six months, died on September 13, at the age of fifty-three; but his illness did not cloud his great talent, and he was able to write on till the last. At the time of his death he was engaged on an important work on Socialism.

Benoit Malon, according to the obituary notice in the *Revue*, "came to Paris as a lad, and worked as a journeyman dyer. He afterward directed a co-operative grocery at Puteaux, and began his literary career by writing a few poems full of transcendental Socialism. In 1869 he underwent a term of three months' imprisonment for joining the International. At the Bâle Congress, in the same year, he openly declared himself a Communist. He also shared in the revolutionary attempts of 1867, 1868 and 1869; while the Creusot strike in 1870 again brought him into collision with the Imperial authorities, and on the memorable 4th of September he was amongst those set at liberty amid the popular clamor around the foundation of the Republic.

"Benoit Malon's career since then has been marked by political integrity and by faithfulness to principle. On January 22, 1871, he joined in the attempted insurrection, and shortly after he was elected one of the Deputies of the Seine Department in the Bordeaux Assembly, but resigned with Henri Rochefort. As a member of the Commune Malon was in favor of conciliation; and when he found that this was out of the question he kept away from the stormy and purposeless sittings at the Hôtel de Ville. When the insurrection was crushed he escaped to Switzerland, where he founded *La Revanche*, which was suppressed in 1872 by the Swiss government. The amnesty brought the exile back to Paris, and his pen was from that moment devoted to the Apostolate of scientific Socialism by legislation, and above all without revolution. His death is a manifest loss not only for the Socialist party, but for those—and they are many—outside the Socialist camp who were captivated by his theories without being his disciples. His works will remain, but so far Benoit Malon's place remains vacant. The exponents of Possibilism have been drawn off to serve in the active forces. The doctrine of evolutionary Socialism has no longer any acknowledged exponent in the France of to-day."

UNDERGRADUATE LIFE AT OXFORD.

M. R. RICHARD HARDING DAVIS invests his subject with the usual interest and graphic description in his paper on "Undergraduate Life at Oxford," in the October *Harper's*. He is astonished by many queer and inconsequential customs which have come down through ages of tradition to the Oxford man. He gives the undergraduate credit for being at once the slyest and most audacious of human beings, and is particularly impressed by his universal and unlimited hospitality.

A GREGARIOUS EATER.

"He rises at eight and goes to chapel, and from chapel to breakfast in his own room, where he gets a most substantial breakfast—I never saw such substantial breakfasts anywhere else—or, what is more likely, he breakfasts with some one else in some one else's rooms. This is a most excellent and hospitable habit, and prevails generally. So far as I could see, no one ever lunched or dined or breakfasted alone. He either was engaged somewhere else or was giving a party of his own. And it frequently happened that after we were all seated our host would remember that he should be lunching with another man, and we would all march over to the other man's rooms and be received as a matter of course. It was as if they dreaded being left alone with their thoughts. It struck me as a university for the cultivation of hospitality before anything else.

"After breakfast the undergraduate 'reads' a bit, and then lunches with another man, and reads a little more, and then goes out on the river or to the cricket field until dinner. The weather permits this out-door life all the year round, which is a blessing the Oxford man enjoys and which his snow-bound American cousin does not. His dinner is at seven, and if in hall it is a very picturesque meal. The big hall is rich with stained glass and full-length portraits of celebrated men whose names the students never by any possible chance know, and there are wooden carved wainscoting and heavy rafters."

RUNNING WITH THE BOATS.

Mr. Davis is particularly impressed by the dramatic scene which is made by the men who "run with boats" in a "bumping match."

"It is like the roar of the mob in a play, unformed and uneven, and growing slowly sharper and fiercer, but still like a roar, and not measured and timed as the cheering is at home. There is something quite stern and creepy about it, this volume of angry sounds breaking in on the quiet of such a sunny afternoon, and then you see the first advance guard of the army which is making the uproar, and the prow of the first boat with the water showing white in front, and the eight broad backs lunging and bending back and forth and shooting up and down the limit of the sliding seat as they dart around the turn. You have seen men row before, but it is quite safe to say you have never seen anything like that which is coming towards you along the broad towpath. If you have

ever attended an athletic meeting you may possibly have seen as many as twenty men start together in a quarter-mile handicap race, with the whole field grouped within six yards of the line, and you may have thought it pretty as they all got off together in a bunch. But imagine, not twenty men within six yards of one another, but hundreds stretching shoulder to shoulder for half a mile along a winding road, all plunging and leaping and pushing and shoving, and shouting with the full strength of their voices, slipping down the bank and springing up again, stopping to shout at some particular man until others, not so particular, push them out of their path, and others tear on and leave them struggling in the rear and falling further and further behind their boat. Five hundred men, each in a different color, blue and bright scarlet, striped or spotted, parsons in high waistcoats and flannel trousers, elderly duns with children at home in knickerbockers, and hundreds of the uniformed bare-legged runners shooting their pistols and ringing the bells, and all crying and shouting at once: 'Magdalen! Magdalen! Well rowed, Magdalen! Pembroke! you have them, Pembroke! Balliol! well rowed, Balliol!' When the last boat has passed, the others not in the race sweep out over the river and bridge it from bank to bank, and the dusty runners on the towpath throw up their heels and dive into the stream, and cross it with six short strokes, and scramble up on their barge and shake themselves like Newfoundland dogs, causing infinite concern for their safety to their sisters, and stampeding the smartly dressed undergraduates in alarm."

STREET PAVING IN AMERICA.

WILLIAM FORTUNE writes in the October *Century* on "Street Paving in America," telling in detail of the cost and value of the various methods of paving by wood, by brick, asphalt, granite and macadam. The asphalt so rapidly coming into use for paving purposes in America "comes from the island of Trinidad, where it is found in what is known as Pitch Lake, situated about one mile from the sea, at an elevation of 138 feet, and deposits of it, which have become known as 'overflow pitch,' or 'land pitch,' are found on the land about the village of La Brea. The lake covers 115 acres. Shallow streams of water, a few feet wide, flow through the pitch, elevations and depressions of which cause the surface to be uneven. The asphalt is excavated with picks, usually to a depth of about three feet. Loaded carts may easily be driven over the surface of the lake, but the viscous quality of the asphalt is indicated by the filling up in a few hours of the pits made in the excavation of the material. Of the asphalt exported to the United States from Trinidad in 1891, 45,170 tons were taken from Pitch Lake, and 10,450 tons from land in and near La Brea. The lake asphalt is preferred, because it is believed to have better cementing qualities, and its use is now required by the paving specifications in many cities, experience with some of

the pavements in which 'land pitch' was used as the cementing material having been unsatisfactory."

THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF THE B'NE B'RITH.

THE *Menorah Monthly* comes out for November in a handsome special edition to honor the golden jubilee of the great Hebrew order of B'ne B'rith. Since its foundation in 1843 this society has done an immense and constant work in the cause of charity. Its 35,000 members number many of the representative men of the United States, and its active existence has ever made for the establishment of high standards in our Hebrew element. Considered as a philanthropic organization its work is remarkable. The Hebrews have always been noted for their generous and yet discriminating relief of their



HENRY JONES, FOUNDER OF THE B'NE B'RITH.

poor. All records go to show that the fewest paupers and vagrants come from their race, and so complete and wealthy is their organization that Governor Flower, on sending a large check to aid their work, was surprised to have it returned with a courteous note explaining that the society was well off for funds. Libraries and schools, many of which are technical, and two large orphan asylums are entirely supported by the B'ne B'rith. At the jubilee meeting no less than 12,000 were gathered in the Grand Central Palace on Lexington avenue, New York City, to hear the speeches of famous Hebrew members. That such a meeting could take place with widespread sympathy on all sides, and with letters of congratulation from such men as Cardinal Gibbons, Anatole Leroy-Beaupré, our State Governors and others, is a pleasant reminder of a real religious freedom in this more western section of the hemisphere.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

WE have quoted elsewhere from "The Women of To-day" and "The Coming Tariff Legislation."

THE WEALTH OF NEW YORK.

Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy contributes his second paper on the wealth of New York City. He estimates the property possessions of the metropolis as follows: "The two millions of people living in New York City and practically forming the corporation (although all are not citizens) own real estate to the value of \$559,000,000; they have this property mortgaged to the amount of \$100,000,000; their credit is literally the best in the world; the expense of maintaining and constantly improving this property, including the salaries of their public servants, all interest charges and a gradual reduction of the mortgage, amounts to \$34,177,429.55." These valuations do not represent individual, but common holding, and common liabilities.

TWO DRAMATIC REVOLUTIONS.

Mr. Clement Scott, the well-known dramatic critic of the London *Evening Telegram*, sees in the present condition of the dramatic stage an analogy with that of 1860, when Macready had long ago retired, Charles Kean ended his brilliant career, Gustavus Brooke met his tragic death and the campaign of Samuel Phelps at Sadler's Wells was over. "The intellectual public cold-shouldered the stage because it was so brainless." Charles Fawcett first, then Robertson, and, finally, Henry Irving arose to regenerate it. "The intellectual dramatic citadel was well won when Henry Irving was able to plant his flag on the topmost tower of the Lyceum. It had been a hard and desperate fight, but we were at last able to lay down our arms. The opportunity was always there. But here at last was the man. What he has done for the English stage no one knows better than the man who has studied the English stage."

A second revolution Mr. Scott thinks is now in progress. "In 1890," he says, "the self-respecting portion of the intellectual public began to suspect the stage because it was lending itself to the propagation of dangerous heresies and becoming a platform for the discussion of subjects that are generally in good society debated with closed doors. The trial of the Ibsen serpent has been left on the stage. It is the pessimistic craze, the fury of irreverence, the morbid love of disease in mind and nature, the arrogant determination to call a spade a spade at every turn and under any circumstances, that brings us to the dramatic revolution of the last three curious and eventful years since 1890. The fight has begun and we are in the thick of it."

THE SALOON AS A CLUB.

Mr. Thomas Mador Gilmore concludes an article on "The Saloon as a Club" as follows: "Looking at the saloon as a fixture, therefore, is it not best that society encourage those engaged in the business to remove it from politics, and to conduct it in such a way as to improve and not degrade those who visit it? The saloon should be in every sense a club. It should offer seats, tables, papers, magazines and games to its patrons, and incidentally it should serve those who so desire with pure wine, beer or spirits. The saloon should be taxed reasonably and not exorbitantly, and licenses should be extended to all law-abiding men, but never to felons, or to men who disregard common decency. The saloon can be elevated in every respect, and to the great good of society,

but it cannot be accomplished by repressive legislation, but by the adoption of a broader policy on the part of the public in the handling of this question and by this means only."

THE FORUM.

IN the preceding department will be found extensive reviews of the articles by the Hon. David A. Wells, Dr. Carl Peters, Mr. Hamlin Garland, Bishop Haygood, and Mr. Charles H. Smith.

THE NEW STAR OF 1892.

Director Holden, of the Lick Observatory, acquaints us with the following facts concerning the "Wonderful New Star of 1892": "This star, which doubtless resembles our sun, within two days increased in brilliancy sixteenfold. Three months after its discovery it had become invisible. After another four months it reappeared, and was comparatively bright. But it was no longer a star, but a nebula! In other words, it had developed changes of light and heat which, if repeated in the case of our own sun, would mean a quick end of the human race and the utter annihilation of every vestige of animal and other life upon earth. The results derived and yet to be derived from the observations of this new star will be of the highest scientific import. Together with researches made here upon the spectra of the nebulae and of the bright-line stars, they have already raised many new scientific questions; and we think have already settled some of them. The results are of intense popular interest also, as we have seen. Our sun is a star. In studying the birth, death and resurrection of other stars we may be studying the past and future of our own sun, and hence be learning somewhat of the possible catastrophes which may overtake the earth."

REVIVAL OF THE DRAMA.

Mr. Frederick Harrison concludes his article upon the "Revival of the Drama" with a strong plea for the endowment of theatres in the same manner that other institutions of art and learning are endowed, and declares that the drama will continually degenerate until it is elevated above the plane of "the commercial."

"Our later age has determined to deal in drama just as it deals in pork—and we see the result in the system of 'stars,' spectacular pieces and the advertising boom. It must be surely some kind of antiquated religious prejudice which has hitherto diverted from the theatre the munificent stream of public benefactions which flow so freely for other forms of art. Why do we retain for this branch of art alone the rigid idea of money down and market value for the money?"

MR. GEORGE H. SMITH, writing in the *American Journal of Politics* on the subject "Some Elementary Questions Concerning Money," considers that there are marked advantages in the double standard, chief of which is that it gives the government power, without difficulty or embarrassment, and without violating any rights, to make either coin of general circulation.

Hon. James M. Beck speaks of several causes as contributing to the "tendency toward the disarmament of civilized nations. These are the rise of the spirit of democracy; the increase in the sense of the brotherhood of man by the advance of means of communication; the development of means of destruction, and 'the United States, I firmly believe, will compel peace at no distant day.'

Mr. Edward P. Lee gives a clear account of the actual workings of Congress, the process by which bills come to a vote in either House, and the interrelations of the two legislative bodies.

THE ARENA.

In his article on "The Psychology of Crime," Mr. Henry Wood says :

"The luxury and artificialism of our modern civilization, the struggle for wealth and social position, the pursuit of sensuous gratification—all of these are powerful factors which disintegrate character, obscure high ideals and bring disorder and abnormality into overt manifestation. But, perhaps, a more potent element of demoralization than any of those above enumerated is found in the deluge of delineated criminality and other morbid reading matter, in which the community mentally dwells, the malaria of which it is constantly inhaling."

Character is nothing more nor less than a habitual quality of consciousness. "The scientific way, therefore, to destroy evil is not to hold it up and analyze it in order to make it hateful, but rather to put it out of consciousness."

A READY FINANCIAL RELIEF.

Mr. Van Ornum thinks that financial relief cannot come through legislation, but only through the action of the business men themselves. "There is," he says, "no reason why an association of merchants, manufacturers and other business and professional men should not be able to do what an association of bankers can do. And if the issue of certificates of credit by the bankers is good as a temporary convenience, there seems to be no reason why the same thing is not equally good as a permanent arrangement, when done by the men themselves who are to use them. In fact, this furnishes a key to the solution of the whole financial question. It will place the currency beyond the power of any combination whatever to manipulate it for speculative or other purposes. It will remove all the objectionable features of the present banking system. Every man's deposit will be inviolate, remaining to his own credit in the bank until he uses it himself. No man will have occasion to discount his own note, because, if it is good, he will be able to get the currency on it without interest or discount. There can never arise any financial stringency, because the volume of the currency will always keep pace with the needs of trade. It will relieve business of the terrible incubus of interest, and will completely do away with 'wild cat' banks and banking. It will do away with the bad and uncertain features of the credit system, abolish promiscuous credits, and reduce trade practically to a cash basis, while avoiding the harsh features of a strictly cash system."

RESERVE THE WATER SOURCE OF THE ARID DOMAIN.

In a "Continental Issue" Mr. Richard H. Hinton enters a protest against the cession of the remaining government domains to the arid States in which they mainly lie. The ground of the writer's protest is that the chief water supply of the nation lies in the unclaimed lands of the arid States, and that to cede them would be in violation of the rights of other States. As a substitute he proposes the permanent creation of national reservations, to include in all cases the sources of interstate waters; the granting in trust to the several States of all State water sources, for storage purposes, which still remain part of the public domain; the opening of all arable lands requiring irrigation to homestead settlement only, the same to be sold to the settlers at small prices, varying slightly, according to the uses to which such land may be put.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* attains this month its two hundredth number, and its contents are worthy of the occasion. It has several first-rate articles. Mr. Auberon Herbert's satirical "Vade Mecum for Cabinet Ministers," Professor Mavor's "Setting the Poor to Work," and Mr. Crackan thorpe's "New Ways with Old Offenders," are reviewed in the department Leading Articles of the Month.

DR. MARTINEAU ON THE NEW TESTAMENT.

Mr. Kendel Harris' criticisms have led Dr. Martineau to write a second paper—of rejoinder and explanation—on the Gospel of Peter. The article concludes: "On the whole, the fresh light which the researches of the last half century have thrown upon the early life and literature of Christendom during the growth and selection of a body of sacred writings, justifies by new reasons our thankfulness for the New Testament as it is. Clear as it has become that the volume has been made up, not by supernatural dictation or even by critical discovery of authorship and testing of contents, still clearer is it that what has been let drop can claim no preference over that which has been saved; and that, in consulting and defining, from time to time, the Catholic feeling of the Christian communities, the Church authorities, in the name of the Holy Ghost, have really been prevailingly led by good sense and practical piety."

"THE FATHER OF THE FRENCH PRESS."

Mr. James Macintyre recounts the story of Théophraste Renaudot, who in 1631 founded the first French newspaper, the weekly *Gazette de France*. This journal, strange to say, has survived all the vicissitudes of French history and is alive to-day. Mr. Macintyre is tempted into comparisons between "Old Journalism and New." "Much has been heard lately of something called the New Journalism. Its character is vague and nebulous, differently explained by different exponents, but its main features seem to be the glorification of the personal, the unveiling of all secrets and scandals of diplomacy and courts and the utilization of ingenious schemes which serve primarily as an advertisement, and subordinately as a decoy to prospective material advantage. When the last-mentioned characteristic is given full play, the literature is merely thrown in. It ought to be pointed out that to call this thing New Journalism is a misuse of words. It is not new at all. There is scarcely one of its devices which is not as old as the *Gazette de France*, and few of them reach the utility of Renaudot's schemes. . . . In court secrets Renaudot achieved feats which would raise the envy of the most advanced exponent of the pseudo New Journalism. He had among his regular contributors King Louis the Thirteenth himself: Richelieu supplied him with paragraphs; and his successor, Cardinal Mazarin, sent accounts of battles and victories which never took place."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Professor Prestwich bewails the anomalous "position of geology" in England, with its freedom of inquiry restricted on the one side by the Uniformitarians, who assume that every position must be reduced to a fixed measure of time and speed, and on the other by the Physicists, who remind geologists that the subject is outside their sphere of inquiry.

Rev. Canon Irvine tells how with his help Thackeray took as his "study" for Colonel Newcome "Captain Light, an old officer of fine profile and a grand 'frosty pow,' who had served Her Majesty and her royal predecessors in an infantry regiment, and had lost his sight (so

he told us) from the glare of the rock of Gibraltar. Blindness had brought him to seek the shelter of Thomas Sutton's Hospital, where he lived with the respect of old and young, tended lovingly through all the hours of daylight by his daughter."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THREE are many articles of high value and bearing noted names in the *Fortnightly*. Dr. Pearson's on "The Causes of Pessimism" and Mr. Arnold White's on the unemployed are noticed elsewhere.

HOW TO WRITE HISTORY.

Mr. Frederic Harrison discloses in the form of a dialogue what he conceives to be "the royal road to history." "Well, what I would advise a young man going into the historical line to bespeak is—first, indefatigable research into all the accessible materials; secondly, a sound philosophy of human evolution; thirdly, a genius for seizing on the typical movements and the great men, and lastly, the power of a true artist in grouping subjects and in describing typical men and events. All four are necessary."

The fault of Oxford is that she seems to think the first to be enough without the rest. The four qualifications were combined, or very nearly combined, by Gibbon. "History is only one department of sociology, just as natural history is the descriptive part of biology. And history will have to be brought most strictly under the guidance and inspiration of social philosophy. The day of the chronicler is past; the day of the littérateur is past. . . . The histories of the future . . . will illustrate philosophy."

UNIVERSITIES, NAPOLEONIC AND GERMAN.

Mr. Patrick Geddes supplies an exceedingly valuable sketch of university systems past and present. Especially interesting is his contrast of the two most potent modern systems, the Napoleonic and the German. Napoleon was "the first and still supreme educational autocrat," Wilhelm Humboldt "the first and still foremost educational statesman of the century." Napoleon planned "to make a cast-iron examination system, workable by a militarized bureaucracy, to turn out mandarins and stool-covers." His system, "introduced and organized cram," set the model to the London University. Humboldt and the Germans granted freedom to teach and to learn, laid chief stress on original research, and as a result have created a system productive of intellectual life and progress unequalled in the world. The Englishman, even when triumphantly productive, "remains always (as the German recognizes at a glance) more or less of an amateur. Our greatest scientific names, in fact, are instances of this—witness Darwin, Lyell and Murchison, or take any other line of special study, such as economics."

The ideal now striven after in England, Scotland and America, is German.

OTHER ARTICLES.

A pathetic interest attaches to the late Mr. J. A. Symonds' "Notes of a Journey in South Italy"—a series of extracts from his last diary. Dr. McKendrick describes at length the marvelous structure and behavior of the electric fishes, and concludes that the study of these and allied phenomena may serve as guides to the invention of better electrical appliances than those we have in use. Lady Dilke treats of "The Industrial Position of Women."

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE October number does not excel the average. Mr. Harold Spender's plan of saving the House of Commons, which is the most important article in the *New Review*, is noticed elsewhere.

A NEW USE FOR THE BARREL ORGAN.

Sir Augustus Harris contributes a second group of notes and reminiscences of "Opera in England." He complains of the extreme conservatism of the British public in matters operatic: "They take with great difficulty to a new work. The fact is, that in this Protestant country the music in our churches is far beneath the music in the Catholic places of worship, where from their earliest days children hear and get accustomed to music of the highest order, and thus are more ready to grasp and understand the works of the modern schools. . . . There is a story told of the late E. T. Smith, who, when manager of Her Majesty's Opera House, used to engage barrel organs to play and popularize the tunes of an opera he was about to produce."

NINE DECISIVE MARRIAGES.

Mr. Spencer Walpole starts from the principle that "though the marriages of kings usually engage only a secondary attention, it may be safely stated that the decisive marriages of the world have had more influence on its fortunes than the decisive battles," and recalls the effects produced on English history by nine marriages—of Bertha, who won, and of Anne Boleyn, who lost, England for Rome, of Emma and Ethelred, of Matilda and Henry I, of Eleanor and Henry II, of Elizabeth and Henry VII, of Margaret and James IV, of Scotland, of William and Mary, of Sophia and the King of Bohemia. "English history would not have been what it is, nay, England herself would not have been what she is, if it had not been for these marriages."

CHOLERA AND TYPHOID.

Mr. Adophe Smith, asking "Is England prepared to resist a cholera epidemic?" makes the somewhat surprising announcement that "the drainage of the poorer property in England is fairly good, that of the slums in large cities is the best of all. Sanitary inspectors, amateur inspectors, slum explorers, philanthropists, missionaries, and many others are constantly prying into the dwellings of the poor; and, though there is much surface filth, any real organic defects are promptly detected and remedied. It is the middle-class dwellings, the houses rented at from £30 to £100 a year, that escape inspection, and that are often very badly drained." Having observed the fact—namely, that cholera follows in the wake of typhoid fever—he ventures "to surmise that, as in England we are not yet exempt from typhoid fever, we cannot consider ourselves safe from cholera. . . . There is no lack of hard drinkers in England. There is no lack, either, of misery, of overcrowding, of personal uncleanliness; and these constitute the culture ground of the cholera microbe. To save ourselves from cholera we must cement a firm alliance between the social reformer and the sanitary reformer."

ARE WEATHER FORECASTS TRUSTWORTHY?

Mr. Robert H. Scott endeavors to correct the popular impression of the inaccuracy of weather forecasts. He quotes statistics to show that in the thirteen years, 1879-1891, the forecasts for the various districts of the United Kingdom averaged a percentage of 45.5 entire and 34.8

partial successes, against 6.6 entire and 13.1 partial failures. The least successful districts are, in order of their figures, the West of Scotland, the South of Ireland, and then the North of Ireland and the Northwest of England, ranking equally.

HOW TO TELL A LIFE STORY.

Mr. Leslie Stephen writes out of much experience of biographers and biographies, to protest against the style of biography that takes as its model the blue-book or the funeral oration. He pleads that "biography should once more be considered as a work of art; the aim should be the revelation, and, as much as possible, the self-revelation, of a character." He observed that "letters in the main are the one essential to a thoroughly satisfactory life."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* is greatly exalted over the defeat of the Home Rule bill by the Lords, but otherwise does not reach a very high pitch. Lord Ashbourne leads off with a pean on the "Crowning Mercy." He concludes by asking, "What has been the feeling of the country on the rejection of the bill? It appears to be genuine relief. There are no signs of sorrow or indignation. It is impossible to flog up a particle of enthusiasm against the House of Lords for doing what was expected by all, and hoped for by millions. Every one feels that the Peers did their duty; and a growing majority of the people of Great Britain, and a growing minority of the inhabitants of Ireland, entirely approve their action."

WHICH SIDE DO YOUNG BLOODS PREFER?

"M. P.," reviewing the personal aspects of the present session of Parliament, while eulogizing the Unionist leaders, and not withholding his admiration from "this miracle of enduring vitality," as he calls Mr. Gladstone, declares: "Already, indeed, ambitious youth seems to be receding from Gladstonianism. Any observer in the galleries will be struck by this obvious difference between the Gladstonian and the Unionist benches. On the former he will see almost unbroken rows of elderly or middle-aged men; on the latter he will see a plentiful sprinkling of young men."

A VERY FLAT CHAMBER.

Mrs. Crawford delineates the persons and parties and prospects of the new French Chamber of Deputies. She opens with a very decided summary of the situation: "The new French legislature is one of very middling quality. Taking all in all, the governmental majority is perhaps the flattest ever elected since the Consulate—a government which sprung up when the guillotine had cleared away most of the heads that shed lustre on the National Assembly and Convention. Nearly every brilliant talent, of no matter what party, has been rejected by the electorate and regardless of past services."

AN OLD HOUSE OR A NEW?

The gem of the number is undoubtedly Mr. Alfred Austin's "The Garden That I Love." In recounting how he found his beloved garden, the poet thus breaks forth: "I do not know how people consent, save under dire compulsion, to build a house for themselves or to live in one newly built for them by others. For my part, I like to think that a long line of ancestors, either in blood or sentiment, have slept under the same roof, have trodden the same boards, have genially entertained under the same rafters, have passed through the same doors and up the same staircases, drunk out of the same cellars and eaten out of the same larders I now call mine. I like to think that I am not the first to bring life and death, sigh and

laughter, merry making and mourning, into a human habitation."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE specific gravity of most of the articles in the *Contemporary* is decidedly high. We quote elsewhere from the Rev. Mr. Cornaby's on "Chinese Art."

"THE COMMUNAL CONTROL OF LAND."

Mr. Munro Ferguson, M.P., charges Parliament with having proceeded in regard to land, "not only on different, but inconsistent principles. For, in the first place, State arbitration has been instituted to rectify the relations of owner and occupier; in the second, tenant occupiers have been helped to become occupying owners; and in the third, local authorities have obtained certain powers to acquire and administer land."

The first arrangement ultimately results in "legislative enactments providing for land purchase." The second only turns the unearned increment into the pockets of a lawyer, instead of a number of landowners, and extends the vices of landlordism over a greater area of the population. In the third Mr. Ferguson finds the logic of the situation. "The drift of land reform" sets towards communal control. "Its strength lies in its flexibility. In one district the land system could remain entirely unchanged; in another a few allotments might be formed; in a third small holdings; while all the while private effort might be stimulated. Owners might be bought out from a city or from a countryside; for the system can be applied equally to the site of a cottage or of London, to the island of Lewis or a roadside allotment. Land commissioners would no longer be needed, and with a few minor acts the land system could be left to take care of itself."

Mr. Ferguson would not confiscate existing ground-values, but would enable the town council to retain any future building values, as well as to rate unoccupied land on its capital value.

A SPANISH IBSEN.

José Echegaray is presented to us by Mrs. Hannah Lynch as the Spanish dramatist of "the modern conscience, and its illimitable scope for reflection, for conflict and temptation." The way in which the sins of the fathers are visited on their children is terribly emphasized by him.

Not even Tolstoi, with all that delicacy and keenness of the Russian conscience, that profound seriousness which moves us so variously in his great books, has a nobler consciousness of the dignity of suffering and virtue than this Spanish dramatist. And not less capable is he of a jesting survey of life. Echegaray writes in no fever of passion, and wastes no talent on the niceties of art. The morality and discontent that float from the meditative North have reached him in his home of sunshine and easy emotions, and his work is pervaded nobly by its spirit. And unlike Ibsen, he illuminates thought with sane and connected action.

OTHER ARTICLES.

"An Early Aspirant to the German Imperial Crown" is none other than the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg, whose liberal sympathies, popularity in Germany and expected elevation to the supreme position in the general revulsion from Prussian and Austrian claims in the 'sixties are recounted by Karl Blind. It appears that the Duke once in 1860 invited Blind and other political exiles to meet him in Buckingham Palace.

Caroline Holland describes how "the banditti of Corsica" dominate the island, overruling the elections and terrorizing the people.

ASIATIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE *Asiatic Quarterly* covers a signally wide range of interest, and contains a remarkable store of information along with a wealth of practical initiative. Mr. Arthur White's scheme for beginning "Britannic Confederation," and Dr. Leitner's article on the "Cow-killing Riots," are noticed elsewhere. So also are General Forlong's account of Zoroastrianism as set forth in the Pahlavi Texts, and Mr. Le Maistre's prophecy of the speedy extinction of the Burmese. The Marquis of Lorne contributes a note on the outlook of the British East Africa Company, in which he says: "A chartered British company means, according to the present Government interpretation, a company that the Government are chartered to encourage and desert, after hampering it to the utmost extent in their power by rendering its financial hopes ridiculous. . . . I hope it may not be necessary to repeat the little platform campaign of last winter to confirm the Government in the belief that East Africa must remain part and parcel of the British Empire."

Mr. Alexander Michie presses the point that "the offensive alliance, or whatever it may be called, between France and Russia ought in reason to be met by a corresponding defensive alliance between India and China. There are men in China who see this, as there are men in India and England who see it. . . . But we suspect that India has so far proved the more backward of the two. . . . A noteworthy reawakening of China during the past twelve months should not escape our attention, . . . and it is interesting to see that the easternmost section of the Siberian railway has been opened to traffic in the same year that witnesses the completion of the Chinese line as far as the Great Wall. The broad facts stand out clear enough that Great Britain and China are at this very moment engaged in a common effort to save a friendly kingdom from being broken up."

The greatest obstacle to the projected alliance Mr. Michie finds in the personal policy of the leading statesmen on both sides. The Chinese leaders are bent on ousting foreigners. The English leader, "strong as Samson, as desperate and as blind," is bending his might to overturn "the pillars of his own house."

"THE WOMAN AT HOME" is the title which Annie S. Swan has chosen for her new magazine. The contents mark her intention to cater for women that stay at home, rather than those whose duties or tastes take them out into wider spheres. "It is no mean ambition, no easy task to essay," says the editress, "this provision of fireside reading for the 'woman at home.' The older I grow the more fervently and keenly do I feel the power and influence of woman in her own kingdom, and I would place the home unhesitatingly before the State, because it is the nursery of souls, and from it go forth the influences which, matured, guide the destinies of nations."

This self-imposed limitation naturally forbids measuring the venture by more exacting standards. What is distinctive about the new-comer is not the presence of any totally fresh or original elements, but rather the grouping of features which are found separately in many other varieties of periodical literature, but which have not been conjoined as here. The individuality of the magazine lies in the personality of the editress. The constituency which her books have already won for her shows how widely that personality has been appreciated.

As observed elsewhere, a sketch of the Princess of Wales has the first place. A triplet of pretty stanzas by Norman Gale, a serio-comic tale of a Chinese butler by

Mrs. Sarah Grand, an exchange of confidences between Madame Patti and her interviewer, Baroness von Zedlitz—all profusely illustrated—are among the principal items of attraction.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

IN the *Westminster Review*, Mr. Charles Roper tells ghastly tales of the oppression East Anglian laborers suffer at the hands of gamekeepers and game-preserving magistrates. Another writer unfolds a new plan of distributing fish direct to consumers—the formation of a National Fish Supplying Company, pledged never to charge a penny more to the public than would provide for a fixed dividend and necessary reserve. Mr. Harry Davies writes on the future of Wales, and on the strength of the eminence of Welsh preaching asserts that "There is, given due advantages, enough fire and enthusiasm in the Welsh nature to set the world ablaze in all the arts and sciences." Though so enthusiastic about the Welsh, he deplores not only England's neglect of Wales, but also the exclusiveness of the Welsh and their stubborn resistance to the English language.

THE CENTURY.

WE review in another department the paper on "Life among German Tramps," by Josiah Flynt, that on "Street Paving in America," by William Fortune, and the description of the Pratt Institute, by James R. Campbell.

A very characteristic and fascinating collection of letters are those of Walt Whitman to his mother, written in war time, and most of them from the hospitals at Washington where "old Walt" used to go around among the wounded soldiers distributing oranges, lemons, ice cream, tobacco and pipes, to his own and their great delight. The following extract is typical of the tender nurse and the rough poet's style:

"I was thinking mother if one could see the men who arrived in the first squads, of two or three hundred at a time, one wouldn't be alarmed at those terrible long lists—Still there is a sufficient sprinkling of deeply distressing cases—I find my hands full all the time, with new & old cases—poor suffering young men, I think of them, & do try mother to do what I can for them (& not think of the vexatious skedaddlers & merely scratched ones, of whom there are too many lately come here)—"

Salvini gives the last of his biographical sketches in this number; he tells of his playing with Edwin Booth in 1886, with no attempt to hide his enthusiasm: "From California we returned to New York, where I had an offer to play for three weeks with the famous artist, Edwin Booth, to give three performances of 'Othello' a week, with Booth as Iago and me as Othello. The cities selected were New York, Philadelphia and Boston. As the managers had to hire the theatres by the week, they proposed that we should give 'Hamlet' as a fourth performance, with Booth as Hamlet and me as the Ghost. I accepted with the greatest pleasure, flattered to be associated with so distinguished and sympathetic an artist. I cannot find epithets to characterize those twelve performances! The word 'extraordinary' is not enough, nor is 'splendid'; I will call them 'unique,' for I do not believe that any similar combination has ever aroused such interest in North America. To give some idea of it, I will say that the receipts for the twelve performances were \$43,500, an average of \$3,625 a night. In Italy such receipts would be something phenomenal; in America they were very satisfactory."

HARPER'S.

FROM the October *Harper's* we have selected Mr. Richard Harding Davis' paper on "Undergraduate Life at Oxford," and that entitled "Manifest Destiny," by Carl Schurz, to review among the Leading Articles.

The number opens with an account of a journey "From the Black Sea to the Persian Gulf by Caravan," by Edwin Lord Weeks, whose drawings illustrate the text. Here is a description of a house picked out as being "the best" in the Persian village where the caravan was stopping.

A PERSIAN HOUSE.

"The araba draws up in a sea of mud opposite a square hole in a mud wall, within which there is a fragrant lake of yellow mire. On the left a door leads into a stable, and in front, across the yard, is the room which we are to occupy. It is being swept, while our baggage is carried in, piece by piece. In order to reach the door we follow along a slippery bank, sloping on the right into the miry pond, and bordered on the other side by a row of deep pits. The room is low and dark, but with a fairly clean floor, which is strangely hot, for here the family bread is baked, and the hot air rises from the furnace below through round hole in the floor. A door opens on one side into the family living room and bedroom combined, which is dark and grawsome, but well populated. On the left, a narrow opening leads into the sleeping quarters of the four-legged occupants of this Noah's ark. A buffalo pokes his long head into our room, and leaves but little space for us to circulate among our baggage. While we are still unpacking, the cattle come home from afield, and file through our bedroom, a long and weary but orderly procession, into the buffalo's apartment."

THE ART OF PUBLIC ENJOYMENT.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner finds, in the "Editor's Study," some sweetness and light in the thought that the great Fair has inaugurated a light and joyous tone in the amusements of the American people.

"Our common notion of a holiday is the sight of some spectacle, which usually requires tiresome hours of waiting, and there is little personal enjoyment. We are not much accustomed to holidays, and they are usually wearying to flesh and spirit. At Jackson Park the personal entertainment of the crowds was provided for. There were not only beautiful sights everywhere, which might not be repeated elsewhere, but there were means of enjoyment which are almost everywhere attainable. People lunched and dined together in the open air or in elevated and airy restaurants which commanded pleasant prospects, and generally with music, and usually good music. The hours thus spent were not merely feeding times, but full of animation and gayety. Dining or supping together in the open air, in the midst of agreeable surroundings, with music, was a new delight to thousands of untraveled visitors. And then there was a band playing every day at twelve by the Administration Building and every evening at the time of the illuminations and the kaleidoscope fantasies of the electric fountains, and everywhere in the Midway, specially devoted to popular amusements, could be heard the strange stramming and beating of barbarous instruments, the twanging of strings and the lingering beat of the darabuka drum, the waltz music of Vienna and the weird melodies of Hungary. There was, in short, an air of festivity and gayety which could not but have its effect upon the most prosaic crowd. It must, perchance, get some hints in the art of public enjoyment."

SCRIBNER'S.

WE review elsewhere J. G. A. Creighton's article on "The Northwestern Mounted Police of Canada," and W. D. Howells' "The Man of Letters as a Man of Business."

Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson publishes here, with an explanatory preface, an original account of his grandfather, Robert Stevenson, of a voyage of Sir Walter Scott's in a lighthouse yacht. The narrator speaks especially of Sir Walter's modesty:

"Of his well-known modesty as an author, I may mention his once saying to me, when we were looking over the ship's quarter, 'It was Erskine, Thomson, Rae, Skene and others who gave importance to my early writings, otherwise I should never have thought of publishing them.' On his taking the chair of the Royal Society as President I felt as if he were carrying this feeling too far when he came to speak of his knowledge on physical subjects."

It is interesting to hear what so representative an artist as Will H. Low has to say of our surprisingly fine attempts at the White City. He attaches great importance in our evolution as a nation to this World's Fair gathering of the painters and sculptors:

"Our work-a-day nation awakened, it has been frequently said, to knowledge of the existence of art as a factor in life at Philadelphia seventeen years ago, and here and now attains as it were its majority. We may leave out our exhibit in the Fine Arts building proper, with the mere registration of the fact that by general consent it holds its own as well or better than close students of our art have known that it has done for several years past. The exhibitions, or that part controlled by the Columbian Commission, is our best sign of progress, nay, of achievement. It has proved that throughout the land when occasion arises to build, to carve, or to paint, we have the men to do it. Art hath her victories no less than commerce."

M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE.

WE have reviewed among the "Leading Articles" Hon. Robert P. Porter's sketch of ex-Speaker Reed. Professor Nichols has an exceedingly readable article on "The Psychological Laboratory at Harvard," in which he describes the curious apparatus and work of such an institution, especially that of measuring the time taken by the human brain to recognize sounds and colors and directions, and more elaborate impressions. We are told that an average man will take one hundredth of a second to recognize the direction of a ray of light, half as much time again to recognize the direction of ordinary sounds, while it takes over two-tenths of a second to recognize a short English word, and so much as nine-tenths to answer such a question as "Who wrote Hamlet?" Mr. Francis Gribble tells some thrilling tales of mountain climbing adventure, in which he is evidently deeply versed.

"It may be said that the principal danger of climbing rock mountains is the danger of falling off them. For the art consists largely in traversing the faces of precipices by means of narrow and imperfect ledges, which afford more facilities for falling off than will readily be believed by any one who has not tried to stand on them. The climbers, of course, are always securely roped together in such places, and the theory is that two of them shall always be so firmly anchored that they can instantly check any slip that the third may make. But that is not always feasible. The following is a description of the 'Mauvais Pas' given by a traveler who traversed it a little afterwards:

"Here," he writes, "we must get round past a perpendicular ledge by creeping out on an overhanging rock,

and then turning sharp round, with head and arms on one side of the rock, while the legs are still on the other ; then we must at once cling to a hardly visible fissure, and draw round the rest of the body, gently, cautiously, little by little, and hang there by the points of our fingers until our toes find their way to a second fissure lower down. I made this passage,' he adds, 'like a bale of goods at the end of a rope, without being conscious of the danger, and I really do not know how I escaped in safety.''

THE ATLANTIC.

WE notice elsewhere the article by A. T. Mahan, entitled "The Isthmus and Sea Power," and E. R. L. Gould's paper on "The Gothenburg System in America." Mr. James L. High tells of "The Tilden Trust and Why It Failed." He does not think that the failure to carry out Mr. Tilden's evident intentions was the inherent fault of the law courts. He lays all the blame on the testator's wording of the will.

"It has been generally understood among the legal profession that this will was drawn by Mr. Tilden himself, and that it was possibly submitted for approval to the late Mr. Charles O'Conor. Be this as it may, the failure of the Tilden Trust has added one more to the list of eminent judges and lawyers, including Lord St. Leonards and Mr. O'Conor himself, who have failed to draw their own wills in such a manner as to successfully withstand attack by their heirs at law and next of kin."

Mr. James Munroe, writing on "The Hayes-Tilden Electoral Commission," scouts the idea that there was fraud in that celebrated electoral count of 1876.

"If anybody was cheated, who was it ? Certainly not the Republicans ; for their candidate was made President. Nor was it the Democrats ; for the bill in accordance with which the electoral votes were ascertained and declared was specially their measure. A majority of the votes cast for it in both Houses were Democratic. In the Senate but one Democrat voted against it ; and in the House but eighteen. The number of Democratic votes which it received in the House was so large that the bill would have passed if every Republican had voted against it."

THE CHATAUQUAN.

THE first of the "required readings" of the month and thereby the first article of the issue is an account of "Vill ge Life in Norway" by Professor Boyesen. He admits that his native land has not been endowed to any large extent with the fertility which might satisfy a merely utilitarian spirit, but believes that "by common consent" it is "the most picturesque country in Europe." He states that village communities of the "rural" type are a rarity in Norway, their place being taken by villages of a "commercial" type. Those of this latter sort consist of "a single street with a score of mechanics' and tradesmen's houses, a squat little church, with a tower like a candle snuffer, and perhaps a cemetery, with decrepit wooden crosses and moss grown headstones." Then in several pages he describes the unique life of such of these villages as lie upon the coast, and are devoted to cod and herring fishings, and closes with a few reminiscences from a childhood visit to one of these communities.

We read mainly of Norway also in Bishop Vincent's article "From Bremen to Christinia," which continues the account in the September *Chautauquan* of his trip "From Buffalo to Bremen." The Bishop writes enthusiastically of the noble mountain scenery of the fiord, sailing in which the boat "plays 'hide and go seek' with

mountains, towns and islands," of the Thelemarken series of lakes, and of his visit to the famous Rjukanfos waterfall. This last is "not Niagara, but the American wonder surpasses the Norwegian cataract only in breadth. The greater descent, the hiding of the stream before the final fall, the mystery of the unexplored chamber into which the torrent pours, give an impression quite equal in most respects to that with which one looks on Niagara."

The second portion of the "required readings" is an article by President John H. Finley, of Knox College, upon "American Charity Movements," a subject upon which he is particularly well qualified to write. Mr. Finley condemns the poorhouse, the present basis of our public poor relief system, as "the dread of the independent poor, the haven of the indolent, the inferno of many a father and mother brought in old age to their [the poorhouses'] doors, the paradise of the vicious." The most important tendencies of the present day in charity movements are those towards "specialization of relief" and "increased centralization of control." With the formation of State and municipal boards and private "bureaus of charity," "associated charities," etc., the outlook is, on the whole, encouraging, and the writer believes we may be permitted to hope "that some day the pauper may not be with us."

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

THE number opens with a paper by Cardinal Gibbons on "The Needs of Humanity Supplied by the Catholic Religion," written for the Parliament of Religions. The Cardinal outlines the services of the doctrines of the Church in enfranchising the intellect of man and satisfying his spiritual nature, but dwells more at length upon her organized benevolence. He recognizes frankly that Christian bodies outside the Catholic Church are doing much along the lines of practical humanitarian effort, and that men of different faiths can unite in relieving human suffering ; "but will not our separated brethren have the candor to acknowledge that we had the first possession of the field, that these beneficial movements have been inaugurated by us, and that the other Christian communities in their noble efforts for the moral and social regeneration of mankind have in no small measure been stimulated by the example and emulation of the Catholic Church ?"

ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED.

THE *English Illustrated* gives a fine portrait of the new Governor-General of Canada, with a brief sketch. Lady Colin Campbell and Mrs. Lynn Linton indulge in strong words about the use of tobacco by women, Lady Colin advocating and Mrs. Linton shrilly denouncing it. Mr. Charles Lowe gossips about the Coburgs, and gives us portraits of the Dukes, past, present and future. The double-page engraving of the Paymaster-General and two *habitues* of Monte Carlo is very striking.

THE STRAND.

THE *Strand* has a somewhat belated article on White Lodge and Princess May and her family. Sherlock Holmes has duplicated himself, and now prosecutes his investigations in company with his brother ; and in addition there is another story of the amateur detective type. The article on sun-dials is pleasant reading and so is the sketch of Hamo Thornycroft.

THE IDLER.

THE *Idler* has the usual complement of fiction and amusing frivolity. Raymond Blathwayt discourses on Sir Charles Beresford, ashore and afloat. "A real hero," is Sir Charles' description of the Engineer Benbow, who did a remarkable feat of engineering under fire on the Gordon relief expedition. This is what depended on it: "If Benbow had not put that patch on the boiler,

under countless difficulties and dangers, under a hot and continued fire, we must have been lost. Wilson's party must have been lost, and as has since transpired through Father Ohrwalder and many Sheikhs from the Soudan (who were then fugitives in the Mahdi's camp), the whole of the little column at Metemmeh would have been lost, too, as the action of Wad-el-Habashi delayed the arrival of Nejunn and his army of 40,000 men."

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* for September contains an exceptional number of interesting articles. We have noticed elsewhere M. Raffalovich's article on "Criminal Berlin."

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

In the number for September 1, M. de Varigny commences what promises to be an interesting series of articles of the West Indies. The author journeyed from New York to Hayti, thence to Jamaica, Cuba, and St. Domingo. He gives of Bermuda and the Bahamas satisfactory accounts. In a few words he gives an account of the orchid industry in the Bermudas. The three days spent between that portion of the West Indies and New York prevents any quantity of blossoms being exported, but an enormous trade is done in bulbs; in New York five to ten dollars is often paid for a fine orchid button-hole. The soil of Bermuda seems specially adapted to the lily of the valley, whilst that of the Bahamas produces the finest bananas, oranges, citrons, tamarinds and pineapples.

THE FRENCH ANTILLES.

In the number for September 15 M. Monchoisy deals with the French Antilles, Martinique and Guadaloupe, where apparently the whole population is given over to the production of sugar and alcohol. Nowhere in France remarks the writer of the article, will you find such religious fervor as in these two colonial islands, where the clergy are treated with extreme deference and respect; government officials walk in the religious processions, and in the villages the mayor will consult the curé before he will ask advice of headquarters. As in Ireland, the clergy seem to exercise a most salutary influence over the morals of their people; the priest is obeyed, but rather feared, for he is his own police and looks after the bodies and souls of his parishioners with an ever vigilant eye. The French Antilles keep the carnival in great state, the fêtes and masked balls beginning some six weeks before Lent, which is kept very strictly. The finest building in Guadaloupe is the cathedral, a splendid iron monument.

MIDDLE-AGE CHEMISTRY.

A really interesting article, and one which must have required an enormous amount of research, is M. Berthelot's on the "Chemistry of Antiquity and the Middle Ages." In it he shows that the science of the ancient world was ever associated with religion, were it only because its temples required a knowledge of geometry and mechanics, while the Greeks first imagined science as detached from the service of religion. Of the Middle Ages a number of manuscripts remain, giving many extraordinary recipes for the mixing and composing of chemicals. Italy seems specially rich in such lore. In the Library of St. Mark, Venice, is a volume copied about the year A. D. 1000 from an older work, and which is a veritable manual

of Byzantine chemistry, treating of various metallic alloys, the molding of bronze and the method of dyeing chemically stuffs and skins. At Lucca is another manuscript, dating from the days of Charlemagne, and containing formulae for the coloring of mosaics, writing in gold and silver, etc. M. Berthelot has rendered himself master of his subject, and has produced a valuable addition to the history of the Middle Ages.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

IN the September numbers of the *Nouvelle Revue* M. Jules Zeller, of the Institute, gives a stirring account of Luther's life up to middle age; and as he writes for a public which knows little and cares less for the Lutheran doctrine, he imparts his information with curious vigor and freshness. In England and America Luther is regarded either as a spiritual hero or as a lamentable apostate. M. Zeller looks at him from neither of these points of view. He describes him as some erudite person of the twentieth century may describe Wesley or General Booth. But underlying his eloquent writing is the conviction that Luther went much further than he originally intended; and he argues on this point with a clearness which is all the more telling because he does not even allude to Luther's own marriage. The monk is presented to us as filled with early fervor in the cause of reform, and as gradually stripping himself of all his early conceptions of Christianity. Even in the heat of the battle he continued to say mass, and when he was finally excommunicated he was made miserable by being unable to go to confession.

M. Zeller concludes his second article by the statement that not only the Catholic Church, but the Empire of Germany was threatened with destruction by the new wine put into old bottles. He leaves the reader with the sense that the civil power suffered as much as the ecclesiastical; but he expresses no regret. It is this singular impartiality which gives the article historical freshness. He brings out Luther's mysticism, and the ultimate tendency of his intellect to exalt faith to the exclusion of work, and says that in matters of fact and science he remained full of the prejudices of times anterior to his own. "Doctors," said Luther, "who speak of our maladies as being due to natural causes are ignoramuses who do not realize the power of the devil."

THE WOMAN'S BUILDING AT THE FAIR.

Mme. Anna de Lamperiére gives a short vivid account of the Russian section of the Woman's Building at the World's Fair. The exhibits, which have been arranged and organized by Princess Marie Wolkousky and Mme. Alexandra Nar'schkine have been divided into two classes, the Industrial and the Artistic. The Tsarina, who took great interest in the section, contributed two large cases of Russian embroidery and real lace. In the same number M. Gavillot replies to Baron Rieg's August attack on the Judicial Reforms of Egypt.

THE NEW BOOKS.

ELY'S "OUTLINES OF ECONOMICS."*

NO professor of political economy in America has reached so wide a circle of readers or set to thinking those he has reached so much as Professor Ely, of the University of Wisconsin. The reason for this is not difficult to determine. More than any other prominent professor of political economy he preaches the truths which are instinctively believed by the mass of men whose instruction in political economy has come from witnessing present events rather than reading books. In economics quite as much as in religion there is always danger that men's creeds will be a generation behind their beliefs. Professor Ely has intelligently voiced the instinctive beliefs of our own times and, therefore, his work has had the vitality which has been wanting to the work of most of his professional contemporaries.

Most of Professor Ely's work has been special—all of it, indeed, except his "Introduction to Political Economy," which was professedly written for beginners in that science. The volume before us has a wider scope. It is a survey of the entire field of political economy. In such a work there are, of course, inequalities, but the whole volume has a unity in that it everywhere teaches the doctrine which—whether we like it or not—is coming to be the predominant one in our times. Summed up in a few words it is this: The creed of individual liberty has done its work and cannot solve the problems of our day; if the public welfare is to be secured the thought and conscience of the public must be directed to that end, and the public must act unitedly through its governmental machinery to secure it.

Professor Ely sets out with a brief description of the economic development of the race. Every great step he finds to have been a step forward, and every epoch he finds to have demanded rightly new legislation for new conditions. The teaching of Adam Smith a century ago that the old restrictions imposed upon industry by the dominant class should be removed, Professor Ely believes to have been sound. What he maintains is that the badness of restrictions imposed in the interest of a class does not argue—much less prove—the badness of restrictions imposed in the interest of the public. In no way does Professor Ely make war upon Adam Smith, but rather upon those followers of Adam Smith who deduced from certain of his teachings the doctrine that individual selfishness freed from governmental interference would solve the moral problems of the race. This is not a burlesque statement of their doctrine, for many of them went so far as to maintain that laws to prevent the adulteration of goods should be removed and free competition be trusted to drive from the market all dealers who were ready to defraud buyers. The failure of free competition to prevent frauds upon consumers, Professor Ely points out, was not more marked than its failure to prevent injury to the laborers. No one insists more strenuously than Professor Ely that in the long run the profits of employers are increased when employees have the wages, the hours of work, the sanitary surroundings and the education which make them better workmen. But Professor Ely points out most clearly that while employers, as a class, gain in the long run if

this policy is everywhere pursued, individual employers cannot adopt such a policy unless their competitors in some degree conform to it. To use an illustration suggested by Professor Ely, one storekeeper cannot adopt short hours when his nineteen competitors refuse to co-operate, and indeed nineteen can hardly adopt them if one refuse. Only a small part of the advantage to the public which comes from the humane treatment of workmen returns to the individual employers who initiated it. The result of the let alone policy of the English laws at the beginning of this century was the employment of children four and five years of age to work for hours far longer than those to which society would now condemn a felon, and a neglect of their sanitary surroundings and education which dwarfed them morally, mentally and physically.

But these are not the only grounds upon which Professor Ely urges the creed that the public must not leave the industrial community free to make money how it will. He believes that the waste produced by unregulated competition is only second in importance to the moral evils involved. He gives one example after another of the enormous loss occasioned in the construction of competing natural monopolies, especially of all competing railways. He cites Stanley Jevons' judgment that were it not for the wasteful manner in which the railroads of England were built, passenger rates might to-day be a cent a mile instead of three and one-half cents. Professor Ely believes that in America, although in a somewhat different way, the construction of our railway system has been as wasteful. The longer this system remains in operation the more wasteful, he believes, does it become. When complete monopoly is established there will remain no incentive to introduce improvements from which the public would benefit. If we are to have monopoly and improvements are to go to the public must own and control.

Professor Ely would not confine the public interference to the industries which are being made monopolies, but would extend it toward those which on any account are especially harmful or especially helpful to the public. Upon the liquor question he stands with those who would suppress the barroom because it injures the public instead of serving it. On the other hand, in the interest of education he stands with those who would carry still further the aid which the public is already giving. Not only would he have the State provide for elementary education, but for higher education as well. Here again he points out the waste which has come from the establishment of colleges wherever sectarian rivalry or testator's vanity has determined. "The United States," he says, "has four times as many colleges and universities as Germany, but the latter have more students and more professors than the former." It is the duty of the State to support the higher education of its people, and the State can perform this duty far better than it can be performed by private institutions.

Professor Ely, however, does not have his entire philosophy of society embodied in the single sentence: "Let the State interfere." He points out that wherever the State has interfered in order to help private corporations there has been corruption and waste. If the public money is to be expended, he maintains, it must be expended upon wholly public enterprises. The public must receive for its money the same ownership which private

* "Outlines of Economics" (college edition). By Richard T. Ely, Ph.D., LL.D. New York, Hunt & Eaton; Cincinnati, Cranston & Curtis.

individuals receive for their money. When they appropriate it otherwise State interference is simply the permission of a few to put their hands into the pockets of the many.

There are, of course, chapters in the volume which are quite apart from its main teaching. There are chapters on taxation, there are chapters upon currency, there are chapters upon trades unions, etc., etc. Upon all these questions Professor Ely shows the same spirit as led him to stand for the interests of the public as against the interests of monopolies. He has not, of course, gone to the bottom of all of these questions, but he looks at them in

an open, candid way and refers the reader or student continuously to the best books, so they can carry their researches further. Everywhere Professor Ely's sympathies are with the rank and file of the people rather than with the possessing classes. At the beginning of his volume he states that moral civilization consists in enlarging the circle of brotherhood. His spirit leads him to support those measures which help to realize the ideal of brotherhood—equality of opportunities. Every student who, whether from grounds of religion or from grounds of patriotism, shares in this spirit, is certain to approve most of the teachings in this volume.

OTHER RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

[*The next issue of THE REVIEW will give especial attention to the books of the season, and numerous publications which would otherwise have been listed this month will receive notice in our December number.*]

ECONOMICS, POLITICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

The Railroad Question. By William Larrabee. 12mo, pp. 488. Chicago: The Schulte Publishing Co. \$1.50.

National Consolidation of the Railways of the United States. By George H. Lewis, M.A. 12mo, pp. 341. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

Iowa the great agricultural State fondly considered by its inhabitants to be the "Massachusetts of the West," has had a very prominent position of late years in the struggle of legislation against railroad monopoly. It is therefore not at all surprising to find two of her citizens producing almost simultaneously works upon the various pressing problems connected with railroad reform. There is necessarily much common ground in the two books, both writers discussing in more or less detail the questions of discriminations and the proper principles for rate-making, the power of the railroads in corrupting politics, the Interstate Commerce Act, etc., and both agreeing that there must be a further extension of government control. Ex-Governor Larrabee has considerable to say upon the history of transportation and of railroads not only in America, but in early days and in other lands; he devotes nearly one hundred pages to a critical discussion of the literature of his subject, and writes a chapter upon "Railroads and Railroad Legislation in Iowa." The particular purpose of Mr. Lewis, (who is a member of the Des Moines bar) has been to outline the essentials of a very definite plan for railroad reform. He proposes the formation of a great national corporation, consolidating all the railroads of the country, created by Congress but managed by a combination of governmental and private control. The constitutionality of such an organization he defends by citations from court decisions and the fundamental proposition that railroad rates are in their real nature taxes. For such readers as may not be familiar with Mr. Lewis' plan, we extract from his pages the following quotation: "In the great corporation 'the national government is represented by the president and six directors or commissioners of the company; each State contributes one commissioner, to be elected by the people, and the owners of stock choose the same number of commissioners as are elected by the States, while, at the same time, to prevent the control of this corporation from passing into the hands of a few wealthy persons and to secure the distribution of the stock as widely as possible, a limit is placed upon the amount which can be voted upon by any person or institution.'"

Money, Co-operative Banking and Exchange. By William H. Van Ornum. Paper, 12mo, pp. 58. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 25 cents.

Some months ago we noticed Mr. Van Ornum's anarchistic volume, "Why Government at All?" In the present pamphlet he brings rather severe accusations against the banking classes, expands his view that money "depends wholly for its value upon the certainty of its being honored," and gives with considerable precision his plan for a co-operative banking establishment whereby the people themselves may produce and control their medium of exchange.

Masses and Classes: A Study of Industrial Conditions in England. By Henry Tuckley. 12mo, pp. 179. Cincinnati: Cranston & Curts. 90 cents.

Mr. Tuckley has made personal examination of the present conditions of a number of representative English laboring

classes, paying special attention to the rate of wages they are receiving. He has written an easy-running account of his investigations, in which the personal note is prominent, though he has not omitted a considerable body of statistics. Any one interested in his fellow workman will find the volume an interesting one. The author's beliefs upon the state of workmen in England may be summarized in words taken from his introduction: "Bread winners are worse off—far worse off—there than in the United States. They have more to complain of, and more to gain by agitation and change. They are also better organized than American workmen, and seem to be under stronger leadership."

Industrial Arbitration and Conciliation. Compiled by Josephine Shaw Lowell. 12mo, pp. 116. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

This number of the "Questions of the Day" series is a compilation, by Josephine Shaw Lowell, of a considerable number of records of the actual workings, in our generation, of industrial arbitration and conciliation. Data are given of the successful use of these methods in England, in the colonies of Belgium, and between the building trades in New York, in Chicago and in Boston. The reports, as our author has collected them, are highly encouraging.

Inland Waterways: Their Relation to Transportation. By Emory R. Johnson, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 164. Philadelphia: American Academy of Political and Social Science. \$1.

Doctor Johnson is a specialist upon the general subject of transportation, and lectures upon topics connected therewith in the Wharton School of Finance of the University of Pennsylvania. In another part of this number we furnish our readers with an article from his pen. In view of what he terms "the renaissance of inland navigation" the monograph which finds place among the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science is especially timely. It presents thoroughly the facts about the existing conditions of inland waterways in America and elsewhere, and discusses critically their economic and social significance, and the question of State vs. private control.

Practical Essays on American Government. By Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 311. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

Prof. Hart explains that the adjective "Practical" of his title means that he aims in the clever essays of this volume at a description of actualities rather than a suggestion of ideals. All of these papers, with the exception of the one upon "The Chilian Controversy: A Study in American Diplomacy," have appeared in various periodicals within the past six years. Two of the essays refer to colonial times, discussing the "town meeting" and the "shire," as organized in Virginia; the others are studies of the present workings of our government, of the "Rise of American Cities" and of the causes of the defeat of the Confederacy. Prof. Hart's style is vigorous and clear, with a tendency toward statistics.

Misuse of Legal Tender. By Sidney Webster. Octavo, pp. 43. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

Mr. Webster's essay is called forth by the present complications of the currency problem. He pleads that the only

"legal-tender dollar be that which is the standard dollar," and explains how grossly Congressional legislation has misinterpreted the purpose of "legal tender" arrangements, which were originally intended "to stop litigation and benefit a deserving defendant."

Prosperity and Politics. By Allen Ripley Foote. 12mo. pp. 187. Washington: The Kensington Publishing Co. 50 cents.

Mrs. Foote strongly believes that in this time of financial confusion the members of the Fifty-third Congress have a noble opportunity to prove themselves statesmen rather than politicians. For this Congress she proposes in plain and distinct utterance, a "programme of progress." It embraces: 1, the repeal of the silver purchase law; 2, repeal of the national tax on State bank circulation; 3, revision—in the direction of repeal—of the tariff laws; 4, revision—looking towards repeal—of the pension laws, and 5, revision—extension—of the civil service laws. Upon each of these topics she writes an urgent charter appealing to patriotism and "sound economic principles."

The Cosmopolis City Club. By Washington Gladden. 12mo, pp. 135. New York: The Century Co. \$1.

The original publication in the *Century Magazine* of the articles composing this volume brought to Doctor Gladden a large and encouraging correspondence relative to what is already being done and what is proposed in the reformation of municipal politics. The principal value of the not entirely fictitious account of the work of the "Cosmopolis Club" is in its stimulating suggestions upon a subject of great—perhaps at present the very greatest—importance to all unselfish citizens.

Factors in American Civilization: Studies in Applied Sociology. 12mo, pp. 426. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

The fourteen papers with discussions which compose this volume have, we believe, all been heretofore separately published by the Brooklyn Ethical Association. When brought together between two covers they form a convenient and valuable little library upon the American side of the great current problems of war, commerce, the position of woman, penal and charity methods, labor, history and nature in their influence upon modern civilization, etc. These topics are all ably treated and in a scientific spirit, which recognizes the law of evolution working everywhere, and which fights shy of pedantic formalism.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The Story of Parthia. By George Rawlinson. 12mo, pp. 452. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

Professor Rawlinson's profound knowledge of the history of the great nations of antiquity located about the Eastern extremity of the Mediterranean was demanded in the volumes upon Egypt and Phoenicia of the "Story of the Nations" series. He closes this survey of Parthian history with the general statement that the Parthian nation occupied a position among old world nations somewhat analogous to that of the Turkish people to-day, and that it was the second country in importance from about 150 B.C. to 236 A.D. It is in the relation of this Eastern empire to the Roman, upon which it served as a salutary check, that a principal share of our interest is developed. A large number of the ancient coins are represented, together with other illustrations, and sufficient maps are given.

The Court of Louis XIV. By Imbert de Saint-Amand. 12mo, pp. 272. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

In the new series of four translations from the French of Saint-Amand, the second to appear (translated, as was the initial volume, by Elizabeth Gilbert Martin) portrays the "Women of the Court of Louis XIV" as personalities and as representative of their brilliant age. M. de Saint-Amand's productions belong to that class of works which are at once fascinating literature and reliable, valuable history. We have, in connection with the word paintings of the book, pictorial portraits of Queen Marie-Thérèse, Mademoiselle de la Vallière, Madame de Montespan and Madame de Maintenon.

Statesmen. By Noah Brooks. Octavo, pp. 347. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

Men of Business. By William O. Stoddard. Octavo, pp. 317. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

The series—"Men of Achievement"—to which Mr. Brooks and Mr. Stoddard have contributed is one which strikes

home at once to the popular American heart, young or old. These two volumes, at least, are biographical, without presuming to contain biographies, and relate the story of men who have succeeded in modern life in attaining a high station mainly through their own efforts. In each case the authors have had personal relations with a considerable number of the men of whom they write. In Mr. Brooks' volume we find sketches of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Chase, Tilden, Blaine, Garfield, Cleveland, and others. Mr. Stoddard has told us something of John Jacob Astor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Tiffany, Cyrus W. Field, Depew, Armour, Pullman, Marshall Field, Leland Stanford and others, considering each man as typical of some special trait essential to business success. For example, in ex-Vice-President Morton he finds "development" prominent, in Armour, "organization," etc. Both volumes are richly furnished with portraits and other illustrations. Perhaps the most interesting of these is a likeness of Lincoln from a photograph taken at Washington in 1862 and never before engraved. Lincoln said of this photograph: "I don't know that I have any favorite portrait of myself, but I have thought that if I looked like any of the likenesses of me that have been taken, I look most like that one."

Personal Recollections of John G. Whittier. By Mary B. Claffin. 16mo, pp. 95. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

Mrs. ex-Governor Claffin had the privilege of frequently entertaining the Quaker poet in her Boston home. She has given us some very delightful and for the most part new anecdotes about his personal likings, habits, appearances and confidences. Whittier was to so great an extent a recluse that we welcome all new light upon his private life which can be properly given. Mrs. Claffin's respect for her poet-friend was great, and she offends our scruples in no respect. This little volume is daintily finished throughout, and contains two portraits of Whittier, one nearly full length and showing him seated at a library table.

Lord Clive. By Col. G. B. Malleson, C.S.J. "Rulers of India" series. 12mo, pp. 229. New York: Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.

The essential facts of Lord Clive's great career as a military conqueror and an organizing, reforming statesman are clearly given by Colonel Malleson in an interesting way. He has an admiration for his hero which is of the hearty English style, though not unreasonably excessive. A map of the Indian Empire precedes the text.

Personal Recollections of Werner von Siemens. Translated by W. C. Coupland. Octavo, pp. 416. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$5.

A volume of recollections of considerable personal and scientific interest. Werner Siemens, besides being the head of the great house of Siemens and Halske, is a scientific discoverer of some importance. His services in developing the telegraphic system of Prussia and his discovery of the self acting dynamo will be remembered by all interested in electricity, while perhaps the most interesting portions of his autobiography are those in which he refers to the cable layings in the Mediterranean and Red seas, and between Ireland and the United States. The description of his early military career in the Prussian Artillery is well worth reading. Among other scientific enterprises during his army life, he proposed and proved practicable the defense of harbors by means of submarine mines, to be fired by electricity.

The Diary of Samuel Pepys, M.A., F.R.S. Edited by Henry B. Wheatley.—Vol. II. 12mo, pp. 407. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Wheatley is giving the public the first complete edition of the famous diary, and it promises to be the most serviceable and convenient edition as well. The illustrations of this second volume are photogravure portraits of the Earl of Sandwich, Mrs. Pepys (a very interesting illustration from a glazed stoneware bust now in the British Museum) and William Hewer.

TRAVEL AND OUT-DOOR SKETCHES.

In the Wake of Columbus. By Frederick A. Ober. Octavo, pp. 523. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. \$2.50.

Mr. Ober had the honor of being a "special commissioner sent by the World's Columbian Exposition to the West Indies," and the adventures connected with his travels and researches in that capacity compose this volume. Mainly a personal narrative and containing much of merely temporary interest, there is a great deal of information in the book, partly historical and partly relative to present conditions in the West Indies. Two special problems which Mr. Ober

examined with particular care were: Upon which island did Columbus first land? Where do the remains of the Admiral lie to-day? What the author has to say upon these disputed questions is of more than usual interest to all New World dwellers. As a piece of publishing art the volume is rich; the number of illustrations from photographs by Mr. Ober and sketches by H. R. Blaney exceeds two hundred. The edition *de luxe* speaks for itself.

A Japanese Interior. By Alice Mabel Bacon. 16mo, pp. 236. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Miss Bacon was for some time a teacher of English in one of the distinctively conservative and Japanese schools of Tokyo. She was in this connection brought into intimate contact with some of the inner ways of Japanese life, particularly in its pleasant aspects. She had written of her experiences in letters to home friends and has now collected these epistles into a volume, which pretends to be nothing more than a "daily chronicle of events, sights and impressions." As such it is highly entertaining and helps us to a deeper understanding of our friends across the Pacific. Miss Bacon is author of "Japanese Girls and Women."

An Embassy to Provence. By Thomas A. Janvier. 12mo, pp. 132. New York: The Century Co. \$1.25.

Not only to the reader who enjoys a pleasant book of travel, good humored and confiding, but to the student of literary movements Mr. Janvier's account of his embassy is interesting. This has been previously published in the *Century*, and refers to a recent visit to the old Provencal towns of Southern France and to the chief poets among the modern troubadours of the region, including Mistral, whose portrait is given.

A Truthful Woman in Southern California. By Kate Sanborn. 12mo, pp. 192. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.

Kate Sanborn's experience in San Diego, Pasadena, Santa Barbara, and other cities of Southern California is here recorded in a series of jottings, written in a lively personal style. The author has aimed at reliability, and while her enthusiasm for the region is large, she is frank in mention of its unpleasant incidentals.

Hours in My Garden, and other Nature Sketches. By Alexander H. Japp, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 340. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

The reader will find in Mr. Japp's pages a pleasant mingling of the results of literary and scientific reading with those of large out-of-door personal observation. The spirit in which the author writes of bird and plant life, of fish, bees and waters is closely akin to that of White of Selborne, so that Mr. Japp may fairly be considered a "poet-naturalist." It is just the time of year when the books of such men make most delightful reading. This volume is adorned with more than a hundred illustrations by W. H. J. Boot, A. W. Cooper and other artists.

RELIGION AND CHURCH HISTORY.

Unsettled Questions. Touching the Foundations of Christianity. By J. M. P. Otis, D.D. 12mo, pp. 181. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.

Dr. Otis has apparently done a good deal of thinking and reading in Christian evidences, to which domain his little volume belongs. The subjects of his discussions and his own religious position may be gleaned by a quotation from the introduction: "God as the self-existent and eternal Person, who created all things, man as a created and immortal person, the Bible as God's Word inspired in the words of men, and Christ as the living Saviour of a dead world, are the fundamental facts on which Christianity is founded." The style aims at a popular yet scientific presentation.

The Witness to Immortality in Literature, Philosophy and Life. By George A. Gordon. 12mo, pp. 310. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

The Rev. George A. Gordon is minister of the Old South Church of Boston. The scope of the book he has just written is sufficiently indicated by the title. With a personal faith in immortality (not in its conditional variety, which he strongly condemns), his aim in these pages has been to reach the heart of common men and women and inspire them by putting within their reach the noblest thoughts of our race—of its philosophers, poets, prophets, its Apostle Paul, its Messiah—regarding the great question of enduring personal life. The book is elevated not only in thought but in its vigorous and finished style.

A Lawyer's Examination of the Bible. By Howard H. Russell, LL.B. 12mo, pp. 262. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.

Mr. Russell has, in the method of a lawyer, faced the various opponents of historic Christianity and has arrayed against them the evidence of biblical criticism, the miracles, prophecy, the results of Christian teaching, etc. He concerns himself mainly with the New Testament. Mr. Russell's argument may not convince all types of mind, but it remains, in the words of Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, who writes an introduction for the book, "Another of the sincere efforts which earnest men are making to confront the reason of the time with the claim of [biblical] Christianity."

The New Redemption. By George D. Herron. 12mo, pp. 176. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

We had occasion in a summer number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS to call attention in this department to a number of Doctor Herron's books and to his new position as Professor of "Applied Christianity" in Iowa College. "The New Redemption" is written in the same intense spirit as his earlier works and attacks the same problem of the application of a living Christianity, in the Church or outside the Church, to the vast social need and the vast social opportunity of our day.

Glimpses Through Life's Windows. By the Rev. J. W. Miller. 18mo, pp. 218. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

Of Dr. Miller's "The Every Day of Life" we made mention just about one year ago. Selections from that book and from his other writings have been compiled by Evalina I. Fryer into a little volume of real religious value and of very dainty appearance. The paragraphs are brief, and show a deep intellectual and spiritual insight, together with a happy faculty of anecdotal illustration. The compiler suggests that these fragments might be found serviceable in young people's meetings. Mr. Miller's portrait and autograph are given.

Of the Imitation of Christ. Four books. By Thomas à Kempis. New edition. 18mo, pp. 201. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. have prepared a well-illustrated edition of this Christian classic, in several styles of binding, which is in every respect tasteful, and ought to satisfy all who are in search of an appropriate holiday gift of a religious nature.

The Interwoven Gospels and Gospel Harmony. Compiled by Rev. William Pittenger. 12mo, pp. 270. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. \$1.

A new and enlarged edition of a work which presents in a novel and particularly convenient form "the four histories of Jesus Christ blended into a complete and continuous narrative in the words of the Gospels, with a complete interleaved harmony." It follows the revised version of 1881 and is equipped with maps.

A History of the Preparation of the World for Christ. By David R. Breed, D.D. Octavo, pp. 483. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$2.

This is an enlarged and partially rewritten edition of a work of standard value to all Christian workers, and to others desiring a religious comprehension of the large subject which Dr. Breed has studied and expounded in the spirit of a scholarly historian and a reverent believer in the Gospel. The text has an adequate accompaniment of maps and other illustrations.

Foreign Missions After a Century. By Rev. James S. Dennis, D.D. 12mo, pp. 368. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.50.

Dr. Dennis is connected with the American Presbyterian Mission of Beirut, Syria. The lectures composing this volume were delivered last spring as the first course of a "Students' Lectureship on Missions" established at the Princeton Theological Seminary. They picture with care the present needs, difficulties, successes and prospects of the Protestant mission fields of to-day.

A Sketch of the History of the Apostolic Church. By Oliver J. Thatcher. 18mo, pp. 312. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Thatcher (who is connected with Chicago University) has given the public a very readable account of the rapid expansion of the Christian Church in the Apostolic age, which

age, he finds, practically closes with the death of Paul. A very considerable portion of the book turns naturally about the labors of this Apostle and follows rather closely the New Testament narrative. Mr. Thatcher has not rested content with a bare statement of facts, but has made an examination of the causes which gave rise to the "marvelous extension of Christianity, to its escape from the bonds of Judaism, and to its inevitable (to the author's mind, disastrous) fusion with Greek philosophy.

The Pilgrim in Old England. By Amory H. Bradford, D.D. 12mo, pp. 362. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert, \$2.

An able study, partly of the history, but mainly of the present status, of the Congregational ("Independent") Church in England. The many differences between the English and American bodies of the same name will interest many readers, and the discussions of the relation of Independence to the Church of England and the probability of a disestablishment at some future day bear upon topics in which most thinking men are more or less concerned.

FICTION.

Ivar the Viking. By Paul du Chaillu. 12mo, pp. 331. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

M. du Chaillu calls this piece of fiction a "romantic history," and in it his aim has been to picture faithfully the actual life of the old Norse Vikings about the beginning of the fourth century, A. D. His belief that these hardy ocean-rovers and not their kinsmen, the Angles and Saxons, were the ancestors of modern Englishmen was fully presented in "The Viking Age," and he recurs to a discussion of that point in the introduction to "Ivar the Viking." The purely story element is perhaps rather slight in this volume, but there is a vast amount of most interesting information regarding the social structure of the early Norse communities, about sports, war, dress, love, marriage, education, seamanship, religious beliefs and habits of thought.

Out of the Sunset Sea. By Albion W. Tourgée. 12mo, pp. 462. New York: Merrill & Baker. \$1.75.

Mr. Tourgée's new novel is an historical romance of the days of Columbus, and especially of his voyage of discovery, supposed to be told a half century after the eventful year by an English gentleman who had been a companion sailor of the Admiral. The author's style has many brilliant qualities, and his reconstruction of the characters, habits and events lying within the scope of the narrative is very carefully made. A large number of historic personages besides Columbus himself are introduced. The excellent illustrations are by Aimée Tourgée.

Irish Idylls. By Jane Barlow. 12mo, pp. 317. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

These sketches give one such an overpowering sense of reality that a reader hardly knows whether to call them fiction or not. The book is not a novel, yet the same characters appear and reappear in the successive chapters. The dismalness of the Irish peasant life is impressed very strongly upon our minds, and the nature and human nature which obtain amidst the "boglands of Connaught" seem to be close to us as we read. Dialect is freely and effectively used and all the dominant traits of Irish character are faithfully portrayed as they appear in the daily history of a typical village.

The Home; or, Life in Sweden. By Fredrika Bremer. Two vols., 16mo, pp. 334-342. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

Fredrika Bremer has been called the "Jane Austen of Sweden," and at a time when interest is so strong in the domestic novels of the early part of our century, there will doubtless be a large demand for the popular "The Home, or Life in Sweden." This exceedingly attractive two volume "Fredrika" edition belongs to a little group which Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons have ventured to call "Representative Novels." The translation is that of Miss Mary Hewitt, whose name was so intimately associated with Miss Bremer's at the height of that novelist's fame, a half century or more ago. The work is just in time for the holiday season.

Independence: A Story of the American Revolution. By John R. Musick. The Columbian Novels, Vol. IX. 12mo, pp. 480. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.50.

After more than a year's steady production in his series of Columbian Novels, Mr. Musick may perhaps be glad, as his readers are sorry, that only three more volumes remain to

complete the narrative. In Volume IX the author has had the difficulty of a particularly hackneyed subject, but he has related it in a fresh way, interweaving history and romance, the old story of Concord, Long Island, Trenton, Wyoming, Saratoga and Yorktown. It was certainly an original idea to introduce a Hessian soldier as one of the characters of the story in order to show that his countrymen, whom a shallow patriotism has taught our school boys to despise, were perhaps after all not entirely villainous. The illustrations are numerous and as spirited as usual.

Drolls from Shadowland. By J. H. Pearce. 16mo, pp. 166. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

In these semi-mythical little sketches a moral usually lurks, yet there is an artistic simplicity and directness which might remind some readers of Hawthorne's "Ethan Brand." Some chapters are plainly allegorical, some few are written partly in Cornish dialect. The frontispiece, representing "the man who could talk with the birds," gives a pleasant introduction to these odd bits of fiction.

Chinese Nights' Entertainment. By Adele M. Fielder. Octavo, pp. 194. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

The author believes that these folk-tales are now for the first time rendered into English. It has been her good fortune to hear them related in a Chinese vernacular by persons ignorant of the art of reading, so that they are certainly from the original sources in popular tradition. In themselves they are highly interesting and often amusing, and the two dozen illustrations which have been prepared by Chinese artists under the author's supervision are a very important addition to the tales. The novelty of the volume, which belongs to the "Fairy Tales of the Nations" series, is sure to attract many readers.

ATHLETICS.

Walter Camp's Book of College Sports. By Walter Camp. Octavo, pp. 329. New York: The Century Company. \$1.75.

At this time of year, when every college and university and secondary school has a small host of young men desirous of winning a place in the athletic life of the student world, this volume of the well-known Yale expert and trainer will be particularly welcome. By a perusal of the chapter upon "Football in America" the general public may prepare itself for an intelligent enjoyment of the great games of the season in various parts of the country. The other departments of athletics of which Mr. Camp treats in these pages are "Rowing," "Baseball" and the various sports of the "Track," and his advice is of such a nature as to be of profit to a beginner, as well as to those of some training. There are many full-page and lesser illustrations, and the book has an appropriate covering of buckram.

Indian Clubs. By G. T. B. Cobbett and A. F. Jenkins. 16mo, pp. 115. New York: Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.

An elaborately technical and abundantly illustrated manual by two English students of the gymnastic arts.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

The Public School System of the United States. By Dr. J. M. Rice. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: The Century Company. \$1.50.

The educational public is already familiar with the series of courageous and instructive articles which Dr. J. M. Rice recently contributed to the columns of the *Forum*, as the result of a special, detailed research into the workings of our public school system in many important cities from Boston to St. Paul and St. Louis. These articles have now been gathered into a volume. It will be remembered that Dr. Rice brought very grave charges against the narrow and mechanical spirit—anti-scientific—in which much of our school instruction is conducted. In the spring of this year he made a second trip of five weeks, again going as far west as the twin cities near Lake Itasca, for the sake of proving that an enlarged curriculum, if properly managed, does not lessen the pupil's progress in the old fundamental "three R's." In the latter part of the volume he gives us his evidence upon this point in the shape of a series of school essays, with a few accompanying illustrations, from pupils in Indianapolis, Minneapolis, La Porte and the Cook County (Illinois) Normal. Dr. Rice's investigations may be somewhat disillusionary as to the actual status of our pedagogical system, but they are important to every public-spirited man.

Apperception : A Monograph on Psychology and Pedagogy. By Dr. Karl Lange. 12mo, pp. 288. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.

A considerable number of members of the "Herbart Club" have translated, under the editorial guidance of President De Garmo, "A Monograph on Psychology and Pedagogy," by Dr. Karl Lange, who is one of the prominent German Herbartians. The word "apperception," which our educational friends are using so constantly to-day, is about equivalent to mental assimilation, and one part of this little volume gives us a history of the term as explained by Leibnitz, Kant, Herbart, Lazarus, Steinthal and Wundt. The translation makes a worthy addition to Heath's "Pedagogical Library."

Outlines of Pedagogics. By Prof. W. Rein. 12mo, pp. 211. Syracuse : C. W. Bardeen. \$1.25.

No one of the many movements of our time is more marked than the growth among teachers of a sense of professional needs and aims. C. C. and Ida J. Van Lieu, who have translated the systematic "Outlines" of Professor Rein, of the University of Jena, state in their preface that it is the aim of the work "to furnish a brief introduction to the Herbartian pedagogics, upon whose principles it is based." The fact that several of the chapters refer directly to the German system of schools will not lessen their real value, as a basis of comparison at least, for American students of educational practice and theory.

The Educational Labors of Henry Barnard. By Will S. Monroe. 16mo, pp. 35. Syracuse : C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

History of the Philosophy of Pedagogics. By Charles Wesley Bennett. 16mo, pp. 43. Syracuse : C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

To his straightforward sketch of the life work of Henry Barnard, Mr. Monroe has appended a considerable bibliography. Dr. Bennett has confined himself to an examination of the more important educational systems from the time of the Reformation down to Pestalozzi and Froebel. These two volumes are uniformly and stoutly bound, and both are illustrated pleasantly.

The History of Educational Journalism in the State of New York. By C. W. Bardeen. Paper, 12mo, pp. 45. Syracuse : C. W. Bardeen. 25 cents.

This paper by Mr. Bardeen was read last summer before the "Department of Educational Publications" in connection with the educational congresses of the World's Fair. It gives a brief summary of all important journals of education in the Empire State from "The Academician" of 1818 to "The School Review," edited by President Schurman, of Cornell, which has not yet reached its first anniversary. Portraits of a number of educators are given.

Inductive Psychology : An Introduction to the Study of Mental Phenomena. By E. A. Kirkpatrick. 16mo, pp. 104. Winona, Minn. : Published by the Author. 50 cents.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, who has had the honor of holding a fellowship at Clark University, is at present instructor in psychology in the State Normal School at Winona, Minn. His little treatise is suggestive and scientific, though written very simply and intended for beginners, especially those in his own classes.

The Development of the Athenian Constitution. By George W. Botford, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 249. Boston : Ginn & Co. \$1.60.

So far these "Studies in Classical Philology" from the university above Lake Cayuga have not been numerous, but they have illustrated the best methods of modern scholarship. Dr. Botford has treated his subject in a broad, though thoroughly scientific spirit, and his study will be of interest not only to students of Greek history and literature as such, but to all concerned with the development of the early state, its relation to family organization and kindred topics.

The Beginner's Greek Composition. Based mainly upon Xenophon's *Anabasis*.—Book I. By William C. Collar and M. Grant Daniell. 16mo, pp. 201. Boston : Ginn & Co. 95 cents.

These one hundred exercises are based upon Xenophon's *Anabasis*, principally the first book, and a large number of them are designed for oral translation. The authors have taken care that the tasks of composition should have the

merit of continuity, and they have throughout given suggestions as to the Latin constructions corresponding to the desired Greek renderings. The goal of the student is supposed to be college admission.

Livy.—Books XXI and XXII. Edited, with notes, by J. B. Greenough and Tracy Peck. 12mo, pp. 246. Boston : Ginn & Co. \$1.25.

The eminent Latin teachers who have edited these two books of Livy have aimed, as in their edition of the First and Second Books, to satisfy the real needs of college students, and especially to aid in the formation of a habit of reading Latin as Latin. The extensive commentary, arranged as footnotes, is directed to this purpose.

Methods of Teaching Modern Languages. Papers on the Value and on Methods of Modern Language Instruction. 12mo, pp. 185. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co. 90 cents.

With the exception of Mr. W. Stuart Macowan, of Cheltenham College, England, the thirteen men who contribute articles to this collection are teachers of modern languages in our American higher schools—Normans, colleges, universities, etc. These papers are not now for the first time published, but Messrs. Heath & Co. have rendered a service by bringing them together, and the volume serves as evidence of the great and intelligent interest still continuing regarding the value and the method of modern language teaching for true educational purposes. There is, of course, not a little diversity here upon the subject of the "natural method."

Der Lehrer. Designed for Imparting a Practical Knowledge of Conversational German. By W. Irving Colby. 12mo, pp. 222. Syracuse, N. Y. : Published by the author. \$1.25.

Professor Colby has had a large success in various parts of the country as a teacher of conversational German according to the "natural method." Mr. Colby claims that with the aid of a competent teacher one may master his book (which is a revised edition of the earlier *Natürliche method*) "in five weeks, after which he should be able to transact business with Germans who cannot speak English, or pursue the study by himself." The information and stories about continental lands, which form a considerable part of the basis for conversation, are enlivened by a number of good full-page illustrations.

Collar's Shorter Eysenbach : A Practical German Grammar. By William C. Collar, A.M. 12mo, pp. 257. Boston : Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

Professor Collar's revision of Eysenbach's German grammar has been a boon to many teachers, but there seemed need for a book of somewhat smaller dimensions. Mrs. Clara S. Curtis has prepared such a revision, retaining all the essential characteristics of the former volume, and omitting the less important matter in exercises, vocabularies, etc.

Longman's German Grammar. Complete. By J. Ulrich Ransom. 12mo, pp. 260. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. 90 cents.

A neat-appearing German grammar, simple and progressive, containing the usual paradigms, English and German sentences for translation, with vocabularies. It seems intended as an aid in acquiring the reading power only.

Petite Histoire de la Littérature Française. By Delphine Duval. 12mo, pp. 348. Boston : Ginn & Co. \$1.20.

Professor Duval has written this short history entirely in French, which will greatly enhance its value for most readers. She has not pretended to any great originality, but has founded her account upon the researches and criticisms of Sainte-Beuve, Scherer, Taine and other masters of the subject. Works written in Latin or Provençal have not been considered to belong to "French literature," which has been so interpreted, however, as to include the productions of publicists, moralists, philosophers, historians and critics. For the most part the treatment is biographical, and the earlier epochs have comparatively more attention than our own, works of which are so easily accessible, though the account is brought down to include Sarcey.

Manuel de la Littérature Française. By A. de Rougemont, A.M. 12mo, pp. 403. New York : William R. Jenkins.

"This is above all a working manual or handbook of French literature." In accordance with this statement the

author has given (in French) brief biographical and critical comment, questions, and selections from the standard French writers from Malherbe to Daudet. Considerable portions are given of Molière's "L'Avare," Corneille's "Polyeucte" and Racine's "Athalie."

An Introduction to the French Language. Being a Practical Grammar with Exercises. By Alphonse N. Van Daell. 12mo, pp. 256. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

Mr. Van Daell's work is the result of several years' thought and teaching. It includes reading exercises, themes for translation into French, grammar and grammatical practice, and extensive vocabularies.

Livres de Lecture et de Conversation. By C. Fontaine, B.L. 12mo, pp. 249. Boston: Ginn & Co. 95 cents.

Professor Fontaine states that he is "ni un partisan enthousiaste ni un détracteur acharné de la 'méthode naturelle.'" Although his present book is written entirely in French, it contains from the start grammatical and reading lessons, as well as questions upon which to base conversational exercises.

Episodes from François le Champi. By George Sand. Edited, with notes, by C. Sankey. 16mo, pp. 142. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 40 cents.

A series of "Episodes from Modern French Authors," edited by Mr. W. E. Russell, of an English college, is being published by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. These selections from "François le Champi" are united by an "argument" in English when necessary, so that the continuity is unbroken.

Practical Elements of Elocution. By Robert I. Fulton, A.M., and Thomas C. Trueblood, A.M. 12mo, pp. 474. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.50.

This book appears to the uninitiated to be an admirably logical and scientific treatise covering the whole ground of elocutionary instruction. The authors state that it is the summary of fifteen years' experience in teaching and study of the subject and is, as a whole, an attempt to harmonize the older systems of Rush and others with the newer theories of Delsarte. In an appendix of some thirty pages Dr. James W. Bashford, the president of the Ohio Wesleyan University, gives an analysis and defense of the art of oratory. The text is supplied with considerable illustration.

Outlines of Rhetoric. By John F. Genung. 12mo, pp. 339. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

Professor Genung's able work in his chosen field of rhetoric is well-known to his fellow teachers. This new textbook from his pen is fresh and stimulating and covers both the essentials of theory in the form of rules with exposition, and extensive, progressive work in practical construction. In an appendix there is given a valuable glossary of some thirty pages of "words, synonyms, idioms and phrases which are in frequent misuse or concerning which some peculiarity needs to be pointed out."

Advanced Lessons in English. By Mary F. Hyde. 12mo, pp. 206. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 65 cents.

Eminently simple and practical and intended for pupils of high schools, advanced grammar grades, etc. It belongs to Miss Hyde's "Language Series."

The Absolute Participle in Middle and Modern English. By Charles Hunter Ross. Paper, 12mo, pp. 64. Baltimore: Modern Language Association of America.

A dissertation for the degree of doctor of philosophy, following the most recent methods of philological research in English. This pamphlet is a reprint from one of the publications of the Modern Language Association of America.

Heroes. By Edna Dean Proctor. A Critique. By A. P. Marble. Paper, 12mo, pp. 18. Worcester, Mass.: A. P. Marble.

A critical analysis of one of Edna Dean Proctor's poems, by the superintendent of the Worcester, Mass., schools.

The True Grandeur of Nations. By Charles Sumner. 12mo, pp. 132. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 75 cents.

Teachers in several branches, civics and rhetoric especially, will find this classic oration of Sumner's of service in the classroom. It is excellently printed in neat, convenient form, and for private reading may be carried in the coat pocket.

Biography: The Phillips Exeter Lectures. By Phillips Brooks, D.D. Paper, 12mo, pp. 30. Boston: Ginn & Co. 12 cents.

We remember very distinctly picking up by chance a volume of lectures from a friend's table a number of years ago and from it reading for the first time this address of Phillips Brooks upon Biography. It is the noblest kind of utterance, full of the best spirit of humanity, and it ought to reach, as matter and as style, the understanding of every pupil in our schools.

Handy Helps in the History and Literature of the United States. By Annie E. Wilson. 12mo, pp. 4*. Louisville: John P. Morton & Co. 35 cents.

The most important events in U. S. history from 1497 to 1893 are arranged in one column, with contemporaneous items of foreign history in a parallel column. Cabinet members are also given, and lists of American writers with principal works are inserted for every administration.

Commercial Law: An Elementary Text-Book for Commercial Classes. By J. E. C. Munro, LL.M. 12mo, pp. 199. New York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.

Mr. J. E. C. Munro, an English barrister, has prepared an elementary work upon commercial law, in which he has aimed at brief and simple statement. He discusses, from the standpoint of English statutes, "Mercantile Persons and Mercantile Property," "Contracts," "The Leading Commercial Contracts," "Bankruptcy," and "The Application of Law." A brief glossary is appended, and questions given upon the various subjects explained.

High School Laboratory Manual of Physics. By D. G. Hays, C. D. Lowry and A. C. Rishel. 12mo, pp. 154. Boston: Ginn & Co. 60 cents.

The 113 "exercises" in practical experimentation of this manual cover sufficient laboratory work to fit a student for the Harvard entrance requirements in physics. The right-hand pages are left blank for the pupils' notes.

The Elements of Solid Geometry. By Arthur L. Baker. 12mo, pp. 136. Boston: Ginn & Co. 90 cents.

The particular merits of this geometry, according to its author, are "improved notation," "improved diagrams," "clear statements," "generalized conceptions," and "condensation." The typography and binding are excellent.

Inorganic Chemistry for Beginners. By Sir Henry Roscoe and Joseph Lunt. 12mo, pp. 254. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

The one hundred and thirty-seven experiments of this chemistry, with the necessary correlated matter, give detailed instruction about a comparatively small number of non-metallic elements. More than a hundred illustrations are incorporated into the text.

A General Outline of Civil Government in the United States. By Clinton D. Higby, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 133. Boston: Lee & Shepard, 30 cents.

It seems a pity to one who has had any practical experience in teaching civics that there should be a demand for a text-book so small as Dr. Higby's. But granting such demand, his "Outlines" seem serviceable and he has given references to more extended works on national, State and local governmental subjects.

The Limited Speller. By Henry R. Sanford. 12mo, pp. 104. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 35 cents.

"Comprising an alphabetical list of words which are in common use, but are frequently misspelled, together with hints on teaching and studying spelling."

A Text-Book of Domestic Economy.—Part I. By F. T. Paul, F.R.C.S. 12mo, pp. 223. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 75 cents.

This is a text-book written in the spirit of the best modern technical instruction in the affairs of the household, and paying particular attention to physiology, the hygiene of cooking, clothing, etc. It is fully illustrated.

Arithmetic by Grades for Inductive Teaching, Drilling and Testing.—Book I. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co. 20 cents.

The Economic System of Penmanship. In three numbers. By T. J. McConnon, Ph.D. New York: Potter & Putnam.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. September. Glimpses of the Fair through a Camera. F. C. Beach. David Sands. "The Quaker Preacher." J. H. Tarbell. Instantaneus Photographs. G. Oppenheim. Combined Saturator and Jet for the Lantern. W. Lawson. Telephotographic Systems of Modern Amplification. T. R. Dallmeyer. A Suggestion in Optics. George M. Hopkins. Legality of the World's Fair Stereoscopic Privilege.

American Journal of Politics.—New York. October. Some Elementary Questions Concerning Money. G. H. Smith. Ultimate Solution of the Negro Problem. W. A. Curtis. Scientific Validity of the Protective Policy. T. Cox. Congress at Work. Edward P. Lee. Tendency toward the Disarmament of Civilized Nations. J. M. Beck. The Free School System. Clara D. Cowell. The Gospel of Bimetallism. F. J. Scott. Single Tax in its Relation to Socialism. C. E. Benton. The Administration of Justice. G. W. Wakefield. The Nation's Duty toward Her Citizens. V. R. Andrew. Religious Liberty. J. G. Hertwig. Should War be Abolished? W. H. Jeffrey.

Andover Review.—Boston. September-October. The Supernatural. Chauncey B. Brewster. Historical Presuppositions of Dante's "Divine Comedy." W. M. Bryant. An Elizabethan Mystic. Gamaliel Bradford, Jr. Sunday in Germany. G. M. Whicher. Recent Theosophy in Its Antagonism to Christianity. W. J. Lhamon.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. (Bi-Monthly.) September. First State Constitutions. William C. Morey. Married Women's Property. Florence G. Buckstaff. Peons of the South. George K. Holmes. The Medieval Manor. Edward P. Cheney. A National Department of Health. W. W. Willoughby. A Successful School Savings Bank. W. F. Harding. Bullion Notes and an Elastic Currency. J. R. Commons. Society of Social Economy. L. S. Rowe.

Antiquary.—London. October. Notes on Archaeology in the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury. J. Ward. The Archaeology of Kent. G. Payne. Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain. F. Haverfield.

The Arena.—Boston. October. The Psychology of Crime. Henry Wood. A Ready Financial Relief. W. H. Van Ornum. Judge Gary and the Anarchists. M. M. Trumbull. Richard A. Proctor, Astronomer. Howard MacQuerry. Silver or Fiat Money. A. J. Warner. Aionian Punishment Not Eternal. W. E. Manley. Mr. Ingalls and Political Economy. William J. Armstrong. The South is American. Joshua W. Caldwell. A Continental Issue. Richard J. Hinton. A Free Church for America. William P. McKenzie.

The Art Amateur.—New York. October. The Academy Loan Exhibition.—III. The World's Fair—Architecture and Buildings. American Sculpture.—I. French Painting.—I. Portraiture. Landscape Painting in Oil.—II. M. O. B. Fowler. Drawing for Beginners.—III.

Asclepiad.—London. (Quarterly.) Second Quarter. The Lancet as an Instrument of Precision in Medical Practice. The Healthy Culture of the Literary Life. John Locke. With Portrait. Theory of a Gaseous or Vaporous Atmosphere of Nervous Matter.

Asiatic Quarterly Review.—Woking. October. The Defense of India. General Lord Chelmsford. The Alliance of China and India. A. Michie. Facts About the Alleged Afghan Treaty. The Spoliation of Landlords and Tenants in Behar: the Cadastral Corvée.

The Evils of the Salt Monopoly in India and the Opium Agitation. The Gradual Extinction of the Burmese Race. G. H. Le Maistre. Cow Killing in India and Its Prevention. Dr. G. W. Leitner. The Marquis of Lorne and the Imperial British East Africa Company: Its Last Proposals. Australia for Anglo-Indians: a Rejoinder. Hon. J. L. Parsons. The Imperial Institute and the Colonies. A. Silva White. History of Tchampa (now Annam or Cochinchina). The Red Rajputs. Charles Johnston.

Atlanta.—London. October. New Serial Stories—"Sir Robert's Fortune," by Mrs. Olyphant, and "A Costly Freak," by Maxwell Gray. The Royal British Nurses' Association. Princess Christian Wonderland: Yellowstone Park. Illustrated. Percival Rivers. The Realistic Novel. As Represented by J. M. Barrie. Sarah Tytler.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. October. The Undertime of the Year. Edith M. Thomas. The Isthmus and Sea Power. A. T. Mahan. The Tilden Trust and Why it Failed. James L. High. Two Modern Classicists in Music.—I. W. F. Athorpe. The Haye-Tilden Electoral Commission. James Monroe. The Gothenburg System in America. E. R. L. Gould. The Permanent Power of Greek Poetry. R. C. Jebb.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. October. Banking Reserves and Autumn Demands. R. H. Inglis Palgrave. Crops and the Exchanges. South African Gold Supplies. The Australian Crisis. Employers' Liability and National Fund for Insurance Against Accident in France.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. October. Our Latest Arbitration: The United States in International Law. Thirty Years of Shikar. Sir Edward Braddon. A Night-Long Strife with a Salmon and a Wife. A French Lesson in Eastern Asia: Siam, etc. The Taxpayer Under Home Rule. Murders in China. The Peers and the People. The Decadence of Parliament.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. September 15. Development of the World's Telephones. German Economy in Iron Manufacture. The Cork Forests of Spain and Portugal. Fruit Culture in Malaga. The Oil-Producing Plants of Formosa.

Californian Illustrated Magazine.—San Francisco. October. Fiesolana. Grace Ellery Channing. Around the Garden of the Gods. J. J. Peatfield. The Professional Beauties of Japan. Helen Gregory Flesher. The Wild Woman of San Nicolas Island. J. M. Gibbons. Has the Republican Party a Future? R. H. McDonald, Jr. California as a Health Resort. P. C. Remondino. A Group of Army Authors. C. C. Bateman. The Fra Diavolo of El Dorado. Neith Boyce. The Deerhound in America. George Macdougall.

The Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. October. An Old Provincial Statute Book. Professor Russell. Fruit-Growing in the Annapolis Valley. J. W. Longley. Consumption: A Hopeful Outlook. John Ferguson. Technical Schools for Women. Helen C. Parker. Influence of the French School on Recent Art. W. A. Sherwood. Down the Yukon. Wm. Ogilvie. Origin of the Social Crisis in the United States. With a Fishing Tug on Lake Superior. H. J. Woodside. Emerson's Choice of Representative Men. Jean McIlwraith.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. October. The Simplon Pass. A. J. Butler. My First Salmon. Animal Playfulness. Alex. H. Japp. In Parliament Assembled. A. F. Robbins. Reprise Embroidery.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.—London. October.

Do Clergymen Make Mistakes at Marriages? A Chat with Mr. J. A. Picton.

The Greatest Conjurer in the World: A Chat with Mr. J. N. Magakelyne.

The Clerk of the Council and His Duties: A Chat with Sir C. Lennox Peel.

A War Artist's Perils and Trials: A Chat with Mr. Frederick Villiers.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. October.

The Manufacture of Bricks. C. H. Schumann.

Interchangeability in Mechanism. W. F. Durfee.

From Mine to Furnace.—IV. John Birkinbine.

The Limitation of Engine Speed. Charles T. Porter.

Modern Gas and Oil Engines.—VIII. Albert Spies.

An Evaporative Surface Condenser. J. H. Fitts.

The Life and Inventions of Edison.—XII. A. and W. K. L. Dickson.

Mathematics as an Educational Factor. F. R. Hutton.

Improvements in Electric Cable Making. Emil Guilleaume.

A Coal Calorimeter. George H. Barrus.

Catholic World.—New York. October.

Needs of Humanity Supplied by the Catholic Religion. Cardinal Gibbons.

Intemperance: The Evil and the Remedy. James M. Cleary.

The Great Monument at Mount Loretto, Staten Island. J. J. O'Shea.

The Truth about the Jews in Spain. Manuel Perez Villamil.

The Supreme End and Office of Religion. Walter Elliott.

An American Artist (James E. Kelly). Alfred Trumble.

Gladstone. J. MacVeagh.

Letter from Tarsus, the Birthplace of St. Paul. A. F. Hewitt.

Col. Don Piatt. Samuel B. Hedges.

Theory and Practice of Profit-Sharing.

Century Magazine.—New York. October.

Life Among German Tramps. Josiah Flynt.

Plague on a Pleasure Boat. J. Stuart Stevenson.

Taking Napoleon to St. Helena.—I. John R. Glover.

Walt Whitman in War Time.

Frederick Law Olmsted. Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer.

The Pratt Institute. James R. Campbell.

Street Paving in America. William Fortune.

Béranger. C. Coquelin.

Leaves from the Autobiography of Salvini. Concluded.

Chambers's Journal.—London. October.

The Royal Irish Constabulary.

A Siamese Pageant. David Kerr.

A Secret of the Solomon Islands. J. F. Hogan.

Bee-Hive Huts. S. Baring-Gould.

The Silver Question.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. October.

Village Life in Norway. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen.

American Charity Movements. John H. Finley.

The Army and Navy of Italy. Col. G. Goiran.

How to Study History. A. B. Hart.

What is Philosophy? J. G. Schurman.

A Half-Century of Italian History.—I. Alex. Oldrini.

What is Left to Explore. Cyrus C. Adams.

Washington Irving. W. W. Gist.

Artificial Reproduction of the Diamond. Leo Dex.

From Bremen to Christiana. John H. Vincent.

Landedhouse House. Eugene L. Didier.

What Makes a Baptist? H. L. Wayland.

Value of Maize as Human Food. I. I. Murphy.

Machinery at the World's Fair. Albert Waters.

Columnar Truths in Scripture. Joseph Cook.

Child Laborers and their Protection in Germany. W. Stieda.

The Southern Negro Women. Olive R. Jefferson.

The Story of Some Rejected Manuscripts. Charles Robinson.

Christian Thought.—New York. (Bi-Monthly.) October.

The Bible and Higher Criticism. Howard Osgood.

Higher Criticism Unde-Review. A Symposium.

Christ at the Bar of Higher Criticism. D. J. Burrell.

Auguste Comte and Positivism. David H. Greer.

The Age Needing a Larger Conception of Christ. G. R. Pike.

Protestantism in North America. W. H. Roberts.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—London. October.

The History of the Church Missionary Society. Rev. C. Hole.

The Depressed Classes in India. Rev. A. F. Painter.

Recollections of a Bengal Missionary. Rev. A. P. Neale.

In the Far West of China. D. A. Callum and Rev. O. M. Jackson.

Contemporary Review.—London. October.

A Story of Crooked Finance: Imperial Subvention in Relief of Local Rates.

An Early Aspirant to the German Imperial Crown: Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

The Banditti of Corsica. Caroline Holland.

The Drift of Land Reform. R. Munro Ferguson.

Serpent-Worship in Ancient and Modern Egypt. Prof. A. H. Sayce.

The Message of Israel. Julia Wedgwood.

The Holy City of Phrygia: Hierapolis. Prof. W. M. Ramsay.

José Echegaray, Spanish Dramatist. Hannah Lynch.

The All-Sufficiency of Natural Selection. Conclusion. Prof. A. Weismann.

A Note on Panmixia. George J. Romanes.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. October.

What Men Call Instinct.

Happy Pairs at Dunmow.

Camp Life in Cashmere.

The Cosmopolitan.—New York. October.

Some Rejected Princesses. Eleanor Lewis.

Private Schools for Boys. Price Collier.

Old Newport. Osmond Tiffany.

The Papyrus Plant. Georg Ebers.

How to Avoid Taking Cold. Charles E. Hough.

Notes of Ancient Rome. Rodolfo Lanciani.

Canoeing in America. Lee J. Vance.

Rome the Capital of a New Republic. F. Marion Crawford.

Mary of Modena. Edgar Fawcett.

Curious Bread-binders of the Deep. Charles B. Hudson.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. October.

Silver from Mine to Mint. Anna Jaffray.

Familiar Talks on the Different Schools of Art.—VI. A. Field.

Siam's Capital. Jackson Stone.

The Dial.—Chicago. September 15.

Books of the Coming Year.

A French View of American Copyright.

Ibsen's Treatment of Self-Illusion. H. H. Boyesen.

Economic Journal.—London. September.

Report of Annual Meeting: Ethics and Economics. G. J. Goschen.

The Agricultural Problem. W. E. Bear.

Labor Federation.—II. Clem Edwards.

Some Controversial Points in the Administration of Poor Relief. C. S. Loch.

The Rise of the English Post Office. A. M. Ogilvie.

Fashion. Caroline A. Foley.

The Suspended Rupee and the Policy of Contraction. Dana Horton.

The Indian Currency Committee's Report. F. C. Harrison.

"Syndicats Agricoles." H. W. Wolff.

A French Co-operative Society at Villaines. Leslie F. Scott.

Fiscal Reform in Holland. Professor H. B. Greven.

French Protection and Swiss Retaliation. E. Castelot.

Education.—Boston. October.

The Study of Pedagogics. Thomas M. Balliet.

How Home and School Help or Hinder Each Other. W. M. Thayer.

Suggestions to Herbartian Teachers. C. B. Gilbert.

Education vs. the Gold Fever. Estella V. Sutton.

Psychology and Ethics in the High School. Colin S. Buell.

What My Pupils Read. M. B. C. True.

Educational Review.—New York. October.

Mental Defect and Disorder. Josiah Royce.

Different Methods of Admission to College. Lucy M. Salmon.

Grammar School Physics. Edwin H. Hall.

Recent School Legislation in the United States. W. B. Shaw.

A Foreigner's Impressions of the Chicago Educational Congresses. Gabriel Compayre.

Educational Exhibits at the Columbian Exposition. R. Waterman, Jr.

The Teaching of English Literature in Schools. J. Wells.

The Degree of Doctor of Philosophy. W. O. Sproull.

Entrance Examinations in English at Stanford. H. B. Latthrop.

Educational Review.—London. September.

Religious Education: Ways and Means. Rev. Prebendary Harry Jones.

The Cambridge Historical Tripos. Oscar Browning.

The Crisis at Westminster School. John Gibson.

The Cambridge Summer Meeting. Arthur Berry.

Westfield College. Illustrated.

Francis K. Shenton. Maude Egerton King.

The Engineering Magazine.—New York. October.

The Real Currency of Commerce. George S. Coe.
Lack of Originality in Architecture. Russell Sturgis.
Machine Shop Instruction in Schools. Joseph Torrey.
The Art of Topographic Mapping. Arthur Winslow.
Recent Progress in Siam. J. B. Breuer.
Effect of Subsidies on Shipping. Thomas Rhodes.
Science and Sport in Model Yachting. Frederick R. Burton.
The Camel as Freight Carrier. Edmund Mitchell.
The Field of Domestic Engineering. Leicester Allen.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. October.

The Coburgers and the English Court. C. Lowe.
Ranelagh Gardens. Austin Dobson.
The Race for Wealth in America. Edgar Fawcett.
The Wax Effigies in Westminster Abbey. A. G. Bradley.
A Naturalist in a Swiss Forest. C. Parkinson.
Should Women Smoke? Lady Colin Campbell and Mrs. Lynn Linton.
Canada and Her New Governor. P. A. Hurd.

Expositor.—London. October.

Aristion, the Author of the Last Twelve Verses of Mark. F. C. Conybeare.
Was There a Golden Calf at Dan? Archdeacon Farrar.
St. Paul's Conception of Christianity. Professor A. B. Bruce.
The Church and the Empire in the First Century. Professor W. M. Ramsay.

Expository Times.—London. October.

"In Many Parts and in Many Fashions." Bishop B. F. Westcott.
Alexander Vinet. Vernon Bartlet.
The Kingdom of God in the Teaching of Christ. Prof. H. H. Wendt.
Wendt on the Self-Witness of Jesus. Prof. James Orr.

Fortnightly Review.—London. October.

The Causes of Pessimism. Dr. C. H. Pearson.
The Unemployed. Arnold White.
Atoms and Sunbeams. Sir Robert Ball.
The Royal Road to History. Frederic Garrison.
The Balance of Trade. Gen. Sir G. Chesham.
The Industrial Position of Women. Lady Dilke.
The Pomaks of Rhodope. J. D. Bourchier.
University Systems. Prof. Patrick Geddes.
Electric Fishes. Dr. McKendrick.
Notes of a Journey in South Italy. J. A. Symonds.
The Silver Question. Dana Horton.
Rehabilitation of Silver. A. G. Schiff.

The Forum.—New York. October.

The Downfall of Certain Financial Fallacies. David A. Wells.
Prospects of Africa's Settlement by Whites. Dr. Carl Peters.
Literary Emancipation of the West. Hamlin Garland.
The Black Shadow in the South. A. G. Heywood.
Have American Negroes too Much Liberty? C. H. Smith.
The Revival of the Drama. Frederick Harrison.
Medical Etiquette, Quacks, and Secret Remedies. E. Hart.
Public Business and the Right to Steal. Isaac L. Rice.
The Wonderful New Star of 1892. Edward S. Holden.
Cheaper Living and the Rise of Wages. Carroll D. Wright.
Can Chemical Analysis Convict Poisoners? R. O. Doremus.
Rise and Doom of the Socialist Party. F. B. Tracy.
The True Significance of the Western Unrest. Charles S. Gleed.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. October.

The Crime of the Templars. James E. Crombie.
The "Demon" Star. Algol. J. Ellard Gore.
Life in Modern Egypt. C. B. Roylance Kent.
Moses Mendelsohn (1729-1786). Rev. Dr. Joseph Strauss.
The Parish Church of the House of Commons—St. Margaret's, Westminster. Mary L. Sinclair.
The Massacre of Chicago. James Milne.
Some Curiosities of Geology. G. W. Bulman.
The Stock Exchange and the Public. H. J. Jennings.

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Journeys in French Indo-China. Concluded. Hon. G. N. Curzon.
The Zoutpansberg Goldfields in the South African Republic. Fred Jeppe.
The Stairs Expedition to Katangaland. J. A. Maloney.

Godey's.—New York. October.

The Real Tom Brownson. Complete Novel. Sophie Frances Baker.
The Clocks of Paris. Eleanor E. Greatorex.

Good Words.—London. October.

"Lead, Kindly Light," and Cardinal Newman. Rev. T. V. Tymms.

Flodden or Branxton? W. Scott Dalgleish.
Mars as a World. Geoffrey Winterwood.
Reminiscences of Frederike Bremer. Andréé Hope.
Winchester Cathedral. Canon Benham.

Great Thoughts.—London. October.

Interviews with the Earl of Winchilsea, David Christie Murray and Rev. H. Russell-Wakefield. With Portraits. R. Blathwayt.
W. E. Henley, the Poet-Editor. With Portrait.
John Ruskin on Education. Wm. Jolly.
Christian Socialism. Rev. S. E. Keeble.

The Green Bag.—Boston. September.

Jasper Yeates. B. C. Atlee.
Trial and Condemnation of Jesus as a Legal Question. E. W. Hatch.
Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.—III. S. S. P. Patteson. Cross-examination as an Art. A. Oakey Hall.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. October.

From Trebizond to Tabreez. Edwin L. Weeks.
Our National Game Bird. Charles D. Lanier.
A French Town in Summer. Elizabeth Robins Pennell.
The Childhood of Jesus. Henry Van Dyke.
Lispennard Meadows. Thomas A. Janvier.
Riders of Syria. Col. T. A. Dodge.
Undergraduate Life at Oxford. Richard Harding Davis.
On Witchcraft Superstition in Norfolk. Charles Roper.

Harvard Graduates' Magazine.—Boston. September.

College Athletics. F. A. Walker.
The Winter at the American School, Athens. J. R. Wheeler.
Problems of a Physiological Education. G. W. Fitz.
Harvard Exhibit at the World's Fair. E. Cummings.
Phillips Brooks House. E. H. Abbot.

Homiletic Review.—New York. October.

The Minister's Literary Culture. T. H. Pattison.
The Model Church. W. F. Crafts.
What is True Preaching? W. C. Newell.
Homiletical Suggestions. Philip Schaff.
The Chronology of the Kings of Babylon and Persia. W. H. Ward.

International Journal of Ethics.—Philadelphia. October.

My Station and Its Duties. Henry Sidgwick.
What Justifies Private Property? W. L. Sheldon.
Effects of His Occupation Upon the Physician. J. S. Billings.
The Knowledge of Good and Evil. Josiah Royce.
A Phase of Modern Epicureanism. C. M. Williams.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Chicago. August.

Reconnaissance of Pacific Extension, Great Northern Railway.
Reduction Formula for Stadia Leveling. J. L. Van Ornum.
Freezing of Water in a Submerged Pipe. Dexter Brackett.
Management of Modern Steam Plants. R. Birkholz.
Electrical Street Railways. C. F. Uebelacker.
Preliminary Surveys for a Railway Line. James Ritchie.
The Chicago Railway Problem. Thomas Appleton.

Journal of Political Economy.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) September.

Scotch Banking. J. Shield Nicholson.
Has the Standard Gold Dollar Appreciated? Simon Newcomb.
Economic Condition of Spain in the Sixteenth Century. B. Moses.
Silver Debate of 1890. Robert F. Hoxie.

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The Life History of a Solar Eclipse. E. Walter Maunder.
Whalebone and Whalebone Whales. R. Lydekker.
Galls and Their Occupants.—IV. E. A. Butler.
What is the Sun's Photosphere? A. C. Ranyard.

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The Doctors of Bolt Court: Dr. Samuel Johnson. W. J. Gordon.
The Way of the World at Sea: The Arrival. W. J. Gordon.
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The Protection of Our Sea Fisheries. F. G. Afiafo.
A Heroine of Nice: Catarina Segurana.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. September.

Training of Indians. Mary E. Dewey.
Relation of Hospitals to Public Health. J. S. Billings.

Why Help People Who have Failed? W. F. Spaulding. Andover House, Boston.
Domestic Virtues and Devotion to the Workshops. Fundamental Principles of Criminology. Arthur Macdonald.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. October.
The Hepburn Line. A Complete Novel. Mary J. Holmes. Two Belligerent Southrons. Florence Waller. An Hour at Sir Frederick Leighton's. Virginia Butler. Necromancy Unveiled. A. Herrmann. Confessions of an Assistant Magician. Addie Herrmann.

Longman's Magazine.—London. October.
English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century: Drake's Voyage Round the World. J. A. Froude.
Dr. Chesterfield's Letters to His Son on Medicine as a Career. Sir Wm. B. Dalby.
A Winter at Davos. C. W. Kennedy.

Lucifer.—London. September 15.
The Foundation of Christian Mysticism. Continued. Franz Hartmann.
The Mummy. John M. Pryse.
Elementals. Continued. H. P. Blavatsky.
Reincarnation a Scientific Necessity. Thos. Williams.
The Law of Analogy. Sarah Corbett.

Ludgate Monthly.—London. October.
Lord Armstrong and Newcastle-on-Tyne. Frederick Dolman.
Modern Billiards.
Our Volunteers: The London Irish.
Young England at School: Marlborough.—II. W. C. Sargent.

Lutheran Quarterly.—Gettysburg, Pa. October.
Fundamental Principles of Christian Worship. C. S. Albert.
The Source of Authority in Religion. David H. Bauslin.
The Mission of Educated Men. S. G. Valentine.
The Source of Authority in Christian Belief. E. F. Bartholomew.
Spener on Baptism.
The Star, Wormwood. W. H. Wynn.
Relations of the Bible to Scientific Methods. S. C. Wells.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. October.
Thomas B. Reed, of Maine. Robert P. Porter.
The Psychological Laboratory at Harvard. Herbert Nichols.
Mountaineering Adventure. Francis Gribble.
The Earl of Dunraven. C. K. Cooke.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. October.
The Great War: Franco-German War. Frederick Greenwood.
Fowling on Longshore. "A Son of the Marshes."
Samuel Daniel.
The Late Epidemic.
Parliament and the Government of India.

Magazine of American History.—New York. September
Robert Carter of Virginia. Kate Mason Rowland.
Greenway Court. Walker Y. Page.
The Huguenot Refugees of New Paltz. Edmund Eltinge.
Episcopal Church and Soldiers' Monument, Georgetown, S. C.
Yucatan Since the Conquest. Alice D. Le Plongeon.
Some of Washington's Kin. Mary S. Payne.
Diary of Col. Elisha Porter, of Hadley, Mass.
Hannah's Cowpens, a Battle Field of the Revolution.
Henry Hudson, the Navigator. Mary L. D. Ferris.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. October.
The Order's Golden Jubilee.
The Sabbath in Judaism. B. Felsenthal.
The Mother of Religions on the Social Question. H. Berko-witz.

The Missionary Herald.—Boston. October.
The West Central African Mission in 1893.
What Has the American Board Done for Western India?

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. October.
Christian Work in Moslem Cities. J. F. Riggs.
Attitude of Moslem Mind toward Christianity.
Missions in Turkey. H. N. Barnum.
The Year in Japan. G. W. Knox.
The Church of Abyssinia. G. H. Schodde.
The Evangelization of Arabia. S. M. Zwemer.
Evangelical Russia. P. Z. Easton.
D. L. Moody and His Work. A. J. Gord n.

The Monist.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) October.
The Present State of Mathematics. Felix Klein.
Correlation of Mental and Physical Powers. J. Venn.
Dr. Weissmann on Heredity and Progress. C. Lloyd Morgan.
Agnosticism. William Macall.

Automatism and Spontaneity. Edmund Montgomery.
Nervous Centre of Flight in Cleopatra. Alfred Binet.
Heredity versus Evolution. Theodore Gilman.
Sebastian Castellion and Religious Toleration. T. Stanton.
German Universities at the World's Fair. Paul Carus.

Month.—London. October.
The Temperance Question and the Present Parliament. Rev. J. Halpin.
The Saints and the Animal Creation. J. B. Jaggar.
Roma la Santa. Rev. H. Thurston.
Père Léon Ducoudroy. A. M. Clarke.

Monthly Packet.—London. October.
Making Verses. Peter Piper.
Nursery Rhymes, or Survivals. Selina Gaye.
Thinkers of the Middle Ages. M. Bramston.
The Winchester Celebration.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. October.
Modern Artists and Their Work. C. Stuart Johnson.
John Sherman. F. A. Munsey.
The Men who Make the New York Sun. E. J. Edwards.
A Famous Illustrator of Dickens. George Holme.
The Heroines of French History. R. H. Titherington.
Jewish Charities of New York. Dr. Gustav Gottheil.

Music.—Chicago. August.
Music and Its Processes. R. R. Manners.
Value and Application of the Minor Mode. E. von Adelung.
The Musical Journalist. G. B. Armstrong.
Plan to Secure State Aid for Music. Louis Lombard.

The National Magazine.—New York. Sept.-Oct.
Administration of George Clinton—1743-1753. J. M. Gitterman.
The British Attack on Washington—1814. R. S. Rose.
The Site of Fort La Tour. W. F. Ganong.
The Historical Novel and American History. Leonard Irving.
The Story of Newark. F. W. Ricord.

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The Crowning Mercy: The Home Rule Bill. Lord Ashbourne.
Biography. Leslie Stephen.
Is Golf a First-class Game? Hon. Alfred Lyttelton.
The New Chamber of Deputies. Mrs. Crawford.
Via Media: Ritualism. Rev. G. J. Cowley-Brown.
A Fortnight in Finland. J. D. Rees.
The Session—I. Its Personal Aspects. M. P.—II. Its Barren Labors. Sir George Baden-Powell.
A Missing Page in Alpine History. Richard Edgcumbe.
The Garden that I Love. Alfred Austin.

Natural Science.—London. October.
Effect of the Glacial Period on the Fauna and Flora of the British Isles.
Recent Researches on the Habits of Ants, Wasps and Bees.
The Recent Plague of Wasps. Oswald H. Latter.
The Digits in a Bird's Wing: A Study of the Origin and Multiplication of Errors. C. Herbert Hurst.
The Problem of Variation. T. Cunningham.

New England Magazine.—Boston. October.
Howells' Boston. Sylvester Baxter.
Experiences During Many Years. B. P. Shillaber.
Williams College. Leverett W. Spring.
The Regicides in New England. F. H. Coggeswell.
Colonial Neighbors. Georgiana M. Clapham.
Harvard and Vacation Fifty Years Ago. H. J. Perry.
History of the Freedom of the Seas. J. G. Whiteley.

New Review.—London. October.
The Liberal Party and the Claims of Wales. S. T. Evans.
Are We Prepared to Resist a Cholera Epidemic? Adolphe Smith.
William Cobbett—I. Leslie Stephen.
Town or Country? Mrs. Lynn Linton.
Some Decisive Marriages of English History. Spencer Walpole.
The Increase of Cancer. H. P. Dunn.
Can the House of Commons be Saved? Harold Spender.
Weather Forecasts. Robert H. Scott.
European Culture and Asiatic Criticism. Prof. Vambéry.
How to Popularize a Free Library. Peter Cowell.

Newberry House Magazine.—London. October.
The Local Government Bill, 1893. Rev. Dr. T. W. Belcher.
The Recovery of Lachish. Rev. Thomas Harrison.
St. Helena. Rev. S. Baring-Gould.
The "No Less Female?" Sisters of Great Men. P. W. Roose.
A Visit to the Queen of Madagascar. Concluded. Archdeacon Chiswell.
Galileo's Daughter: Sister Marie Celeste. Helen Zimmern.

Nineteenth Century.—London. October.

A Cabinet Minister's *Vade Mecum*. Hon. Auberon Herbert.
"Setting the Poor on Work." Prof. James Mavor.
Through the Khyber Pass. Spenser Wilkinson.
Dr. Pearson on the Modern Drama. Henry Arthur Jones.
The Position of Geology. Prof. Prestwich.
The Archaic Statues of the Acropolis Museum. Hon. Reginald Lister.

The Transformation of Japan. Concluded. Countess of Jersey.

A Study for Colonel Newcome. Rev. Canon Irvine.
Theophraste Renaudot: Old Journalism and New. James Macintyre.

The Parsees. Miss Cornelia Sorabji.
New Ways with Old Offenders. Montague Crackanthorpe.
The Gospel of Peter. Rev. James Martineau.

Tennyson as the Poet of Evolution. Theodore Watts.

North American Review.—New York. October.

The Business Outlook. A Symposium.
Can Europe Afford Her Armies? C. W. Dilke.
The Wealth of New York.—II. Thomas F. Gilroy.
The Battleship of the Future. Admiral Colombe.
British Women and Local Government. Earl of Meath.
The Tyranny of the Kitchen. Catherine Selden.
American Life and Physical Development. Cyrus Edson.
Women and the World. Bertha Monroe Rickoff.
An Episcopal View of Heaven. Reginald H. Howe.
The Southern Confederacy and the Pope. John Bigelow.
Two Dramatic Revolutions. Clement Scott.
Latest Aspects of Imperial Federation. Marquis of Lorne.
The Coming Tariff Legislation. A Symposium.

Our Day.—Chicago.

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The Divine Programme on the Dark Continent. Joseph Cook.
Papal Encyclical on American Schools.
Hymns of Foreign Missions. James H. Ross.

Satolli and the Public Schools. Joseph Cook.

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The Chicago Congress on Africa. Frederick P. Noble.
The Congo Free State as a Factor in the Redemption of Africa.

A Scientific Socialist in London. Frances E. Willard.
Perverted Christianity in South America. J. P. Newman.

Esoteric Buddhism in England and America.

What is Sunday Worth to Labor? Joseph Cook.

Outing.—New York. October.

Sketching Among the Sioux.
Boars and Boar Hunting. G. A. Stockwell.
Ouananche Fishing. Eugene McCarthy.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel.
A Deer Hunt in Old Virginia. Alex. Hunter.
The National Guard of Pennsylvania and Its Antecedents.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. October.

Camping in Mendocine. C. S. Greene.
The Acted Shakespearean Drama. John Murray.
The Longest Jetty in the World. A. H. Sydenham.
Tamerlane the Great. Edward S. Holden.
The Wheel in California. M. Cerv.
The Reformatory Movement in California. A. Drahms.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. October.

Sarawak. M. Griffith.
The Black Art.—III. James Mew.
The Follies of Fashion. Mrs. Parr.
Russian Jewry. Hall Caine.
Chicago. Lloyd Bryce.

Bimetallism:
The Case for Gold. Sir John Lubbock.
The Case for Silver. Vicary Gibbs.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York. October.

Electricity at the World's Fair.—I. C. M. Lungren.
The Duty of the State to the Insane. A. Macfarlane.
The Lip and Ear Ornaments of the Botocudos. J. C. Branner.

Criminal Festivals. M. Guillaume Ferrero.
The Ural Cossacks and their Fisheries. N. Borodine.
The Progress of Psychology. James McK. Cattell.
A Characteristic Southwestern Plant Group. H. L. Clarke.
Household Arts at the World's Fair. F. A. Fernald.
The Problem of Colored Audition. M. Alfred Binet.
Some Characteristics of Northwestern Indians.

The Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi-monthly.) September.

Metaphysics and Psychology. John Watson.
The Ethical Implications of Determinism. Eliza Richie.
The Truth of Empiricism. James Seth.
German Kantian Bibliography. Erich Adickes.

The Photo-Beacon.—Chicago.

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Amateur and Professional. A. Scott.

Posing and Illumination.

Film in Relation to Amateur Photography. G. D. Milburn.
Coarse-Grained Negatives and How to Prevent Them. M. A. Seed.

The Camera and the Pulpit. A. W. Patten.

Carbon Printing. W. A. Cooper.

Recent Improvement in Photographic Lenses. W. K. Burton.
Composite Heliochromy. F. E. Ives.

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Combined Fixing and Toning Solutions.

Retouching. E. C. Morgan.

Winter Photography in the Alps. Elizabeth Main.

Recent Improvements in Photographic Lenses. W. K. Burton.

Amateur Photography. Catherine Weed Ward.

Photography as Applied to Surgery. A. S. Murray.

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Poet-Lore.—Boston. October.

A Phase of William Blake's Romanticism. Lucy A. Paton.

The Supernatural in Shakespeare. Annie R. Wall.

Walt Whitman's "Artistic Atheism." H. L. Traubel.

Dramatic Motive in Browning's "Stratford." Charlotte Porter.

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—Philadelphia. October.

Dr. Briggs' Higher Criticism of the Hexateuch. W. H. Green.

Recent Dogmatic Thought in Scandinavia. C. E. Lindberg.
The Westminster Doctrine of Holy Scripture. B. B. Warfield.

A Critical Copy of the Samaritan Pentateuch. W. S. Watson.
Public and Private Epistles of the New Testament. D. Moore.

Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. W. Caven.
Synod of the Reformed Church in America. T. W. Chambers.

Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States. J. I. Good.

Presbyterian Quarterly.—Richmond, Va. October.

Illogical Methods in Biblical Criticism.

Importance of the Tenet of Jure Divino Presbyterian Polity.

Sanctification the Necessary Quality of Justification.

God's Method in Divine Revelation.

The Church and Schools and Colleges.

Quiver.—London. October.

New Lights on the Sacred Story. Illustrated. Rev. R. Payne Smith.

Interview with Archdeacon Sinclair. Illustrated. R. Blathwayt.

The Beauties of Childhood in Lowly Places. Illustrated. Mabel E. Wotton.

Review of the Churches.—London. September.

The Reunion of the Churches: Official Reports of the September Conference. Illustrated. Chautauqua. Bishop Vincent.

The Sanitarian.—New York. October.

Mineral Springs of Virginia. A. N. Bell.

Water Filtration and Cholera. R. Koch.

Pestilential Conditions. A. N. Bell.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edinburgh. September.

The Siamese Frontier. With Map. Coutts Trotter.

The New May of Persia. Jas. Burgess.

The Arid Lands of the United States.

The Andes of Western Colombia.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. October.

The Northwestern Mounted Police of Canada. J. G. A. Creighton.

The Mystery of the Red Fox. Joel Chandler Harris.

The Man of Letters as a Man of Business. W. D. Howells.

Glimpses of the French Illustrators.—I. F. N. Doubleday.

Historic Houses of Washington. Tunis S. Hamlin.

Scott's Voyage in the Lighthouse Yacht.

The Art of the White City. Will H. Low.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. October.

Truth Department.—II. John B. Carey.

Stenography in the Imperial Japanese Dict. W. C. Sakai.

Alphonse Desjardins. Portrait and Fac-simile Notes.

Uses of the Phonograph.

Strand Magazine.—London. September.
 White Lodge. Mary Spencer-Warren.
 From Behind the Speaker's Chair.—IX. H. W. Lucy.
 Sun Dials.—II. Warrington Hogg.

Social Economist.—New York. October.
 Path to Safe Banking and Currency. George Gunton.
 Is There a New South? A. D. Mayo.
 With and Without a Government Bank. Van Buren Denslow.
 Our Social Instincts. E. P. Powell.
 The Economic Woman. Wilbur Aldrich.
 Specialization of Labor Functions. Kemper Bocock.

Sunday at Home.—London. October.
 In the Downs. Rev. T. S. Trevor.
 The French in London. Mrs. Brewer.
 District Visiting.
 The English Bible. J. Taylor Kay.

Sunday Magazine.—London. October.
 The Coast of Syria. William Wright.
 The World's Babies. Rev. A. R. Buckland.
 Two Stinging Caterpillars. Bernard Jones.
 Types of Stundists.
 Some Ancient Sepulchre Cross Slabs. Kate E. Styian.
 Jubilee Remembrances of People I have Met. Concluded.
 Newman Hall.

Temple Bar.—London. October.
 "Lamb's Duchess :" Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle.
 Village and Villagers in Russia. Fred. Whishaw.
 The Poems of Robert Bridges. J. C. Bailey.
 Walt Whitman.

Theosophist.—London. September.
 Old Diary Leaves.—XVIII. H. S. Olcott.
 Esoteric Teaching. A. P. Sinnett.
 India and Her Theosophists. William Q. Judge.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln.
 Heft 12.
 The Pfeifer Festival at Rappoltsweiler. Paul Friedrich.
 Night Flowers. Karl Bleibtreu.
 The Wedding of Princess May and the Duke of York. A. Heine,
 Heft 1.
 The Evolution of the Telautograph. M. Wildermann.
 Tübingen and Its Environs. A. vom Rhein.
 The Agricultural Movement in Middle Europe. P. Freidank.

Chorgesang.—Leipzig.
 September 1.
 F. X. Arens. With Portrait.
 Choruses: "Untreue," by M. Hierdler; "Der Wanderbräsch," by Wilh. Sturm; "Gott grüsse Dich," by A. Weber.
 September 15.
 Alexander Silioti. With Portrait.
 Choruses for Male Voices: "I weiss net, wie's kommtet," by J. Pache; and "Abschied der Zugvögel," by Reinhold.

Daheim.—Leipzig.
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 Julius Müllensiefen. With Portrait.
 September 9.
 The World's Fair: A Retrospect. Paul von Szczepanski.
 Parroquets. Christian Schwarzkopf.

September 16.
 Letters from Sumatra. Gertrud Danne.
 Amateur Photography. Dr. A. Miethe.
 September 24.
 The Berlin Labor Colony. Paul Lindenberg.
 The Eastern Travels of the Tsarevitch.
 September 30.
 The Largest Organ in Germany, St. Nicholas Church, Hamburg.
 A Visit to Theodor Storm. Carl Huanius.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 17.
 Travels in the Alps. H. Kerner.
 Cholera and the Hamburg Epidemic. Dr. A. Schmid.

Deutsche Revue.—Breslau.
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 King Charles of Roumania.—XX.
 Lothar Bucher.—IV. Heinrich von Pöschinger.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. October.
 Army or School? Major George W. Baird.
 The Loss of the "Victoria." G. Phipps Hornby.
 The Lieutenant.
 The Fight Between the "Monitor" and the "Merrimac." S. D. Greene.

University Extension.—Philadelphia. September.
 The University Extension Syllabus. Edward T. Devine.
 The Traveling Library. F. W. Shepardson.
 The Cambridge Summer Meeting of 1893. George F. James.
 The Edinburgh Summer Meeting.

United Service Magazine.—London. October.
 Two Maritime Expeditions: Syracuse and the Battle of the Nile.
 The Volunteers at Aldershot. Col. Howard Vincent.
 The Public Schools Battalion of 1893. Capt. Dyas.
 The Times and the Volunteers. Major E. Balfour.
 The United Service Institution Prize Essay: a Reply.
 Autumn Maneuvres in the Rhineland. Major F. Trench.
 The Loss of the "Victoria;" and the Maneuvring Powers of Steamships.
 Naval Maneuvres. Capt. O. Churchill.
 The Home Campaign of 1893. C. Williams.
 Military Reorganization in New South Wales. F. Williams.

Westminster Review.—London. July.
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 How the Game Laws Work. Charles Roper.
 The Future of Wales. Harry Davies.
 John Gay. George A. Aitken.
 The Tyranny of Socialism.
 The Unity of Thought and Action: Their Evolution.
 A Plan of Distributing Fish to Consumers.
 Party Government. F. V. Fisher.
 Human Armor: A Retrospect. Florence Peacock.
 A Plea for the Farmer. W. F. G.

Dental Hygiene. Karl Röse.
 The Nature and Basis of Prejudice. Jürgen Bona Meyer.
 Sixteen Years in Leopold von Ranke's Workshop.—XIV. T. Wiedemann.
 Correspondence of Joseph von Görres.—II. J. von Gruner.
 The Germans at the World's Fair. E. A. Schneider.
 October.
 King Charles of Roumania.—XXI.
 Lothar Bucher.—V.
 Inter-Confessional Parallels in the Church History of the Nineteenth Century.
 Persia in European Politics. Gen. Sir F. Goldsmid.
 Is the Kant-Laplace Theory of the Universe Compatible with Modern Science?
 British and German Universities. Alexander Tille.
 Unpublished Letters to George Andreas Reimer.—I. G. Hirzel.
 Goethe and Frederica. H. Kruse.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin.
 Giuseppe Giochini Belli. Paul Heyse.
 The Aborigines of Ceylon. Ernst Haekel.
 The Persecutions of Christians by the Roman Emperors. L. Friedlaender.
 Girgenti and Palermo. Dr. Julius Rodenberg.
 The Poor in Art: Fritz von Uhde's Scriptural Pictures. Hermann Grimm.
 Political Correspondence.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 10.
 The Observatory on Mont Blanc. H. Gauss.
 Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.
 Germany at the World's Fair. R. Cronan.
 Instantaneous Photography at the Maneuvres.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. September.
 The Workingman's Sense of Beauty. J. Sabin.
 Poems by Karl Strecker and Others.
 Karl Strecker. With Portrait. Hans Merian.
 The Bastile. Ottokar Stauff von der March.
 Giordano Bruno. Karl Bleibtreu.
 The Hostile Brothers: German Authors and Journalists.
 A Visit to the Secessionists in Munich. Oskar Panizza.

Konservative Monatschrift.—Leipzig.
 Heinrich Leo's Historical Monthly Reports and Letters.—II. Otto Kraus.
 The Extradition of Political Criminals. K. von Bruch.
 Reform of the Lunacy Laws. F. von Oertzen.
 Letters from the World's Fair.
 The Trojan Question. Ernst Bötticher.

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Hypnotism and Suggestion in Vienna. W. Preyer.
Nietzsche. Kurt Eisner.
The French Theatre of This Century. Henri Becque.
September 9.

The French Theatre. Continued. Henri Becque.
Fatalism. September 16.

Dresden Life. Wolfgang Kirchback.
Fatalism.—II. September 23.

The French Theatre. Continued. Henri Becque.
September 28.

Goethe's Outward Appearance. K. J. Schröer.
Are Ibsen's Plays and Characters Norwegian? Professor N. Hertzberg.

Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.
No. 49.
Guy de Maupassant. Paul Ernst.
The German "Gymnasiast" of To-day. E. Erdmann.
No. 50.
The Labor Movement in Sweden. Hjalmar Branting.
No. 51.
"Tess of the D'Urbervilles." Edw. Aveling.
The Hygienic Conditions of the Baking Trade.
No. 52.
The Elections to the Prussian Landtag and Social Democracy.
The French Elections.
The Passing of the Swiss Factory Act. Dionys Zinner.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. September.
William Steinway. With Portrait. Otto Floersheim.
Leaves from the "Werther" Circle. Concluded. Eugen Wolff.
The Church under Napoleon I. H. A. Taine.
Musical Festival Days in Gotha. Paul Lindau.

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The Army of Social Democrats. Vivus.
German and English National Economics.
Leipzig University in the Past. Dr. Bruno Stübel.
The Mimes of Herondas. Professor Adolf Bauer.
The Style of the Period of the Migrations of the Nations. Prof. J. Strzygorski.
The Folk-Song of Israel in the Mouths of the Prophets. Karl Budde.
A German Knight of Malta in the Sixteenth Century. Dr. M. Wagner.
Germanic Prehistoric History.
Political Correspondence: The French Elections, the Silver Crisis, the New Taxes, the Customs War.

Sphinx.—London. September.
Theosophy at the Parliament of Religions. Dr. Hübbecke-Schleiden.
The Influence of Psychic Factors in Occultism. Dr. C. du Prel.
Prof. Kraft-Ebing's Experiments. C. de Puységur.
Victoria Chaplin Woodhull and Her Visions. Thomassin.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Freiburg. September 14.
Albert Ritschl's Teachings on the Godhead of Christ.—I. T. Granderath.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. September.
The Hygiene of Food and Lodging. Louis Wuarin.
Notes of an Explorer in Patagonia.—III. Dr. F. Machon.
September 25.

Drumont and the Maligning of the Jews. Charles Albert.
Buddhism. Continued. Emile Cère.

Journal des Economistes.—Paris. September.
The Socialist Congress at Zurich. G. de Molmari.
The French Elections and Political Economy. E. Lamé-Fleury.
The Parliamentary Work of the Chamber of Deputies (1892-93). How Many 5-Franc Pieces Remain to Us? A. de Foville.
Scientific and Industrial Movement. Daniel Bellet.
Review of the Academy of Moral and Political Science from May 15 to August 10, 1893.
The Annual Meeting of the Cobden Club.
Anti-Semitism and Jew-Baiting in Switzerland. Paul Muller.
Do Economic and Moral Laws Authorize a Nation to Alienate Its Colonies for Money?

Nietzsche and Incorporated Science. R. von Nostitz-Rieneck.
The False Baldwin of Flanders.—I. L. Schmitt.
Private Property in Land in the Middle Ages. H. Pesch.
Pascal's La t Years.—II. W. Kreiten.

Über Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 3.
A Boating Regatta in Hamburg. F. Vezin.
Thorn.
Mdme. Récamier. With Portrait.
Linz, the Pearl of the Danube. F. Zöhrer.
Rudolf von Gottschall.

Universum.—Dresden.
Heft 1.
Sea and Land. Dr. H. J. Klein.
Marie Reisenhofer, Actress. With Portrait. L. Pietsch.
Heft 2.
Fiume and Abbazia. Illustrated. Dr. H. Noé.
The Old and New Dukes of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. With Portrait.

Unsere Zeit.—Berlin.
Heft 14.
Modern Painting. Emil Peschkau.
Handwriting in Court. H. Langenbruch.
Why Germany Must Have Colonies. Dr. R. Jannasch.
Imperial Finance Reform. Eugen Ludwig.
Heft 1.
Artificial Flowers and Their Manufacture. E. Bely.
A New Telegraph: The Telautograph. Leo Silberstein.
German Social Democracy. Dr. Kalthoff.
South German Castles.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. September.
Murillo. H. Knackfuss.
How Berlin Grows! Hanns von Zobeltitz.
Anna Schramm, Actress. With Portraits. Julius Hart.
Louis XVII of France. T. H. Pantenius.
Chicago's High Houses. Paul von Szczepanski.
Cloudland. Dr. Klein.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 1.
The Children of Venice. Waldemar Kaden.
The Secret of Immunity in Disease. Dr. M. Alsberg.
Fire Brigades Past and Present. Paul Lindenburg.
Wagner's Victory in France. Felix Vogt.
Innsbrück. Johannes Proeßl.
Electric Light on the Stage. F. Gross.
Walking Sticks. Richard March.

Die Waffen Nieder!—Dresden. September.
The Sport of War. Moritz Adler.
Federation and Peace. Marchese Pandolfi.

Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte.—Brunswick. October.
Fritz von Uhde. F. H. Meissner.
Otto Ludwig. With Portrait. Ludwig Geiger.
Reminiscences of Persia. H. Brugsch.
Letters of Friedrich Bodenstein to His Wife. With Portrait.

Wiener Literatur-Zeitung.—Vienna. September.
The Overruling of the Drama. Vivus.
Rudyard Kipling. Marie Herzfeld.
The Dramatic Conscription. E. Wengraf.
Eduard Devrient in Karlsruhe. H. Sittenberger.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris. September 1.
Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
The Pamir Question.—V. S. Ximénès.
The Contemporary Literary and Historic Movement. Eugène Asse.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris. September 16.
Moral Philosophy and Social Reform. J. Gardair.
Germany in the Middle Ages. Clément Juglar.
Annual Meeting of the Belgian Society for the Study of Social Economics.
The Tradition of "Patronage." Alexis Delaire.
Statistics of Landed Property in Galicia. Ernest Dubois.
The Distribution of Price. Léon Ollé Lapruno.

Revue d'Art Dramatique.—Paris.
September 1.
Thomas Corneille. G. Timmory.
Mlle. Montensier, a Theatre Directress. M. Pascal.
September 15.
Theatrical Folk Lore. Lazo Kostitch.
Thomas Corneille. Concluded. G. Timmory.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

September 2.

The Press in England. Max Leclerc.
Three Days at Chicago. Concluded. M. Bouchor.

September 9.

Literary Reminiscences: An Editor Sixty Years Ago. P. Audrebrand.

Education and Solidarity. Charles Recolin.

September 16.

An Indian Journalist: Behramji Malabari. Silvani Levi.
The Rejection of Home Rule. F. Amouretti.

September 23.

Behramji Malabari. Concluded.
Advertisement in the United States. Léo Claretie.

September 30.

The Great American Republic. B. Buisson.
Hector Malot. J. Levallois.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

September 1.

The Italians of To-day. R. Bazin.
The West Indies.—I. Bermuda and the Bahamas. C. de Varigny.
A Modern Prophet, Lawrence Oliphant. Pierre Mille.
The Police, Vice and Crime of Berlin. A. Raffalovich.
The Fables of the Middle Ages and the Origin of Modern Fairy Tales.
Schopenhauer. The Man and the Philosopher. G. Valbert.

September 15.

Selections from the Memoirs of the Chancellor Pasquier.
Ancient and Medieval Chemistry.—I. M. Berthelot.
International Critics and Criticism: George Brandes. J. Thorel.
The Physiology of the Sexes. A. Fouillée.
The French Antilles in 1893. M. Monchoisy.
The English Reviews. T. Wyzewa.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.

September 1.

Elizabeth, Empress of Austria. Ernest Tissot.
The International Social Congress at Zurich.
Victor Hugo's Posthumous Poems—"Toute la Lyre." With Portrait.
Letters of George Sand. With Portrait.

September 15.

Byzantine Art and Its Influence on the West. Prof. L. Magne.
Letters of George Sand. Continued. With Portraits.
Reform of French Orthography. M. Gréard.
Cardinal Richelieu. Pierre Bertrand.
Maritime Progress, 1892-93. Ernest Lalanne.

Revue de Famille.—Paris.

September 1.

Woman: The Mother. Jules Simon.
Two Fancy-Dress Fêtes at the Court of Prussia, 1836.
The Drama During the Romantic Period. Germain Bapst.
The Peace Movement in Europe. Baroness Bertha von Sutner.
The French and the Kanakas. Paul Mimande.

September 16.

Patriotism. Alfred Mézières.
The Ems Dispatch. Jean Heimweh.
The Bishops of the Eighteenth Century. Francisque Bouillier.
A Journey in the West Highlands of Scotland. Henri Potez.
French Art Before Louis XIV. Gustave Larroumet.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

La Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome.

September 2.

The Pope's Letter to the Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux.
Democracy, Ideal and Real.
The Migrations of the Hittites. Conclusion.
The Copernican System in the Days of Galileo and at the Present Time.

September 16.

The Actions and Instincts of Animals.
The Chicago Columbian Exhibition.

The Twenty-third Birthday of the Third Rome.

La Nuova Antologia.—Rome.

September 1.

Reminiscences of Guido del Duca. F. Torraca.
A Census of Professions. Carlo F. Ferraris.
Paltonism in the Poems of Lorenzo de' Medici. Conclusion.
N. Scarano.

The Last Duke of Lucca. Conclusion. Giovanni Sforza.

The New Fragment of the Apocalypse of St. Peter. A. Chiappelli.

Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—Paris.

September 1.

The Buffer State on the Upper Mekong. With Map. A. de Poucourville.
The Railways of Central America. With Map.
The Chinese in the United States.
The Wine Industry of Australia. A. A. Fauvel.

September 15.

The Trans-Siberian Railway and the River Navigation of Siberia.
The Situation at Tonkin.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. September.

The Revision of the Constitution. Charles Wœste.
Jean Lemaire and the Renaissance. Concluded. Georges Doutrepont.
The Hôtel de Rambouillet. Concluded. Etienne Marcel.
Lausanne. Charles Buet.
The Tradition of "Patronage." A. Delaire.
Janssen and the History of the German People. H. Francotte.

Revue Philosophique.—Paris. September.

The Sensation of Pleasure. Bourdon.
Vibratory Theory and Organic Laws of Sensibility. Dr. Pioger.
Repetition and Time. L. Weber.
Philosophic Misery in Spain. J. M. Guardia.

Revue des Revues.—Paris. September.

Are We All Ill? Present Day Pessimism. Guillaume Fervé.
The New Schools of Poetry in France. George Lefèvre.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

September 2.

The Banziris of French West Africa. With Maps. F. J. Clozel.

September 9.

The Domain of Mechanical Science. Saint-Loup.
The Fight Against Alcoholism in Europe. J. Bergeron.

September 16.

Theatres from the Point of View of Optics. R. de Saussure.
The Miracles of St. Vincent Ferrier. A. Corre and L. Laurent.

September 24.

Tuberculosis and Marriage.
Theatres from the Point of View of Optics. Continued.

September 30.

The Defects of the Human Intelligence. G. Ferreoro.
The Climate of Brazil. O. d'Arango.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. September.

The Decentralizing Action of Socialism. G. Ghisler.
The Law of Sociability. Dr. J. Pioger.
The International Socialist Congress at Zürich. V. Jaclard.
The Nature and Exercise of the Military Profession. Hamon.
Direct Legislation by the People. Charles Burckli.
Schopenhauer and Proudhon as Moralists. Frabian.

Université Catholique.—Lyons. September 15.

The Gospel According to St. Peter. E. Jacquier.
Taine and Renan as Historians. Continued. P. Ragey.
Janssen. Continued. Pastor.
Abbé Guélat: An Artist Priest. Continued. A. Devaux.

September 15.

H. A. Taine. Conclusion. G. Barzellotti.
The Senate Question in the Revision of the Belgian Constitution.
The Blockade of Siamese Ports and Pacific Blockades. O. Da Vella.
The Jews in Venice and Her Colonies. L. A. Schiavi.

La Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.

September 1.

The Life of Père Lacordaire (1845-1848).
On the Rio de Plata. Continuation. A. Scalabrini.
The Catholics at the Ballot Box. R. Ricci.
The Religious Problem at the Present Time. Archbishop Tagliavini.

September 16.

Electoral Reform in Belgium. A. Brunialti.
From a Window Over the Bosphorus. Vico d'Arisbo.
Morals in the Theatre. G. Bognetti.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
AA.	Art Amateur.	El.	English Illustrated Magazine.	Mus.	Music.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MP.	Monthly Packet.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.	Eq.	Esquiline.	MR.	Methodist Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	Ex.	Expositor.	NAR.	North American Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	EWR.	Eastern and Western Review.	NatR.	National Review.
Ant.	Antiquary.	F.	Forum.	NatM.	National Magazine.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AR.	Andover Review.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	NR.	New Review.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NW.	New World.
Arg.	Argosy.	GB.	Green Bag.	NH.	Newberry House Magazine.
As.	Asclepiad.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	NN.	Nature Notes.
Ata.	Atalanta.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	O.	Outing.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	OD.	Our Day.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	GW.	Good Words.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
Bkman.	Bookman.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PL.	Poet Lore.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
C.	Cornhill.	InM.	Indian Magazine and Review.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	IrER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PHR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JED.	Journal of Education.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
ChMisL.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	JRCL.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	Q.	Quiver.
CM.	Century Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CalIM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	KO.	King's Own.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
ColM.	Colorado Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	San.	Sanitarian.
CRov.	Charities Review.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	SC.	School and College.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CT.	Christian Thought.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CritR.	Critical Review.	Luc.	Lucifer.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	Str.	Strand.
CW.	Catholic World.	Ly.	Lyceum.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
D.	Dial.	M.	Month.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	TB.	Temple Bar.
DR.	Dublin Review.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	Tress.	Treasury.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	UE.	University Extension.
EconR.	Economic Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	US.	United Service.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	WR.	Westminster Review.
Ed.	Education.	Mon.	Monist.	YE.	Young England.
				YM.	Young Man.
				YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the October numbers of periodicals.

Afghanistan : Facts about the Afghan Treaty, **AQ.**

Africa :

The Chicago Congress on Africa, **F. P. Noble, OD.**

Congo Free State in the Redemption of Africa, **OD.**

Divine Programme of the Dark Continent, **Joseph Cook, OD, Sept.**

Prospects of Africa's Settlement by Whites, **Carl Peters, F.**

The Art of the White City, **Will H. Low, Scrib.**

The Zoutspanberg Gold Fields in South Africa, **GJ, Sept.**

The Stairs Expedition to Katangaland, **GJ, Sept.**

Marquis of Lorne and Imperial British East Africa Co., **AQ.**

Agnosticism, **William Macall, Mon.**

Agriculture :

The Agricultural Problem, **W. E. Bear, EconJ, Sept.**

A Plea for the Farmer, **WR.**

Alaska : Down the Yukon, **Wm. Ogilvie, CanM.**

Anarchists, Judge Gary and the, **M. M. Trumbull, A.**

Andes of Western Colombia, **ScotGM, Sept.**

Annam or Cochinchina : History of Tchampa, **AQ, July.**

Archaeology :

Ancient Sepulchre Cross Slabs, **SunM.**

Archaic Statues of the Acropolis Museum, **NC.**

Architecture : Lack of Originality in Architecture, **EngM.**

Armies : Can Europe Afford her Armies ? **C. W. Dilke, NAR.**

Armor : Human Armor, **Florence Peacock, WB.**

Artists, Modern, and their Work, **C. Stuart Johnson, MM.**

Asia : From Trebizond to Tabreez, **E. L. Weeks, Harp.**

Asiatic Criticism of European Culture, **Prof. Vambery, NewR.**

Astronomy :

Atoms and Sunbeams, **Sir R. Ball, FR.**

The Life History of a Solar Eclipse, **E. W. Maunder, K.**

What is the Sun's Photosphere ? **A. C. Ranyard, K.**

Mars as a World, **G. Winterwood, GW.**

The "Demon" Star : **Algol, J. E. Gore, GM.**

The Wonderful New Star of 1892, **E. S. Holden, F.**

Athletics : College Athletics, **F. A. Walker, HGM, Sept.**

Audition, Colored, The Problem of, **M. Alfred Binet, PS.**

Australia :

The Australian Crisis, **Bank.**

Australia for Anglo-Indians, **J. L. Parsons, AQ.**

Authors, A Group of Army, **C. C. Bateman, CalM.**

Automatism and Spontaneity, **E. Montgomery, Mon.**

Babylon and Persia, Chronology of the Kings of, **W. H. Ward, HomR.**

Baptism, Spener on, **LuthQ.**

Baptist ? What Makes a, **H. L. Wayland, Chaut.**

Bee-Hive Huts, **S. Baring-Gould, CJ.**

Béranger, C. Coquelin, CM.

Besant, Walter, A Character Sketch, John Underhill, PR.

Bible and Biblical Criticism :

- Illogical Methods in Biblical Criticism, PQ.
- The English Bible, J. T. Kay, SunH.
- The Message of Israel, Julia Wedgwood, CR.
- The Bible and Higher Criticism, H. Osgood, CT.
- Higher Criticism Under Review, CT.
- Christ at the Bar of Higher Criticism, D. J. Burrell, CT.
- Westminster Doctrine of Holy Scripture, B. B. Warfield, PRR.
- Dr. Briggs' Higher Criticism of the Hexateuch, PRR.
- A Critical Copy of the Samaritan Pentateuch, PRR.
- Public and Private Epistles of the New Testament, PRR.
- Relation of the Bible to Scientific Methods, LuthQ.
- Bibliography, German Kantian, Erich Adickes, PR, Sept.
- Cycling :

 - The Wheel in California, M. Cerf, OM.
 - Lenz's World Tour Awheel, O.
 - Biography, Leslie Stephen on, NatR.
 - Books of the Coming Year, D, Sept. 16.
 - Boston, 'owells', Sylvester Baxter, NEM.
 - Bremer, Fredrika, A. Hope, GW.
 - Bricks, The Manufacture of, G. H. Schumann, CasM.
 - Bulgaria : The Pomeaks of Rhodope, J. D. Bouchier, FR.
 - Burmese Race Gradually Extinction of the, G. H. Le Maistre, AP.
 - Business Outlook, The, NAR.
 - California :

 - Camping in Mendocino, C. S. Greene, OM.
 - The Reformatory Movement in California, A. Drahms, OM.
 - The Wheel in California, M. Cerf, OM.
 - Around the Garden of the Gods, J. J. Peatfield, CalM.
 - California as a Health Resort, P. C. Remondine, CalM.
 - The Fra Diavolo of El Dorado (Joaquin Murietta, N. Boyce, CalM).
 - Camel as a Freight Carrier, The, E. Mitchell, EngM.
 - Camera and the Pulpit, The, A. W. Patten, PB, Sept.
 - Canada, Northwestern Mounted Police of, J. G. A. Creighton, Scrib.
 - Canada and Her New Governor, P. A. Hurd, EI.
 - Cancer : The Increase of Cancer, H. P. Dunn, New R.
 - Canoeing in America, L. J. Vance, Cos.
 - Carter, Robert, of Virginia, Kate M. Rowland, MAH, Sept.
 - Cashmere Camp Life, C.
 - Charities, Jewish, of New York, Gustav Gottheil, MM.
 - Charity Movements, American, J. H. Finley, Chaut.
 - Chautauqua, Bishop Vincent on, RC, Sept.
 - Chicago, Lloyd Bryce, PMM.
 - Chicago, The Massacre of, James Milne, GM.
 - Child Laborers and their Protection in Germany, Chaut.
 - China : The Alliance of China and India, A. Michie, AQ.
 - Cholera : Plague on a Pleasure Boat, J. S. Stevenson, CM.
 - Are We Prepared to Resist a Cholera Epidemic ? NewR.
 - Christ, The Age Needing a Larger Conception of, G. R. Pike, CT.
 - Church, The Civic, RR.
 - Church of the Future : Conference at Lucerne, RC, Sept.
 - Church, The Model, W. F. Crafts, HomR.
 - Churches :

 - Winchester Cathedral, Canon Benham, GW.
 - St. Margaret's, Westminster, Mary L. Sinclair, GM.
 - Clinton, George, Administration of—1743-1753, NatM.
 - Cobbett, William, Leslie Stephenson, NewR.
 - Coburg Family and the English Court, C. Lowe, EI.
 - Coburg-Gotha, Duke Ernst of, Karl Blind, CR.
 - Colleges :

 - Williams College, L. W. Spring, NEM.
 - Harvard and Vacation Fifty Years Ago, H. J. Perry, NEM.
 - Different Methods of Admission to College, EdRA.
 - Entrance Examinations in English at Stanford, EdRA.
 - Marlborough College, W. C. Sargent, LudM.
 - College Athletics, F. A. Walker, HGM, Sept.
 - Harvard Exhibit at the World's Fair, E. Cummings, HGM, Sept.
 - Commerce, The Real Currency of, G. S. Coe, EngM.
 - Congress at Work, Edward P. Lee, AJP.
 - Constitutions, First State, W. C. Morey, AAPS, Sept.
 - Consumption : A Hopeful Outlook, John Ferguson, CanM.
 - Co-operative Society at Villaines, A French, EconJ, Sept.
 - Cork Forests of Spain and Portugal, BTJ, Sept.
 - Corsica : The Banditti of Corsica, Caroline Holland, CR.
 - Cossacks, Ural and Their Fisheries, N. Borodine, PS.
 - Cowpens, Hannah's, A Battlefield of the Revolution, MAH, Sept.
 - Copyright, A French View of American, D, Sept. 16.
 - Crime : New Ways With Old Offenders, M. Crackanthorpe, NC.
 - Crime, the Psychology of, Henry Wood, A.
 - Criminal Festivals, M. Guillaume Ferrero, PS.
 - Criminology, Fundamental Principles of, Arthur Macdonald, LAH, Sept.
 - Cross-examination as an Art, A. Oakey Hall, GB, Sept.
 - Deerhound in America, The, G. Macdougall, CalM.
 - Determinism, Ethical Implications of, Eliza Ritchie, PR, Sept.
 - Diamond, Artificial Reproduction of the, Leo Dex, Chaut.
 - Drawing for Beginners—III, AA.
 - Dress : The Follies of Fashion, Mrs Parr, PMM.
 - Dunraven, The Earl of, C. K. Cooke, McCl.
 - Echegaray, José, Hannah Lynch on, OR.
 - Economical and Statistical Studies at Chicago, D, Oct. 1.
 - Edison, Life and Inventions of—XII, CasM.
 - Education : See contents of EdRA, EdRL, and Ed.
 - Education, Problems of a Physiological, G. W. Fitz, HGM, Sept.
 - Egypt :

 - Life in Modern Egypt, C. B. Roylance Kent, GM.
 - The Pyramids, C. W. Wood, AR.
 - Electricity at the World's Fair—I, C. M. Lungren, PS.
 - Empiricism, The Truth of, James Seth, PR.
 - Engine Speed, The Limitation of, C. T. Porter, CasM.
 - Engines, Modern Gas and Oil—VIII, Albert Spies, CasM.
 - Engineering, The Field for Domestic, L. Allen, EngM.
 - Engineering : Reduction Formula for Stadia Leveling, JAES, Aug.
 - Epicureanism, A Phase of Modern, C. M. Williams, IJE.
 - Evolution, Heredity versus, Theodore Gilman, Mon.
 - Fashion and Economics, Caroline A. Foley, EconJ, Sept.
 - Federation, Imperial, Latest Aspects of, Marquis of Lorne, NAR.
 - Filtration, Water, and the Cholera, R. Koch, San.
 - Finance :

 - Bullion Notes and an Elastic Currency, J. R. Commons, AAPS, Sept.
 - The Evils of an Appreciating Currency, Edward B. Howell, RR.
 - Downfall of Certain Financial Fallacies, D. A. Wells, F.
 - With and without a Government Bank, Van Buren Denslow, SEcon.
 - Path to Safe Banking and Currency, George Gunton, SEcon.
 - Elementary Questions Concerning Money, G. H. Smith, AJP.
 - The Gospel of Bimetallism, F. J. Scott, AJP.
 - Silver or Fiat Money, A. J. Warner, A.
 - A Ready Financial Relief, W. H. Van Ornum, A.
 - The Case for Gold, Sir J. Lubbock, PMM.
 - The Case for Silver, Vicary Gibbs, PMM.
 - The Silver Question, CJ, FR.
 - The Rehabilitation of Silver, A. G. Schiff, FR.
 - The Balance of Trade, G. Chesney, FR.
 - The Stock Exchange and the Public, H. J. Jennings, GM.
 - Finland : A Fortnight in Finland, J. D. Rees, NatR.
 - Fish and Fisheries :

 - The Protection of Our Sea Fisheries, F. G. Aflalo, LH.
 - A Plan of Distributing Fish to Consumers, WR.
 - Electric Fishes, Dr. McKendrick, FR.
 - With a Fishing Tug on Lake Superior, H. J. Woodside, CanM.
 - Ural Cossacks and Their Fisheries, N. Borodine, PS.
 - Ouananiche Fishing, Eugene McCarthy, O.
 - Curious Breadwinners of the Deep, C. B. Hudson, Cos.
 - Flodden or Branxton ? W. S. Dagleish, GW.

 - France :

 - The New Chamber of Deputies, Mrs. Crawford, NatR.
 - French Protection and Swiss Retaliation, EconJ, Sept.
 - Syndicate Agricole, "H. W. Wolff, EconJ, Sept.
 - A French Town in Summer, Elizabeth R. Pennell, Harp.
 - French-German War, F. Greenwood, Mac.
 - French in London, Mrs. Brewer, SunH.
 - Fruit-Growing in the Annapolis Valley, J. W. Longley, CanM.
 - Galilee's Daughter, St. Maria Celeste, Helen Zimmer, NH.
 - Game-Laws, Working of, Charles Rohrer, WR.
 - Geology : Position of Geology, Professor Prestwich, NC.
 - Germany : Life Among German Tramps, Josiah Flynt, CM.
 - Germany, Sunday in, G. M. Wicher, AR.
 - Gladstone, J. MacVeagh, CW.
 - Golf : Is Golf a First class Game ? Hon. A. Lyttelton, NatR.
 - Good and Evil, The Knowledge of, Josiah Royce, IJE.
 - Greece : The Archaic Statues of the Acropolis Museum, NC.
 - Greenway Court, Walker Y. Page, MAH, Sept.
 - Harvard and Vacation Fifty Years Ago, H. J. Perry, NEM.
 - Harvard, The Psychological Laboratory at, H. Nichols, McCl.
 - Hayes-Tilden Electoral Commission, The, James Monroe, AM.
 - Health, A National Department of, W. W. Willoughby, AAPS, Sept.
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 - Helema, St., S. Baring-Gould, NH.
 - Heredity vs. Evolution, Theodore Gilman, Mon.
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 - Heroines of French History, R. H. Titherington, MM.
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 - History, the Royal Road to, Frederick Harrison, FR.
 - History, How to Study, A. B. Hart, Chaut.
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 - Hudson, Henry, the Navigator, Mary L. D. Ferris, MAH, Sept.
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 - Boars and Boar-Hunting, G. A. Stockwell, O.
 - A Deer-Hunt in Old Virginia, Alex. Hunter, O.
 - The Mystery of the Red Fox, Joel Chandler Harris, Scrib.
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Fowling on Longshore, Mac.
 Illustrators, French, Glimpses of—I, F. N. Doubleday, Scrib.
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 Parliament and the Government of India, Mac.
 The Suspended Rupee and the Policy of Contraction, EconJ.
 Sept.
 The India Currency Committee's Report, EconJ, Sept.
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 Sketching Among the Sioux, O.
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 Instinct, C.

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 The Royal Irish Constabulary, CJ.
 The Taxpayer Under Home Rule, Black.
 The Peers and the People, Black.
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 The Order's Golden Jubilee, Men.
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 The Mother of Religions on the Social Question, Men.
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 Khyber Pass, Spenser Wilkinson, NC.

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 Labor Federation, C. Edwards, EconJ, Sept.
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 How to Popularize a Free Library, Peter Corvell, NewR.
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 Manor, The Medieval, E. P. Cheney, AAPS, September.
 Mapping, The Art of Topographic, A. Winslow, EngM.
 Marlborough College, W. C. Sargent, LudM.
 Marriage :
 Love and Marriage, WR.
 Decisive Marriages of English History, NewR.
 Mathematics, Present State of, Felix Klein, Mon.
 Mathematics as an Educational Factor, F. R. Hutton, CasM.
 Mechanism, Interchangeability in, W. F. Durfee, CasM.
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 Mendelssohn, Moses, J. Strauss, GM.
 Metaphysics and Psychology, John Watson, PR, September.
 Missions : See contents of Mish and MisH.
 Modena, Mary of, Edgar Fawcett, Cos.
 Moody, D. L., and His Work, A. J. Gordon, MisR.
 Murrieta, Joaquin : The Fri Diavolo of El Dorado, CalIM.
 Music, Modern Classicists in—I, W. F. Athorpe, AM.
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 Nurses' Association, The Royal British, Ata.
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 Papal Encyclical on American Schools, OD, Sept.
 Papyrus Plant, The, Georg Ebers, Cos.
 Parliament, The British :
 The Session : Its Personal Aspect, NatR.
 Its Barren Labors, G. Baden-Powell, NatR.
 The Decadence of Parliament, Black.
 Can the House of Commons be Saved ? NewR.
 From Behind the Speaker's Chair, H. W. Lucy, Str, Sept.
 Partington, Mrs. : Experiences During Many Years, NEM.
 Party Government, F. V. Fisher, WR.
 Paving : Street Paving in America, W. Fortune, CM.
 Pedagogics, The Study of, Thomas M. Balliet, Ed.
 Peons of the South, George K. Holmes, AAPS, Sept.
 Persia, Babylon and, Chronology of the Kings of, W. H. Ward, HomR.
 Persia : The New Map of Persia, J. Burgess, ScotGM, Sept.
 Pessimism, Causes of, C. H. Pearson, FR.
 Peter, Gospel of, James Martineau, NC.
 Philosophy, What is, J. G. Schurman, Chaut.
 Photography : See contents of AP, Sept.; PB, Sept., Oct.
 Physical Development, American Life and, Cyrus Edson, NAR.
 Piatz, Col. Don, S. B. Hedges, CW.
 Pilgrimage in England, Revival of the, W. T. Stead, RR.
 Poetry, The Permanent Power of Greek, R. C. Jebb, AM.
 Poisoners' Can Chemical Analysis Convict, E. O. Doremus, F.
 Police, Northwestern Mounted, of Canada, J. G. A. Creighton, ScR.
 Political Economy, Mr. Ingalls and, W. J. Armstrong, A.
 Positivism, Auguste Comte and, D. H. Greer, C. T.
 Post Office, Rise of the English, A. M. Ogilvie, EconJ, Sept.
 Prate Institute, The, J. R. Campbell, CM.
 Preaching ? What is True, W. G. Newell, HomR.
 Princesses, Some Rejected, Eleanor Lewis, Cos.
 Proctor, Richard A., Astronomer, H. MacQuerry, A.
 Profit-Sharing, Theory and Practice of, CW.
 Property : What Justifies Private Property ? W. L. Sheldon, JJE.
 Protective Policy, Scientific Validity of the, T. Cox, AJP.
 Protestantism in North America, W. H. Roberts, CT.
 Public Business and the Right to Steal, I. L. Rice, F.
 Psychology, Progress of, J. McK. Cattell, PS.
 Psychology, Metaphysics and, John Watson, PR, Sept.
 Quail : Our National Game-Bird, Charles D. Lanier, Harp.
 Railways :
 Reconnaissance of Extension of Great Northern, JAES, Aug.
 Preliminary Surveys for a Railway Line, JAES, Aug.
 The Chicago Railway Problem, T. Appleton, JAES, Aug.
 Electrical Street Railways, C. F. Uebelacker, JAES, Aug.
 Ranelagh Gardens, Austin Dobson, EI.
 Reed, Thomas B., of Maine, R. P. Porter, McCl.
 Reformatory Movement in California, The, A. Drahms, OM.
 Regicides in New England, The, F. H. Coggeswell, NEM.
 Religious Liberty, J. G. Hertwig, AJP.
 Religious Toleration, Sebastian Castellion and, Mon.
 Renaudot, Théophraste, J. Macintyre, NC.
 Revelation, God's Method in Divine, PQ.
 Revolutions, Two Dramatic, Clement Scott, NAR.
 Rome, Notes of Ancient, Rodolfo Lanciani, Cos.
 Rome, the Capital of a New Republic, F. Marion Crawford, Cos.
 Ruskin, John, W. J. Dawson, YM.
 Russia :
 Types of Stundists, SunM.
 Villages and Villagers in Russia, F. Whishaw, TB.
 Salvini, Leaves from the Autobiography of, CM.
 Savings Bank, A Successful School, W. F. Harding, AAPS, Sept.
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 Schools :
 The Free School System, Clara D. Cowell, AJP.
 Papal Encyclical on American Schools, OD, September.
 Private Schools for Boys, P. Collier, Cos.
 Satolli and the Public Schools, Joseph Cook, OD, Sept.
 Scott's Voyage in the Lighthouse Yacht, Scrib.
 Scripture, Columnar Truths in, Joseph Cook, Chaut.
 Sculpture, American—I, AA.
 Seas, History of the Freedom of the, J. G. Whiteley, NEM.
 Segurana, Catarina, A Heroine of Nice, LH.

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Sherman, John, F. A. Munsey, MM.

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The Way of the World at Sea, W. J. Gordon, LH.
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A French Lesson in Eastern Asia, Black.
The Siamese Frontier, C. Trotte, Scot GM, Sept.
A Siamese Pageant, David Kerr, CJ.

Siam's Capital, J. Stone, Dem.

Silver from Mine to Mint, Anna Jaffray, Dem

Social Economy, Society of, L. S. Rowe, AAPS, Sept.

Social Instincts, Our, E. P. Powell, SEcon.

Socialism:
Rise and Doom of the Socialist Party, F. B. Tracy, F.
True Significance of the Western Unrest, C. S. Gleed, F.
Christian Socialism, S. E. Keeble, GT.

The Tyranny of Socialism, WR.

South? Is There a New, A. D. Mayo, SEcon.

Southern Confederacy and the Pope, The, John Bigelow, NAR.

Statute Book, An Old Provincial, Prof. Russell, CanM.

Steam Plants, Management of Modern, R. Birkholz, JAES, Aug.

Sunday in Germany, G. M. Whicher, AR.

Supernatural, The, C. B. Brewster, AR, Sept.-Oct.

Supernatural in Shakespeare, The, Annie R. Wall, PL.

Swiss Retaliation, French Protection and, E. Casrelot, EconJ, Sept.

Syria: The Coast of Syria, W. Wright, SunH.

Syria, Riders of, Col. T. A. Dodge, Harp.

Tamerlane the Great, Edward S. Holden, OM.

Tariff Legislation, The Coming, NAR.

Telephones, Development of the World's, BTJ, Sept.

Temperance and the Liquor Traffic:

The Gothenburg System in America, E. R. L. Gould, AM.

Temperance Question and the English Parliament, M.

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Templars, The Crime of the, J. E. Crombie, GM.

Theatres and the Drama:

The Acted Shakespearean Drama, John Murray, OM.

The Revival of the Drama, Frederick Harrison, F.

The Supernatural in Shakespeare, Annie R. Wall, PL.

Dr. Pearson on the Modern Drama, H. A. Jones, NC.

Tennyson as a Poet of Evolution, Theodore Watts, NC.

Theosophy, Recent, in its Antagonism to Christianity, W. J. Lubman, AR.

Thought and Action, Unity of, WR.

Toulouse: A French Town in Summer, Elizabeth R. Pennell, Harp.

Town or Country? Mrs. Lynn Linton, NewR.

Tramps, Life Among German, Josiah Flynt, CM.

University Systems, Patrick Geddes, FR.

Village Life in Norway, H. H. Boyesen, MM.

Virginia, Supreme Court of—III. GB, Sept.

Volunteers: The London Irish, LudM.

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The Liberal Party and the Claims of Wales, NewR.
The Future of Wales, H. Davies, WR

War:
Should War be Abolished? W. H. Jeffrey, AJP.

Tendency Toward the Disarmament of Civilized Nations, AJP.

Washington, Historic Houses of, T. S. Hamlin, Scrib.

Washington: Some of Washington's Kin, Mary S. Payne, MAH, Sept.

Water Filtration and the Cholera, R. Koch, San.

WaterFreezing in a Submerged Pipe, D. Brackett, JAES, Aug.

Wealth in America, The Race for, Edgar Fawcett, EI.

Weather Forecasts? R. H. Scott, NewR.

Westminster Abbey: The Wax Effigies, A. G. Bradley, EI.

Whitman's "Artistic Atheism," H. L. Traubel, PL.

Whitman, Walt:
Walt Whitman, TB.

Walt Whitman in War Time, CM.

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Williams College, L. W. Spring, NEM.

Witchcraft Superstition in Norfolk, Charles Roper, Harp.

Women:
British Women and Local Government, Earl of Meath, NAR.

The Tyranny of the Kitchen, Catherine Selden, NAR.

Women of the World, Bertha M. Rickoff, NAR.

American Life and Physical Development, Cyrus Edson, NAR.

Technical Schools for Women, Helen C. Parker, CanM.

Married Women's Property, Florence G. Buckstaff, AAPS, Sept.

Southern Negro Women, Olive R. Jefferson, Chaut.

The Economic Woman, Wilbur Aldrich, SEcon.

The Industrial Position of Women, Lady Dilke, FR.

Should Women Smoke? Lady Colin Campbell and Mrs. Lynn Linton, EI.

Sister of Great Men, P. V. Roose, NH.

World's Fair:
Glimpses of the Fair through a Camera, F. C. Beach, AP, Sept.

Educational Exhibits at the Columbian Exposition, EdRA.

Harvard Exhibit at the World's Fair, E. Cummings, HGM, Sept.

Electricity at the World's Fair—I. C. M. Lungron, ES.

Household Arts at the World's Fair, F. A. Fernald, PS.

Machinery at the World's Fair, A. Waters, Chaut.

Literary Tributes to the World's Fair, D. Oct. 1.

World's Fair—Architecture and Buildings, AA.

Yucatan since the Conquest, Alice Le Plongeon, MAH, Sept.

Yukon River: Down the Yukon, Wm. Ogilvie, CanM.

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